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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

[36]

CALENDAR

OF THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

MARQUESS OF ORMONDE, K.P.

PRESERVED AT

KILKENNY CASTLE.

New Series, Vol. I. — III

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INTRODUCTION.

The letters and papers calendared in the present volume have been selected from those catalogued by the late Sir John Gilbert in the Appendix to the Fourth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.* They form the first portion of a very large collection of documents in the possession of the Marquess of Ormonde which embrace a period of above two centuries. Having been carefully arranged in chronological sequence, these papers were, some years since, under Sir John Gilbert's superintendence, bound into a series of over two hundred large volumes, which are now shelved in the Evidence Room at Kilkenny Castle. The contents of those portions of the series not dealt with in this volume have been catalogued in the appendices to the Sixth and Seventh Reports of the Commission, and will, it is hoped, be calendared hereafter.†

By far the greater portion of the contents of the present volume deals with the life and times of the first Duke of Ormond, to whose sedulous regard for the safety of his official correspondence the preservation of these papers is primarily due. The origin of the immense collection of manuscripts accumulated by that nobleman is detailed by Thomas Carte in the preface to his well-known "Life of James, Duke of Ormond;" and the subsequent history of that large proportion of the Duke's collection so long known as the Carte Papers has been traced with great particularity in the "Final Report of the Commissioners for selecting official papers for transcription from the Carte Papers in the Bodleian Library."‡ The following passages from Carte's preface sufficiently account for the partition of the Duke of Ormond's collection, as well as for the fact that, notwithstanding that the greater portion of the documents placed at the disposal of the Duke's biographer have found their way to Oxford, so considerable a part of them still remains at Kilkenny:—

* pp. 539-566.

† *Vide* 6th Rep. App. pp. 719-780, and 7th Rep. App. pp. 737-834.

‡ *Vide* 32nd Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, App. I. No. 1. (1871).

"The Earl of Arran delivered to me 153 bundles of his grandfather the first Duke of Ormond's letters and papers, all endorsed with the name of the writer, the date of each letter, and the time of its receipt marked in his Grace's handwriting. . . . These . . . containing only a series of letters and papers to the end of 1651, and some in the beginning of the following year, it was necessary to seek for other materials to enable me to give an account of the latter part of the Duke of Ormond's life." . . . . . "I found in the Evidence-room at Kilkenny about fourteen wicker bins (each large enough to hold an hogshead of wine in bottles) covered with unwieldy books of steward's accounts; but which upon examination appeared to be full of papers, and to contain a series of papers of State, orders, resolutions and letters of the Privy Council of Ireland, the despatches of the King and Secretaries of State in England, his Grace's own letters, and those of other great men who corresponded with him, from before the restoration of King Charles II. to the year 1686. There being no bookbinder at Kilkenny, I was forced to transport these on Irish cars to Dublin, where I was continually employed for several months in digesting them, in order to have them bound up like the others. *Such papers as upon perusal did not appear useful to my subject I sent back to Kilkenny.*"

It would appear from the "Final Account of the Carte Papers"* that the 153 bundles handed to Carte by Lord Arran had been removed from Kilkenny in the Duke's lifetime for the purposes of the vindication of Ormond's conduct in the Irish Government down to 1651, compiled about 1685 by Sir Robert Southwell in answer to the Earl of Anglesey,† but never published; and that it was in this way that the cream of the collection was first removed from its natural home. But it will be found that although most of the more important of Ormond's papers have thus been transferred to Oxford, the documents rejected by Carte and returned to Kilkenny are, many of them, of great historical value, supplementing as they do, in many important particulars, our knowledge of the intricacies of the curiously complex politics of the times to which they relate. So

* *Vide* p. 17.

† "An Answer to the Earl of Anglesey's Objections to the Duke of Ormond; or some of the Earl of Anglesey's errors detected in reference to the affairs of Ireland." Carte Papers, Vol. 98.

much of the present volume as covers the decade from the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion of 1641 to the retirement of Ormond from Ireland in 1650, adds many valuable details to our knowledge of events in Ireland during the memorable era of Ormond's first vice-royalty; whilst the remainder is remarkable for the wealth of its contributions to the still imperfect chronicles of the exiled court of Charles II.

A considerable proportion of the collection has only a very remote bearing on those historical, archæological or topographical questions with which the work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission is concerned, and consists mainly of agents' or stewards' reports. It may be assumed that those items in the catalogue published in the Appendix to the Fourth Report which are not noticed in this volume either refer to documents of this kind which lie outside the purview of the Commission, or have already been printed elsewhere.

The earliest manuscript in the series bears date November 27, 1560; but only nine of the letters or papers belong to the sixteenth century, and of these the majority are merely formal documents of no historical significance. Nor are the seventeenth century papers prior to the reign of Charles I. of very great interest or importance, though their number is more considerable. Exception must however be made of the first of these, a joint letter, written in 1602, from Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury and his Countess to Thomas, 10th Earl of Ormond*—Elizabeth's 'black husband'—whom the writers affectionately address as "Tom Duff." Of the documents of the time of James I. the most valuable is the description of the territory of Ealy O'Carroll, in the King's County, by Viscount Tulleophelim, which has already been printed by Sir John Gilbert.† But some interesting family letters addressed to lady Elizabeth Preston, the heiress to a large part of the Ormond estates, whose subsequent marriage to the first Duke of Ormond re-united the vast possessions of the great house of Butler, also belong to this period (pp. 18-24).

The early years of Charles the First's reign are scarcely more fruitful, and although the Duke of Ormond was well acquainted with Wentworth, the collection contains no Strafford letters. This deficiency is however in some degree made good by the familiar letters of Strafford's intimate friend Christopher

* *Vide* pp. 3-8.

† App. to 4th Report, p. 566.

Wandesforde, Master of the Rolls in Ireland. The first of these (pp. 24-5) is noteworthy for its curious prediction in the year 1630 of that sack of Baltimore by Turkish pirates which actually took place in the following summer and which has been commemorated in the well-known ballad of Thomas Davis. Wandesforde's correspondence adds considerably to our knowledge of the character of a statesman who played a conspicuous part in the Ireland of Strafford, and these additions to our knowledge enhance the writer's character for moderation and good sense.

It is, however, with the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion of 1641 and the appearance of the first Duke, then the twelfth Earl of Ormond, as a man of action and affairs that the interest of these letters as a contribution to the materials for history really begins. During the government of the Lords Justices Parsons and Borlase, Ormond was in command of the army in Ireland, and a large section of the correspondence relates to the military operations of the time and more particularly to the condition of the Royal forces. Some of the documents, for example Sir Philip Percival's Propositions for provisioning the army (p. 47) and the Statement of the grievances of the garrison at Naas (p. 59) plainly indicate both the undisciplined state of the army and the inadequacy of the provision made by the Government for supplying its needs. But neither for this period nor for the years that follow, during which Ormond was himself Viceroy, is the collection rich in manuscripts which can be said to illuminate the politics of the time. The miserable state to which the country and capital was reduced by the ten years' incessant warfare, consequent on the civil dissensions of the time, is, however, apparent in almost every letter. The exhausted condition of the public exchequer is plainly exhibited in the "Motives and Propositions concerning the Farming of the Excise on Ale and Beer" (p. 83), while the impoverished state of Ormond's private purse is amusingly illustrated in the plaintive appeals of one Perkins, a tailor, for the payment of his bills for clothes supplied to Ormond and his sons (pp. 52, 99, 112, 115, 116, 118).

Considerable additions are made incidentally to our knowledge of the capital of Ireland at this period. In an order "Concerning the Finishing of the Works about this City" (p. 113) Dublin, inclusive of its suburbs, is estimated as containing 24,000 inhabitants aged 15 and upwards, in the year 1647.

The excise on ale and beer was estimated to produce on an average £109 per week in 1644 (p. 85) and the account of the collector of customs in the port of Dublin for one year from Lady Day, 1644, to Lady Day, 1645, amounted to £1,365 6*s.* 11*d.* (p. 89). A list of the foot soldiers quartered in the city in 1643 is interesting for the names of the streets and districts of Dublin which it furnishes (p. 65-7).

The letters for the period between Ormond's return to Ireland in 1648 and his final retirement are relatively more numerous than those bearing on the earlier period of his first Viceroyalty. They throw much light on the obstacles, other than purely military difficulties, which rendered success impossible for the adherents of the Royalist cause; the hopelessness of raising adequate supplies of money or food, the want of cohesion between the jarring elements opposed to the Puritan party, the disputes with the representatives of the Roman Catholic clergy: and the universal spirit of jealousy and distrust. These are well summed up in a remonstrance addressed to Ormond by Terence Coghlan, one of the Commissioners under the 'Peace of '48' designed to induce the King to abandon his intention of leaving Ireland:—

"I am confident it is not Cromwell's power, nor any past disasters that can work upon you to quit your interest here (if any such you intend). I believe rather the dispositions of some people of this kingdom, whom neither prosperity nor adversity can make capable of any preservation, causes this sudden resolution; but admitting that disobedience in some is come to that height as scarce any sign of obedience is left, and admitting that distrust and jealousies are had of you, yet ways are open to remove those impediments" (p. 143).

It is, however, as already observed, for the period between Ormond's definite withdrawal from Ireland to that of the Restoration that the papers here published will be most valued by historical students. During the whole of this intricate decade Ormond was among the most trusted of the inner circle of the advisers of Charles II. His correspondents include practically every person of importance in the wandering court which followed the fortunes of its exiled sovereign. Among them for example are Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Henry Bennett, afterwards Lord Arlington; Ulick de Burgh, Earl of Clanricarde, Ormond's

Deputy in the Viceroyalty; John Bramhall, the well-known bishop of Derry and sometime Irish Primate, whose letters chiefly relate to his curiously unepiscopal functions as the Royalist prize agent; Theobald, Viscount Taaffe, the most striking of whose letters is a particularly vehement one addressed to Nicholas French, the well-known Bishop of Ferns (p. 209); Sir Edward Nicholas, the faithful Secretary of State to Charles I.; Donough MacCarthy, Lord Muskery; Major General Edward Massey, conspicuous at different periods on either side of the great civil controversy; the first Earl of Inchiquin; Henry Coventry, afterwards Secretary of State; and a host of lesser persons.

Not all of the letters in the correspondence are printed for the first time, some of them having appeared in such collections as those contained in the *Clanricarde Memoirs*, Borlase's *History of the Irish Rebellion*, Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana* and the *Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland*. But in most cases of documents not published for the first time those here given differ in some material degree from the versions accessible elsewhere.

An important letter of Henry Bennett, afterwards Lord Arlington, addressed to Ormond, on April 16, 1655, does not appear in its proper place, as, having been bound in error with the correspondence for 1665, it was not available when the documents here printed were selected. It will be found at the end of this Introduction.

It is not, of course, to be expected that a collection in which there are such large gaps as those indicated above should provide anything approaching to a continuous chronicle of the events of the period covered by the correspondence. And in point of fact the letters and documents though arranged chronologically have otherwise no real sequence. None the less their interest to the historical student is great, inasmuch as when read in connexion with such collections as the Carte Papers and the Clarendon State Papers at the Bodleian Library, the Nicholas Papers and the Clarke Papers published by the Camden Society, the *Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland*, and the *History of the Confederation and War in Ireland* 1641-1643, both edited by Sir John Gilbert, and the Calendars of State Papers relating to the same period, they will be found in many instances to fill serious *lacunæ* and to add materially to our knowledge of one of the most complex and difficult periods of modern history.

It is necessary, however, in this connexion to offer a word of warning to those who may consult the correspondence regarding the possibility of error in the dating of some of the letters in this volume, especially of those written from abroad between 1647 and 1660. Much pains have been taken to avoid mistakes; but it can hardly be hoped that error has been altogether eliminated. For, owing to the confusion between the Old Style still in vogue at home, and the New Style already adopted abroad, the dating of letters written by Englishmen in the days of the Commonwealth is extremely confused and confusing, and abounds in pit-falls for the unwary student. Broadly speaking there is no doubt that the young king and his followers in exile used New Style, a practice which is certainly in accordance with the probabilities of the case, in view of the obvious practical inconvenience of adhering to a calendar different from that employed by those among whom they dwelt. But the exceptions to this rule are numerous; and there are also many cases where copies or endorsements have confused the styles. A letter dated by the writer in the New Style may be found endorsed with the date at which it reached the recipient in the Old Style, in which case, as sometimes happens nowadays in the case of a telegram, the letter would appear to have been received before it was sent. Every letter therefore requires to be carefully scrutinised before its real date can be determined, and sometimes it is impossible to be sure. In the latter case, however, the probabilities being greatly in favour of the New Style, it is safer to presume that this is meant. The letters here printed present in the majority of cases but little difficulty, doubtful dates being readily determinable either from internal evidence or by comparison with other letters in the Clarendon or Nicholas correspondence. In some few instances, however, it has been found impossible to determine the date with certainty: and in one at least, that of Prince Rupert's letter [p. 295] the date given by the writer, Sunday, July 8, 1653, is certainly wrong, July 8 not falling on a Sunday in that year either by New or by Old Style.

The contemporary spelling of the chief title of the Butler family has been uniformly followed, Ormond and not Ormonde being the form invariably used by the first Duke.

This Report and Introduction have been prepared by Mr. C. Litton Falkiner, who desires to express his indebtedness to the courteous officers of the Irish Record Office, especially

to Mr. Sidney C. Ratcliff, for much kind assistance; and to Mrs. S. C. Lomas, who has obligingly given him the benefit of her great experience, in interpreting several cypher passages and in ascertaining doubtful dates.

ADDENDUM.

Henry Bennett to Ormond.

1655, April 16. Paris.—My Lord, I was much troubled at my arrival at Calais to find this country grown again into an opinion, of their agreeing with England, the contrary being so confidently believed in the Zealand and Flanders. That which makes me most fear it, is that the Cardinal hath said though the fleet do take their islands that shall be no impediment to the Peace. The case being thus, all my speculations of a pacification are at an end, neither indeed if it were otherwise do I perceive this place yet in a temper for it, not having yet digested the offence of not having any of these late affairs communicated to them till they were told in the streets of them. My Lord Jermin says if the design had been of that consequence I make it why was not it imparted hither and the Cardinal dissuaded by it from advancing so far his treaty with England, and we insensibly engaging him in our quarrel. I answered it was believed great enough to do itself and the Cardinal too wary a gamester to look in [?] our hands. But this is the least division I am like to meet with. Since my letter to the King I have met with my lord Bellasis ? Belcarres who is full of the Pacification, and tells me I have it in my power to contribute much to it. I ask him wherein, he says in excusing the king's not communicating this matter sooner with the Queen and giving her a frank account of what I now know. I tell him in these four and twenty hours I have been here I have made three or four attempts to do it, but not prevailed; that in the meantime, I have done it at large to my lord Jermin and told the Queen I have done so. He answers, why then does the Queen say to me you have said nothing to her.

At Calais I heard the Duke of Buckingham was there *incognu, a'la mode d'Italie,* that is known and seen by all the world. I only had not the honour to see him, neither did I think fit to seek it. I was told there he had been at Dover that Col. Goffe and Chersey came thither to speak with him, and that he came back again as your lordship was told looking every day to be sent for again.

Sir R. Foster desires me to tell your lordship he hath your money ready for Ralph and wonders he is not come to-day for it. I put nothing into this letter for your lordship which I have written to the king, because I presume you will read it there, nor add one word in this that looks like compliment, but that I am most unfeignedly,

My lord,

Your lordship's most humble
and most obedient servant,
HENRY BENNETT.

Endorsed: "Mr. Bennett's. Received 16 April, 1655."

ERRATA.

p. 31 for *Kilcask* read *Kilcash*.

p. 243 for *Aughnarure* read *Aughnanure*.

p. 263 for *Militicve* [?] read *Melitière*.

THE MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

MARQUESS OF ORMONDE, K.P.,

KILKENNY CASTLE.

W. Burghley to the Lord Deputy of Ireland [Sir William Fitzwilliam].

1572, June 29. Westminster.—This bearer John Douglas, of whose faithfulness and diligence in her Majesty's service both the late lord deputy there hath made unto me a very good report, and myself have had some experience of his good will to give such intelligence from time to time as he could, hath earnestly required me to write unto your lordship in his favour, that where (as) by order from hence he hath been placed a pensioner in that realm, he may by your lordship's goodness have continuance of the same. Wherein I heartily pray you to stand his good lord—the rather for my sake—and in any other his reasonable petition, so long as he shall remain in that faithfulness and diligence of good service that is credibly reported of him. And preferring him to your lordship's goodness, I bid you right heartily farewell.

Your Lordship's assured loving friend,
W. Burghley.

James Nugent Fitzwalter to the Lord Deputy of Ireland [Sir William Fitzwilliam].

1573, May 25. From McWilliam's country.—I have received your honor's letter bearing date the 21st of the present month, and according the tenor thereof have ridden within a mile and a half unto O'Ferrall's town named R [obliterated] and sent your honor's letters unto O'Ferrall and also to my son Daniel who was further in the country by five miles and neither of them both would come unto me nor would send me no answer, but my said son sent by my boy that I did him by my advice and counsel, as oft as he followed the same, more hurt than good, and that he would not be ruled any more by my advice, whereas most honourable lord if he be ruled by your honour, as I trust he will, [I pray that] that I may be dismissed from having of any thing to do in word or in deed towards him. And what answer he made your honour's messenger, bearer hereof, he sent it by words which I do not

know, but I pray God that it may be discreet and conformable to your honour's pleasure. Also whatsoever answer that O'Ferrall made is also [en]closed in writing unto your honour.

Walter, Earl of Essex to the Lord Deputy of Ireland [Sir William Fitzwilliam].

1574, October 25. Drogheda.—My very good Lord, I had forgotten before my coming away to put your lordship in remembrance of my suit which I made unto you touching Farney. I beseech you let me have your favour therein and that I may know your pleasure with as much speed as may be. For I had rather be beholding unto your lordship, then to any other that may come after you. What reasonable rent your lordship shall think good to reserve out of it I will willingly yield. I have written to Mr. Waterhouse to attend upon your lordship for to know your pleasure herein. And so I leave to trouble your lordship and commit you to the Almighty.

Sir Francis Walsingham to the Lords Justices [Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Chancellor, and Sir Henry Wallop].

1582, December 11.—Whereas her Majesty by her letters long since directed to Sir Henry Sidney in the time of his government in that realm of Ireland signified her pleasure to him touching the proper lands and possessions of my lord the earl of Ormond within the said realm, that the same should be freed from all costs and other impositions whatsoever, except subsidy; And moreover whereas now concerning such farms as the said earl holdeth of her Majesty in the same realm, he desireth to be discharged of the rent of those farms from the time they were wasted by the rebels until they were inhabited again: For that her Majesty intendeth shortly to direct her own letters of warrant unto you on my lord of Ormond's behalf to the several effect before expressed, she hath willed me in her name to signify so much unto your lordships, and that in the mean time till you receive her own letters here about, you give such order as neither his lordship's own lands be charged with cess or any impositions, except only the subsidy, neither any rent demanded of him for such farms of his as he holdeth being due for the time they shall appear to you by some due inquiry and certificate thereupon to have been waste by the rebels as is aforesaid. And so not doubting but your lordships will have care of her Majesty's pleasure in this behalf, I take my leave.

Sir Walter Butler to Thomas, Earl of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of her Majesty's forces.

1601, Nov. 1st. Dublin.—Right honourable, herein enclosed is sent your lordship the copy of O'Carroll's letter, and if they come to pass this way, I will, God willing, give them the best impedi-

ment I may, and do hope to make them miss Kilnamanaghe. I warned O'Kearny and Esmond upon their duties to put a good and strong watch in the steeple of the Holy Cross to let the passage of the traitors, if they should come to pass this way, and offer them shot if they (spied) them. And do pray your lordship to write to them in that behalf. And likewise to command Thomas Butler of Ardmayle to come away. I have removed our hostings hither and their time will be expired this week, and do pray your lordship's pleasure if you will have them put in for a month longer, or, if the Irishy should pass to Munster, whether they shall follow them, and who shall go with them. My lord of Dunboyne came home the last Tuesday, and I have not seen him yet, and do hope to see him this day. He told me a fortnight past, that it was your lordship's pleasure I should go to Munster with him, wherein I humbly pray your lordship's pleasure, or, if I go, whom I shall command, my lord commanding the horse and unfit to command the kern; all which I leave to your lordship to be considered, and will perform your will the best I may, and do pray your lordship, if you will appoint me to go for Munster, to help me with the loan of one of your lordships tents. At the closing of this letter this morning early my espials that were in Ely came hither and told me they were in Mageoghegan's country.

GILBERT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY, and MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY to THOMAS, EARL OF ORMOND.

1602, December 31. Whitehall.—My honourable good lord: I have received your lordship's letter by the hands of Mr. Rothe, and have divers times seen my sweet lady sister your daughter since her coming to this place; but of her I will say no more until I have ended the other particulars whereof I mean to write. I have often and at large conferred with Mr. Rothe of all those matters wherein he is to deal for your lordship, and I have likewise had long speech with Mr. Secretary of them all in particular as occasion was offered. And forthwith I will be bold to impart freely to your lordship my poor opinion. First it is not to be doubted that for the restitution of your nephew and his wife in blood, honour and land, her Majesty will perform as much as your own counsel can devise to make that no prejudice shall grow to any of them by any attainder heretofore, but all to be as good and perfect in law as though no such attainder had ever been; and the same, to be sure, to be confirmed by Act of Parliament in your kingdom when a parliament shall be holden there next (which is very like to be shortly); and although your counsel may perhaps be of opinion that none of these greatly needeth, for that (as the case now standeth) it is good in law already on their part, yet the safest and surest course, and most acceptable, will be for your lordship to receive this her Majesty's most gracious offer in most thankful part. But herein I suppose there will be some dispute betwixt your lordship's counsel and Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Willbram, to whom her Majesty hath referred the consideration of all those affairs in law that concern your lordship.

Then for her Majesty's good allowance of the marriage betwixt the young lady and your nephew, your lordship is therein as also in the former already resolved by Mr. Secretary's letters. And thirdly I make no manner of doubt but that upon the performance of the marriage her Majesty will be graciously pleased to allot such a place of honour and precedence to your nephew as shall be to your lordship full satisfaction.

But now as concerning your lands, I conceive by Mr. Rothe's speech you have ancient entailed lands and others far more lately entailed. You have some abbey and chantry land (whereof you are tenant but for term of life only) and all your fee-simple lands. For your old entailed lands and for the others later entailed also, look what conveyances you have already made and granted of them, those may stand as they are. I mean if they be good in law they may so remain; marry I doubt it will be too difficult a piece of work to bring to pass in haste that her Majesty should confirm any of those estates or to grant them anew. The like doubt I also have for her consenting as yet to the granting of any of your abbey or chantry lands to your nephew and his heirs, or to ratify any part of your fee-simple lands otherwise than already they be, as it seemeth Mr. Rothe desireth for some reasons, which he hath imparted unto me, which is fit to be secretly kept. So as in matters of profit, and for alterations of estates in land I greatly fear great difficulty, nevertheless there will be no want of care and endeavour to perform whatsoever shall be possible. Another thing there is wherein I have sought to feel what is intended, lest it might otherwise be moved of a sudden to your lordship's discontentment, and that is concerning your great liberty of Tipperary; but I hope the matter will be so handled by your good friends as it may rest as it is for the present, without motion or meddling in one way or another.

Mr. Rothe I find to be a very wise, careful and diligent person, Mr. Hadsor is also a true honourer of your lordship and your house; he is also discreet and learned, and will be right ready to do you all the service he can; being the first man that ever found water that made this wheel to turn. Sherwood (I protest) I think carryeth a very faithful true heart unto you, and wisheth all honour and prosperity to your house; so as your Lordship may be most assured nothing shall be omitted on their part that may give furtherance to their business; and your honourable friends I hope will not be found wanting to do the best they may therein to give your lordship satisfaction.

For your nephew Mr. Theobald Butler, for that I have had more cause of late to understand him than your Lordship could possibly do by your poor acquaintance with him, I will inform you truly what I conceive of him. He hath a very good wit and staid judgment: and is of a very good nature and well-disposed, abhorring vice and inclined to virtue, and most desirous to be qualified with all things fit for a gentleman, which is the more rare and worthy commendation considering his unfortunate long time of imprisonment in so private a place as the castle prison of Dublin, which afforded him almost no other company than the

basest and vilest sort of people, committed thither (for the most part) for great crimes and offences. Yet God hath so blessed him as he is no way infected with any of their badness, so as for him I may boldly affirm he is such a one as you may assuredly take good comfort in. He is yet somewhat out of heart, being not past 14 days since he was a free man out of a kind of prison, and had yet money (I think 40*s*.) in his purse to dispose of at his own pleasure. Wherefore, deeming he is of so great hope, and may (if so it please God) succeed you in your place both of dynasty and estate, let him not (I beseech of you) want anything fit for a person of so great reputation, but let his spirits be lifted up with your honourable present good allowances, which I hope both in your wisdom and honour he shall have. Mr. Rothe beginneth as yet but sparingly with him, although he allow him so much as of necessity he must have. Truly my lord I dare engage my credit with you that he will be no rioter, nor lavish spender of whatsoever you shall be pleased to allow him. And if your lordship will, the rather upon this my commendation of him and for my sake and the credit that I gave you, be the more bountiful unto him I will take it most kindly and will join with him to deserve it anyway I can.

*Now for the sweet lady your daughter and my sister, she is committed to the hands of as noble and discreet a lady, her grandmother, as liveth, of whom she taketh no less care than ever did the dearest parent over her dearest child born of her own body; and in my conscience she is as careful for her well doing as of her own life. This much showeth from what parents she is descended, being already so greatly altered in her manner and behaviour to our court fashion as a man may swear she is a courtier naturally, even as it were by birth. A sharp conceit and knavish wit of her own she hath, I dare assure you, wheresoever she got it; yet if you will believe her lady grandmother there is not in the world a better natured girl. But what should I say of her; she hath the Queen and all the great ladies and lords in Court on her part, and therefore I am resolved to be altogether for your late poor prisoner Theobald Butler, who will prove an honester man than ever was any of his name of mine acquaintance (except only my lord my father the now Earl of Ormond) who I dare not but except because he is my father, or else I know what I think. Oh (noble Tom Duff) that you were here again with us, and as able to thread a needle as you were the last time I saw you! † Upon the condition that I were the messenger instead of this bearer, to bring you hither, and to go to Kilkenny and to return again on my feet (with the help of a bark only to carry me over the water). The other day in the privy chamber I offered this fine lady your daughter to combine with her in a practice to betray you our lord father by devising to fetch you hither by a commandment from her Majesty whether you would or not; but though she began merrily, she ended that discourse as sorrowfully, for she,

* This is in Lady Shrewsbury's handwriting.
† An allusion to the blindness of Ormond in his latter years.

saying you would never come hither again, entered so deeply into the consideration of the causes as she put finger in the eye and had like to have made me cry with her for company, but that I was fain to turn hastily away from her. *Thus your lordship sees that I am the same man (for honesty) you left me, though both you and I have more years on our backs than we had, and I infected with both stone and gout, as you are with some other infirmity. But now, my lord, to another matter that until now I forgot to write. Her Majesty having been made privy by Mr. Secretary that your lordship hath sent over by bills of exchange so much as by me was first promised (being required so to do by Danyel and Sherwood who were so authorised by your lordship), she taketh the same in most thankful part, I assure you. Mr. Rothe is to receive his royal sign within a day or two of Mr. Watson, Mr. Treasurer of Ireland's man, and then will bring it hither to me, as Mr. Secretary wisheth it to be kept at my house in London, until such things be performed as was in Mr. Secretary's letter to you promised. Last of all, I am to give your lordship my best and most hearty thanks for this fine hobby your lordship sent me, which I received of Mr. Rothe sound and well, though somewhat lean with his journey, and therefore I have sent him into the country to be fed fat, and mean to ride on him for your lordship's sake, unless my wife rob me of him for her own saddle, if he will fit her turn. He will often put us in remembrance of your lordship. I infinitely thank you for him. I pray your lordship present my service to my lady your wife. And so I will end a tedious letter with hearty prayers to God to send your lordship a most happy new year and many, to your own heart's best contentment.

At the Court at Whitehall, this New Year's Eve, 1602.

Your lordship's most faithful and affectionate
sworn friend and cousin,
Gilb. Shrewsbury.

Postscript to foregoing letter in Lady Shrewsbury's handwriting.

My very good lord, there is no one be more glad of the good success of all your honourable inclinations than myself. Touching the sweet lady your daughter and your lord nephew, I assure you my hope is no less of their well deserving that honour and lands you do intend to them than my lord hath writ. If there may fall out anything wherein I may to them show my thankfulness to you I shall hold it a good fortune to me. I must entreat your lordship to remember my kind commendations to my Lady of Ormond whom with yourself I shall heartily wish joy at the solemnising of this match which God grant may be done in a happy hour. So wishing all honour and contentment to your lordship I will take my leave and ever remain

Your lordship's most assured friend,
Ma. Shrewsbury.

* Here the writing is Lord Shrewsbury's.

Your lordship needs not to doubt but that honourable friend who hath thus far proceeded to bring your chief desires to you will continue constant till all be finished. If I do not much deceive myself he is the most wise and friendly man that you have known in this place. M. S.

Earl of Nottingham, Earl of Shrewsbury, and Robert Cecil to Sir Nicholas Walshe, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and Mr. Justice Everard.

1602, January 22. Court at Richmond.—After our very hearty commendations; for as much as there is a marriage propounded, with her Majesty's good liking, between the Earl of Ormond's daughter and Mr. Theobald Butler, now in England; for the accomplishing whereof the Earl is to make some conveyance of certain lands of his to the young lady his daughter: In the making whereof her Majesty, being desirous to have the advice and judgment used of some learned in the laws for her, she hath made choice of you two to take upon you the care, and hath caused us to signify so much to the Earl himself, as you may perceive by the copy of our letter here enclosed; wherein because the scope of her Majesty's meaning is more amply expressed, we remit ourselves unto it; only desiring you, that by your careful proceeding therein, you will discharge the trust reposed in you, according to her Majesty's expectation. And so we commit you to God's protection.

Theobald Butler [Viscount Tulleophelim] to the Lord Deputy [Sir Arthur Chichester].

1610, October 11. Tipperary and King's County.—Right honourable:—As I acquainted your lordship before you took your journey towards the north with my desire to go into Ealy O'Carroll,* I performed the same in your absence, and being not better able to yield your lordship account than by making relation of my observations in that my journey, I think it fit hereby, first, humbly to congratulate your lordship's happy and safe return, and next to inform as followeth; although very sure I am, your Lordship is far better informed with things of this kind from all parts of this kingdom than is possible for me to take upon me to describe in that little circuit, in regard I made but a short and slight thoroughfare in those parts. May it therefore please your lordship thus to understand, the country of Ealy is pleasant, but very waste, and wanteth the manurance of industrious inhabitants, for those that live there are (unless they have store of cattle hidden in the woods) void of civility both in houses, apparel, and all other good manners: and better stored they are with idle people than their labours can be able well to maintain for any thing I could perceive. The part likewise of the King's county through which I passed from Ealy to Philipstown (to proceed in that town upon a commission) is twenty miles in length at the least, most of which are woods and extreme bogs, especially

* In the King's County.

there is one place there in that way called Bellaghgeran, leading as I take it to the east, which is 3 or 4 miles in length through which two horsemen nor three foot men cannot pass one beside another with any ease, and as I I am informed there are many woods and bogs to the south and north of the same, twenty miles on either hand at the least. The inhabitants of Philipstown are a poor people well inclined, but the town is situated (in my conceit) dangerously for such as do live therein, if any ill disposed lie about them, and the rather (it is bad) for that his Majesty's fort there is ruinated and all out of reparation ; which fort or one in some place thereabouts (to my thinking) were fit ever to be well maintained. The day I left Philipstown I passed through O'Dempsey's country, which is as bad a passage as ever I saw—for bogs, woods and one river, which is the Barrow, where a bridge were necessary, for that it lies in the right way betwixt Philipstown and Maryborough in the Queen's county. Pretty castles and houses may be seen in the Queen's county, some that were newly built, and some old walls repaired and in some places in the fields English people making harvest, but not so abundantly as would be looked for. I was also inquisitive to know what people were notorious upon their keeping both in Ealy and thereabouts, and it was told me there was one Reave Macdonell Carroll with two or three other knaves of that country stole out and one Geoffry Purcell that fled into that county out of the county of Tipperary for burning, who made an escape after the Sheriff Mr. Robert Lechester apprehended him in the latter end of this summer, and two other bad fellows surnamed Broders were there who have committed several stealths in the adjoining counties, of which latter persons there was notice given to the Sheriff by my means, when I was at Philipstown, in hope he might apprehend them. The cause wherefore I trouble your lordship with this discourse is to the end that if it stand with the pleasure of your lordship to charge the next Sheriff that shall be chosen for that county, the knights and gentry of the better sort dwelling in the same, and especially Sir John McCoghlan (who, as I understand, may do much in such cases) not only to find the means whereby to apprehend those knaves which are known to be resorting and residing thereabouts, but also to be heedful how they entertain any fugitives into their services or tenancy without the commendations or passports of some men likely to be of honest estimation in the country where they dwelled before. That it may also please you to order that the place called Bellaghgeran, in the King's County, and the pass called Bellaghnethe, being three miles long betwixt the counties of Catherlogh [Carlow] and Wexford, might be, as other dangerous passes in the county of Catherlogh have been, cut and enlarged, and that there might be a consideration had of his Majesty's fort, which, as I said before, in my poor opinion, is fit to be maintained strongly both with garrison of soldiers and all other means in the quietest times that may be imagined, all which I humbly leave to the grave judgment of your good lordship.

Now I am to acquaint your lordship that the inhabitants of Ealy O'Carroll will not yield by their consents for his Majesty's ward John Carroll so much means as might keep him to school in a very poor fashion. And much less will they afford unto him those lands and chieferies which by virtue of the letters patents gotten from the prince by his ancestors he ought to have and enjoy, even so much is their rudeness as they will not allow the lawful benefit of the offices found to the behoof of his Majesty in those cases; so as unless it may stand with your lordship's honourable clemency to have commiseration of the child for the present, in respect he is his Majesty's ward, and so not to receive prejudice during his minority, and also as he is a poor friendless orphan, I protest on my credit he will be the poorest gent in estate of his estimation in this Kingdom. To leave the former recited, I am to retreat to that least of esteem, which is my own case touching this wardship, because the rest are merely his Majesty's, and mine but a dependent, by reason I have but bought the wardship. Nevertheless, having found your lordship in all causes appertaining to me my most worthy friend, I presume that in this wardship you will not see my loss for my own sake, the same having cost 400*l.* sterling, whereof two were paid upon receipt of the ward and the other two to be satisfied in the beginning of November next; towards the discharging of all which monies I vow unto your lordship I have not yet received one penny or penny worth, but have expected some reasonable agreement from the inhabitants all this time, until even now that I have been driven to give direction to distrain upon them for the things found by several offices, which I think are reasonable to be levied, since they will not compound for them as they have been offered (though I needed not); and yet the many matters held to have been extortion are omitted by me to be dealt in before such time as your lordship do please to lay me down allowance in lieu for them the next term, when the late office taken shall be returned, like as is ordered for the lords and gentry of the nature of Carroll in countries adjoining to Ealy. And where it pleased your lordship to order that Sir Mulrony Carroll should enjoy during your lordship's pleasure the castle of Clonelish, with certain lands, I humbly pray your lordship to dissolve your said first order, and to order the same possession for me, for these considerations following: First, because John Carroll is found by several offices to be right heir to Sir William and Sir Charles O'Carroll; secondly, for that Sir Mulrony would fain be O'Carroll as tanistry, which he cannot claim by any other colour; thirdly, for that (as I think) it be unmeet he that is enemy to the King's ward should be feoffed of any of the ward's lands, and much less of the castles; lastly, good my lord, howsoever you intend to deal with them in their own private, let me during the time of his Majesty's interest in the ward reap the benefit of the wardship. And if your lordship do think that Sir Mulrony Caroll have deserved well by his service, your lordship may otherwise recompense him without prejudice to the ward, but this much I must in respect of my

duty say, I am conceited your lordship may do well to direct authority to the best people of worth in that country, such as your lordship shall make choice of to bind the sons of Sir Mulrony and most of the idle people of Ealy to be forthcoming upon short warning, whensoever they shall be called upon, for I know nothing else that may keep them from growing dishonest when they list to take occasion.

[*Postscript.*]—I do send unto your lordship with this letter from your noble friend my lord Sheffield that concerns me. If John Grace my attorney in Ealy be complained of by the inhabitants there for distraining of rent, I humbly pray your lordship not to grant any absolute order against me, before he or I do answer their bill. Theobald Butler.

Sir Laurence [afterwards Lord] Esmond to Thomas, Earl of Ormond.

1612, August 14. Arklow.—Right Honorable, Upon receipt of your last letter, instantly I writ to my Lord Deputy, desiring his counsel that (concerning the appointing of certain of the sufficientest inhabitants of this town of Arklow to be named burgesses) it might please him to certify your honour of the cause that moved his lordship thereto, wherein I do not doubt but that his honour will give your lordship full satisfaction.

As for my covenant, that passed between your honour and certain the tenants of this town, whereof your lordship would willingly be certified, it is so, that your lordship (upon certain considerations) did assign, and nominate twelve of them, to be burgesses, and all the rest as tenants, passing the same, but only to the said twelve, and not to their heirs, or assigns, whereupon William Dodd, Richard Cromwell, Edmond Cromwell, and Edward Edwards, perceiving their titles by your honour's said assignment not to be available to their heirs, but only during their own lives, procured an estate in fee farm of your honour, so that I am fully resolved that all such as died of the twelve, their heirs are extinct from claiming any interest, by your honour's grant unto them. Withal the grant that they have is so erased, and one man his name set in for another, as is very reasonable to be brought in sight, and this I assure your honour is all the interest that ever was past unto them.

[*Postscript.*]—May it please your lordship I am of opinion that the reason my lord deputy seeks to have burgesses made here is for the Parliament. His lordship I believe will notify your honour on that point more particularly upon receipt of my letter which I have sent away this morning.

Theobald Butler, Viscount Tulleophelim to Henry Sherwood.

1612[-3], March 8. Carrick.—Your letter of the 20th of January I received the last night late with Sir John Davis's book, and the

book of shipwrecks and water this last winter, but not the copy of the letter touching the people of Low Leinster which you said you sent me. Having written unto you lately by Dominick Luke at large, I will answer your late letter thus briefly. I look that you will cause my friends there to return hither the act for the restitution. As Sir John Davis's man carried it over with the rest, as my Lord Deputy writ unto me, in expectation of which I have forborne the other, therefore let me hear from you speedily how that succeeds. To my much respected good friend Sir Humfrey's wench I confess me to be infinitely beholding, unto whom I wish you to give hearty thanks and commend me unto him and unto his good lady, whose love I will requite if ever God do make me able.

I have much reason to be thankful to Sir Richard [obliterated] for the 40*l.* lent you, and for other kindnesses; therefore, I could wish if it could do him any good pleasure that you would cause some honourable friends of mine there to give him thanks. Of the matter of Ely I writ by Luke amply. The Earl is as he saith dying every foot,* but his physician saith he is not in such danger, yet he will not hear a word from me touching the country or any other with patience.

Follow the matter of the treasurer with great care and the rest of the charge committed unto you:—Of the lord Sheffield's good success touching the park I am exceeding glad, whose honourable love I doubt not of no more then than he needs to doubt of mine if I had cause offered wherein I might shew it unto him. To conclude, till you hear from me again I wish you not to want reasonable means, for I will see the least penny of it paid. And if you receive no further directions to employ you, come away as soon as you have brought those businesses which you had in charge to a grant or denial. T. Butler.

Carrick, eighth of March, 1612.

[*Postscript.*]—If my honourable friend the Earl of Suffolk be lord Admiral as it is reported here he is: I could wish that you could find the means how to make me vice-admiral here, as my lord of Ormond was to my lord admiral that last was: I had written to his lordship now touching this, but that I am not certain of the change. T. Butler.

Better write to your father in law Sherlock to send over Aqua Vitae by this bearer Mr. Beckner.

Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy, to Thomas, Earl of Ormond.

1613, June 4. Dublin Castle.—Whereas I have heretofore ended the difference between your lordship and Sir Thomas Ridgway† concerning the matter of the mearing and dividing the land which was so long in controversy, I have thought good (for the better satisfaction of the inhabitants of those lands, and such as dwell

* Thomas Earl of Ormond survived his nephew, the writer of this letter. *See* his letter of Dec. 30, 1613. *p.* 12.

† Treasurer for Ireland; afterwards Earl of Londonderry.

near the same in the certainty of the mears and bounds already limited and set down in my award) to send down one Henry Oliver my servant who heretofore took pains with my steward in surveying and making plots of those lands, and have directed him to take some workmen, and to stake and mark out the mears and bounds thereof, as well in the woods as in the rest of those lands, according unto the award and the distinguishment of the said bounds by me already made.

I have appointed him to be here on Wednesday next with purpose to go forward with that service, and to make ditches or some other marks which may remain to distinguish the said bounds unto all posterity for avoiding of all future contentions and questions, hereof I thought it fit to acquaint your lordship to the end that what is to be done may be performed with your privity, and that the charge may equally be borne by your lordship and Mr. Treasurer.

THOMAS, EARL OF ORMOND to LADY ELIZABETH BUTLER, VISCOUNTESS TULLEOPHELIM.

1613, December 30.—I am right sorry to hear of my lord viscount's death. But it is that which all men must endure according to God's good pleasure. Therefore seeing it is so, you are to take it patiently; I pray you to comfort yourself, and rest assured that in all your good causes you shall not want my best advice and furtherance. For the red book and all other writings which concern me and my house, and which were in my lord viscount's hands, see them delivered to my nephew Sir Walter Butler to the end they may be safe put up into my treasury; other matters [I] reserve to his relation, and so with my blessing unto you I commit you to God.

From Carrick the 30th of December at three of the clock in the morning.

Your very loving father, Thomas Ormond.

To my very loving daughter,
the lady viscountess of
Tulleophelim.

LADY ELIZABETH BUTLER, VISCOUNTESS TULLEOPHELIM, to THOMAS, EARL OF ORMOND.

1613, December 31. Kilkenny.—Right honourable my very good lord and father my humble duty remembered to your lordship. Your lordship may please to be advertized that according to your direction I have delivered unto my cousin, Sir Walter Butler, in the presence of Mr. Rothe, Mr. David Rothe, and Mr. Walter Lawles, all such writings and evidences which were in my lord my husband's custody that concerned your lordship's house, and were taken by him by the advice of your learned counsel out of your treasury about following of your causes at several times, wherein I have truly performed your command, a note of which parcels I hereinclosed send you. Other writings

there are which concerneth my lord's own inheritance, which by himself, the day before he departed, were delivered to the Bishop of this town to be kept until some course were taken for the payment of his debts, and that during my life I may quietly enjoy those lands, and have freely in my own disposition all his father's purchased lands, which your lordship knoweth are but a few church lands, wherein I do hope I shall find your lordship so honourable, as his soul shall be disburdened of that charge and my mind and conscience quieted, which never shall have rest nor contentment until a settled course be taken for performance hereof: and therefore [I] do most humbly beseech and pray your lordship to show your fatherly affection towards me herein, as in all other my necessities and occasions I doubt not of your best help and comfort, which in all duty and obedience I will be ever ready to deserve. I do humbly acknowledge myself bound unto your lordship for your honourable and fatherly care, which by your lordship's last letter I find you take of me now in my extremity, and that your lordship's desire is I shall make my present repair unto your lordship. My humble request unto your lordship is, in regard I am much grieved and troubled in mind and exceeding weak of body and not in case as yet to travel, I humbly pray your lordship to give me leave for three or four days to repose myself here or hereabouts, and then God willing I will not fail to come to do my duty to you. My lord, to fulfil your desire I have delivered up all those evidences unto Sir Walter's hand which concerned Dunmore, which and all other writings that concerned my portion I doubt not your lordship will cause to be safe kept for my use, and that you will do nothing that shall prejudice the estate already passed unto me of the same, all which I do wholly recommend to your loving and fatherly care, and so humbly craving your daily blessing and praying to God for the continuance of your health, I humbly take my leave and rest.

Your most sorrowful and distressed
daughter, most obedient unto you.

Lady Elizabeth Butler, Viscountess Tulleophelim, to Lady Eustace.

1613[-14], January 5. Carrick.—Madam, now that your ladyship hath undertaken the safe keeping of the possession of the castle of Cloghgrenan, I pray your ladyship to be careful thereof, and cause wary eyes to attend such as shall from time to time make repair unto you, and report that all the devices and means that may be will be wrought to expulse you, and be sure you have none about you but those that you know you may well trust, and specially beware of often recourse to and fro into the castle in the night time, and thereof be wary in the day; for if you lose the possession, you shall not only harm yourself, but wrong me and the house from whence I descend, whereof not doubting of your ladyship's care and performance herein, with my very hearty commendations unto your ladyship, I commit you to God and rest.

Your ladyship's very loving daughter-
in-law, most grieved in mind.

LORDS and PRIVY COUNCIL in ENGLAND to the LORD DEPUTY of IRELAND, SIR ARTHUR CHICHESTER.

1614, June 23. Whitehall.—Complaint hath been made unto us on behalf of the lady Elizabeth Butler, widow of the late lord Viscount Butler of Tullow, shewing that she being entitled, both by way of dower, and also by agreement with the earl of Ormond and Sir Walter Butler next heir (as he allegeth) unto the said viscount, unto divers manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments within the towns of Catherlagh and the Queen's County, and in particular to the manors of Tulleophelim and Cloghgrenan, one Thomas Butler, a supposed brother unto the said viscount, forcibly and indirectly entered upon the manor of Tulleophelim, and kept it until such time as by order from your lordship the possession was again re-delivered unto her; and further she now complaineth that the said Thomas Butler hath since the foresaid order from your lordship or near about that time, made another entry on the manor of Cloghgrenan in the county of Catherlagh, and still with force detains it (together with the appurtenances), contrary to justice and equity, and herein she humbly desireth to be relieved. We have therefore thought fit hereby to pray and require your lordship to give order that the said lady Elizabeth Butler be forthwith re-established in the possession of the said manors and lands, and herein to maintain her and her assignee until such time as by due course of law it shall be evicted from her; and also to cause the said Thomas Butler to restore unto her such rents and profits of the said manors and lands as have been received by him to his use since the decease of the said Viscount Tully.

SIR ARTHUR CHICHESTER to LORD DINGWALL.

1614, December 24. Dublin.—The earl of Ormond was here when your lady's letters came unto me from Duncannon. He moved me to pass his lands and possessions with a special licence unto him according to the contents of his Majesty's letters. I knew not how far that course might prejudice you and your lady, and therefore I advised his lordship to take an office upon the death of the old earl his uncle, towards which he was inclined, it being indeed his surest and safest course; if you be yet doubtful of any inconvenience to come unto you by his new letters patents, you have time enough to provide for it seeing he is now gone thither where you may confer with him, and little will be done here until his return.

I could not persuade Sir Charles Willmott to forbear the passing of some parcels of the lands accrued to the Crown by the death of Sir Edmond Butler and his son the viscount without heirs male, neither could I compel him thereto without wronging him, his Majesty having required me to pass unto him such particulars as he should present unto me, notwithstanding any caveat given or to be given, as by the words of his Majesty's letters will appear; and yet at my request, and out of his good respect unto your lordship he forebore to pass any part of that

whereof the viscount died possessed, and for what he hath passed (being not past eleven pounds a year) he is content to submit himself to the order of the earl of Somerset, if you think he hath done you unkindness in passing of it as he hath done; and indeed I had rather have given so much of the best lands I have, rather then there should be any difference betwixt you for it, or that you (or your lady) whom I have ever honoured with my best respects, should take the passing of it unkindly at my hands, so much do I desire to retain your love and good opinion of me.

Lady Elizabeth Butler, Countess of Desmond, to the Earl of Desmond.*

1623, December 15. Dunmore.—I hear nothing from my Lord Wylmott concerning the lands of Clonemoske and Ballybarr which Captain Butler unjustly holds from us by colour of letters patents past to the Lord Wylmott. Therefore I pray you to call to my Lord Chichester and know of him what answer he received of his letter from my Lord Wylmott, and in the end your course must be to procure the King's letter to my Lord Deputy for calling in of that patent passed to the Lord Wylmott for that land, and also to call in Captain Butler's assignment and to pass the land again after the calling in of that past estate unto us, and this you should hasten, for if the Lord Wilmott were dead, who received ample amends from his Majesty for those lands, then we should be at great loss and in danger to lose the benefit of his Majesty's gracious favour intended towards us, and in that letter you procure from his Majesty you might do well to insert the passing of the Abbey of Inistoke in the County of Kilkenny with all the temporalities and spiritualities belonging to the said abbey which is parcel of his Majesty's intended grant to me in my widowhood in the counties of Kilkenny, Wexford, or anywhere else within this kingdom, in as large manner as Sir Edmond Butler had the same past unto him.

And take good advice upon the drawing up of your letter to have ample and large words in the letter to the end there may be sufficient warrant for the drawing of the fiant of the letters patents; for they use much to insist upon the letters that are sent over, unless they be fully drawn with large words. For the furniture of the Castle of Kilkenny, there is great want of good store of gold and silver to make fringes for beds, chairs, and stools, some seven pounds of each will serve; stuff I have enough, only the gold and silver is missing, which you may get from Mr. Brammes and see it sent me over by this bearer; and the tawny velvet bed was made out of your caparison. Bid Ferram to see it carefully laid up, otherwise the velvet will be spoiled; leather chairs and stools are missing; for the furniture of that house three dozen of that kind of chairs and stools will be little enough; if the leather were sent over with nails and web, the timber frames might be soon provided here and cheaper than there, and our upholsterer would make them up here.

* The widowed daughter of Thomas, 10th earl of Ormond, married as her second husband James Preston, created Earl of Desmond by James I.

The fair suite of hangings that were bespoken of Mr. Corsellius you know were for the great chamber at Kilkenny, if you could get them and send them over I would be very glad thereof, you and Ferram knoweth where they are (I mean the suite we hung up one day at my uncle Nottingham his house). I can say nothing to you concerning Piers, but his mother answers like an oracle-doubtful, so as she leaves every man at large for their belief of him, (only) this much I assure you, there is very strange probability of his truth and many witnesses there be that affirm that there was such an one born. Time must therefore discover the truth of things, and I wish you to let all things rest in silence concerning him until you hear from me next. You write there be some things you omit to write; I shall entreat you to write at large by this bearer whom I made choice of trust, and will safely convey your letters unto me without danger of interception or discovery, and so wishing all happiness to you as to myself and expecting you will make a journey hither some little time, where you may do yourself much good and hasten your business. Your most loving wife.

[*Postscript.*]—I do send you here enclosed a letter from Mr. Cantwell to Piers, being left unsealed for you to peruse, which I pray you to see sealed and safely delivered him; as also a note of the breadth and length of the hangings that must be had for the great chamber of Dunmore.

LORD MOUNTGARRETT to WALTER, EARL of ORMOND.

1624, June 6. Balleene.—The gentleman who should have carried these unto your lordship, changing his determination to go for England, I was constrained to transmit them by the next opportunity, which I wish may speedily come into your hands, whereby you may the sooner use some prevention in the proceeding about the impostor. Friday the 4th of this present was the day appointed for the examination of witnesses, viz., William Eustace of Castlemartin, Piers Butler, Fitz Walter of Moyvalley, Piers Butler the lord of Dunboyne's second son, divers of the Gormans and the lady Desmond, two foster-brothers of the Rothes, and others, before the commissioners. I formerly in my other letter acquainted your lordship with all, and father Luke Archer is the priest they challenge to have christened him, who absolutely denieth the same; yet notwithstanding that, and my sister Mary's constant denial of him, they persist, and (most shamelessly bold) threaten any that opposeth against it and especially myself, which I very little regard, and will not omit to use all prevention, wherein I am so well provided, as (if it be necessary) I shall overthrow them. If I have any indifferency[?], towards which your lordship should do well to acquaint his Majesty with their proceeding herein by his direction, and so to procure direction with all speed to certain commissioners here for the examination of my sister, father Luke, and such others (who are many) as will make against them; my lord it will be very material to press them herein, who are at a plunge; I pray send me the examinations that were taken before the lord chief justice

there, which you writ are upon record with the rest of these proceedings. I am dealing with O'Kelly and others in Connaught to find the knave out, wherein I hope to speed. My man and letter is there at this present who I expect will bring good news, also I have a meeting with my sister Mary some three days hence, who received many messages lately, and sent me that she hath much to impart unto me about this business; which the one and other I shall by the next opportunity acquaint your lordship. My lord, in my present opinion, this proceeding of Desmond and his lady to foist in this impostor gives you sufficient cause to petition unto the King, to withdraw your grandchild's wardship from them, as most dangerous, and unnatural unto him; so hoping you will excuse my confused and disordered lines proceeding through present great haste with the remembrance of my service, and love unto my sister, I am etc.

[*Postscript.*]—I pray acquaint me with your present expectation, and appoint some sufficient one here to prosecute against these impostors.

Richard Rothe, Mayor of Kilkenny, to Henry, Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy of Ireland.

1628, Sept. 13. Kilkenny.—May it please your lordship, immediately after my departure to Dublin to attend your honour's pleasure concerning the petition exhibited by the right honorable Earl of Desmond against me before your honour, the said Earl hath mounted upon the battlements of his castle of Kilkenny many pieces of artillery, and all bent towards this his Majesty's City of Kilkenny to the great terror of his Majesty's subjects dwelling therein, contrary to your honour's former directions unto his lordship upon a complaint made unto your honour about three years since by the mayor of this city, as I am informed, it being not usual, as I conceive, that ordnance should be mounted by any but in his Majesty's forts or upon occasion of fear or service, the like being never done by Thomas Earl of Ormond, who hath been Lord Treasurer and Lord Lieutenant of the late queen Elizabeth's Majesty's forces of this kingdom. I offer also unto your honour that one John Seix of this city, merchant, being mayor of Bulring of the same, and captain of the watch the last year, having there apprehended one for adultery who was a dependant of one of the said Earl of Desmond's servants, and having committed the said adulterer to prison for his offence by way of punishment, was questioned for the same of late since my coming from Dublin, and committed in a dungeon in the said Earl's castle, and after was about eleven of the clock at night mounted upon one of the said Earl's chief horses, having one of his honour's foot cloths under him; the said Seix being made stark drunk, coming in that manner from his lordship's house, having two of either side to bear him up: many torches lighted before him and most of his Majesty's soldiers under his lordship's command being armed, and marching before the said Seix with the drum of that company through

the city street with matches burning until they came to my house, where, being denied entrance [they] left the said Seix prostrate upon the street and discharged two great volleys of shot. Then to the great terror of his Majesty's subjects dwelling within this city, being that time of night frighted out of their sleep with such unusual noise of drum and shot by reason [*obliterated*] and many other reasons which I dare not relate unto your honour, divers of the officers of this city are terrified in doing of their duty by punishing of offences for fear to be imprisoned and questioned at his honour's will and pleasure, all which I offer unto your honourable consideration.

David Rothe, titular Bishop of Ossory, to Walter, Earl of Ormond.

1628, March 28.—The report hath run so often of your honour's speedy return to this country that it makes those which wish the same with all happiness unto you to be suspensing and doubtful of the truth of the last, by which it is trusted that this next spring or summer it shall be; and because we have been so often heretofore frustrated of our expectations, I am fain to interrupt my long silence; and among the manifold business which I would be willing to confer of in presence, one is of the foundation and means by which your honourable uncle of happy memory, the late Earl, appointed for erecting an hospital in the city of Kilkenny, where himself is buried with his ancestors. And this being now so long deferred, howbeit your Lordship hath a while agone given directions for the same, partly to your steward Mr. James Brian, partly to Mr. Walter Lawles, deceased, I am inforced through the backwardness I see in prosecuting that pious work, to put your honour in my mind thereof, as I am bound to do, that you will procure to set it forward with all convenient expedition, care and industry, to the end that the soul of the founder and of his ancestors should not be deprived of the prayers, suffrages, and devotions which were intended in that erection. The neglect whereof is no small burden of conscience for them that were put in trust or obliged by the testator's will, as hitherto it hath been too long unexecuted and neglected. There are other particular matters to be intimated to your honour, but I will leave them for better opportunity. These inclosed herewith cannot miscarry, being delivered to your Lordship's nephew, to whom they are recommended for the address.

And thus, with remembrance of my love and service, I take leave with my dutiful affection, and best wishes to my lady, the Countess, praying God to prosper you both in all felicity.

*Ellis, Lady Esmond to Lady Elizabeth Preston.

1628, December 20. Limerick.†—Although I must with much grief of heart lament the death of the earl your father and

* Daughter of Walter Butler, fourth son of the ninth Earl of Ormond, and wife of Laurence, Lord Esmond.

† *Limerick.* Not the important county town in the south-west of Ireland, but Limerick in co. Wexford, the seat of Lord Esmond.

especially the death of my dear lady your mother, which I honoured and loved more then all the world; yet it is a great comfort unto me to hear of your health, so many alarms coming hither of your death beforehand. My husband is very careful of your estate, and since I am not able to do you other service I will pray to God most earnestly to preserve and protect you, to bless, direct and keep you, and send you long and happy days to the comfort of your friends, so with much woe and sorrow I humbly take my leave and remain your poor kinswoman and servant who is ready, and all my children, to serve you.

Laurence, Lord Esmond to Lady Elizabeth Preston.

1628, January 10. Limerick.—I received your letter of the 2nd of December which came not to my hands until the last night by reason the winds were so rough as William Langton could not get over from Bristowe (Bristol).

I formerly writ unto the earl of Mulgrave what course I took presently upon the first report of the death of my lord your father and my noble mistress your mother, and so they are continued and so shall be as long as I have any power with state here, until direction come from his Majesty, your ladyship and your friends; for as I formerly wrote to your ladyship I will spend all I have and the remnant of my days to do your ladyship service. Now touching your match I know not well what to say, for it is an old saying, that marriages are made in heaven: but now my best advice to your ladyship is to be wholly directed by his Majesty in all things, for without his most princely and gracious care of you all that was heretofore for my lord your father and my noble mistress your mother is nothing. The main reason I have acquainted the earl of Mulgrave withal, who, I am confident, will acquaint your ladyship with the particulars. I will send you your servant Thomas Esmonde with the particulars of all things which is fit to be done touching the confirmation and setting of your estate. If it please God he shall wait on you there by the 10th of February. In the mean time I will do what I may to get some money sent you by exchange, although Sir Ciprian Horsfall and William Cantwell assured me my lord your father received all Michaelmas rents before he went hence.

Your ladyship and your friends have need to be very wary who you employ about your affairs in this Kingdom. Few or none being thoroughly acquainted with your whole estate and how it stands, some of ability should be employed that will be bound to yield a good account.

I would have your ladyship to write your letters to Mr. David Rothe to stand for you in your law business. He is best acquainted with your estate and you may trust him; for he was ever firm to my lady your mother. The lord chancellor called me now again in question for part of your inheritance, notwithstanding his Majesty's express directions by his letter requiring none of your inheritance should be brought in question until the evidences were received from the earl of Ormond. A letter from

his Majesty must be now procured to stay all suits against you and your tenants for your inheritance, until you receive your evidences. Your ladyship will be pleased to send directions what shall be done with old Mr. Wood, young Richard Sanders, and other gentlemen which depended on my lord your father, his grooms and the rest of his servants, which are many and most of them strangers. They all lie yet at your charge which is a heavy burthen; yet I took the most easy course I can for their maintenance.

So praying God to direct and bless you in all his ways I humbly kiss your hands.

Patrick Esmond to Lady Elizabeth Preston.

1628, December 30. The Manor of Esmonde.—Since it pleased God to take to himself my ever honoured lady and patroness your lady mother, I thought it the chiefest part of my duty to present my most humble service unto your honour, which if I be so happy as you will vouchsafe it acceptance, I shall never fail to serve your ladyship, with as much faithfulness and devotion as I did your noble mother before. And your honour will be pleased to question my good friend Mr. Thomas Rothe, your ladyship's servant; he will tell you in what degree of service I was with your mother, thus craving pardon for my boldness I humbly kiss your hand.

Laurence, Lord Esmond to Lady Elizabeth Preston.

1628[-9], February 6. Dublin.—I have had much to do here in the prerogative court about letters of administration taken out by one Thomas or John Kitchiman without my knowledge, and indeed contrary to my lord deputy's direction. Upon my complaint to the lord primate, in whose court this difference is proposed to be heard and tried, his lordship granted a citation for Kitchiman to show cause why the letters of administration granted there should not be called in or revoked, and the same granted to your ladyship or to such as you would nominate; but this Kitchiman shuns and hides himself, so as the citation cannot yet be served on him; so that I am forced to stay here to my charge and trouble, yet will not leave him until I make some reasonable good end. My counsel both at common and civil law think it not fit the letters of administration should be taken out in your name, nor in mine for your ladyship, by reason the debts of my lord your father do amount to much more then the goods, by which means great trouble to the administrator may ensue; and so in like case for me, having something to lose and very loth to be needlessly troubled when by my administering I can do your ladyship no good. Now touching your possessions they shall be very carefully looked unto, but you must of necessity give authority to some for letting your lands by the year or for years, which is the most profit, and if you can send any good tenants for them it will be the better, and because

I am not able to take so great pains and trouble as I did for my noble mistress your lady mother, I sent your servant Thomas Esmonde whose company lies at Clonmell, in the middle of your possessions, and who is young and well able to take pains both in the country and courts of justice as your ladyship's occasions shall require; my advice he shall have, and I know will follow it, which another man perhaps will not do. I do much long to hear from your ladyship how his Majesty purposes to dispose of you, for your estate is such as you must watch with those whom his Majesty shall give his gracious allowance unto, and such I wish they may be as will take care of settling your estate, and give countenance to your true friends, tenants and servants, in their just causes as well in that kingdom as here, as your and their occasions may require.

ELLIS, LADY ESMOND to LADY ELIZABETH PRESTON.

1628-9, March 3. Limerick.—Your letter of the 14th of January I received, which was most welcome unto me, for by it I find the natural affection you bear me and mine, and that shall be an everlasting obligation to bind all of us and all that love us to serve your ladyship with honest and faithful hearts. And I beseech you be confident that we will never fail you in what estate soever we or any of us are. One thing out of my tender care of you and your estate I desire, that in your match you will be careful of two things; the one that he be of a noble house and lineage; next that he may be a free man and not so engaged with debts as may entangle your estate and put you to misery and your friends and kindred to lament and you repent when you cannot help it, even to the ruin and downfall of your house. In my love and affection for the house of Ormond of which I am a poor branch I wish his Majesty were pleased, so it might prove for your own good and the comfort of your friends, you were married to the Viscount of Thurles, although I hear many say there might some danger ensue hereof; but your fortune doth mainly and indeed wholly rely upon the King's gracious favour, so that you must frame yourself to be ruled and directed by his most gracious pleasure. That noble earl of Mulgrave your ladyship's friend and uncle can best advise you, unto whom I beseech your ladyship to hearken and his counsel to follow. As occasion shall fall out, I will not fail to write to your ladyship, and put my husband in mind at all times to do all the service he may for you, which of his own disposition he is ready to perform, and so praying God to direct and bless you in all his ways and guide you in all his paths, I humbly take my leave.—Your ladyship's poor kinswoman and faithful servant.

ROBERT ESMOND to LADY ELIZABETH PRESTON.

1629, May. Limerick.—I received your ladyship's honourable and loving letter whereby I find your ladyship's good disposition toward me, and the rather for that your dear mother my only

patroness was out of her great goodness pleased to shelter me under her ever honoured wings, as one of her ladyship's poor servants, now my best devoted service, next after her, shall be to your ladyship dedicated.

I attended my lord Esmond to Kilkenny and other places about your honour's affairs where all things were by his means uniformly put in the best order he could, the particulars whereof, I doubt not but his lordship hath advertised your honour ere this time. For my part Madam, I know you expect no account of me, because I had no charge: but howsoever when things are to be disposed of I would willingly be your ladyship's tenant in some part of your lands, for which I would readily pay as much as any man.

I received your honour's letters St. Valentine's day within three hours after I had drawn you amongst forty others, so as all things goes fortunate this year with me. I am exceeding much beholding to your cousin Mr. Weames[*], that gave your honour notice of me by his relations, only that he favoured me too much in his discourse. I assure your honour I ever found him of a worthy disposition guided with good discretion. I know not what to say more, but if I thought more of my saying were not offensive, I would never leave saying.

Joan Grace to Lady Elizabeth Preston.

1629, July 7. Insh.—I do by these few lines present my humble duty and service to your ladyship; and although for the present I have not the happiness to be acquainted with your ladyship, yet I hope the day shall come when in your own country here in Ireland your ladyship shall find and see me as ready and willing to do your service to my ability as any whosoever, and in the meantime of your absence here I shall pray for your happiness, and shall ever honour you for many causes before any lady whatsoever. I render your ladyship many thanks for your noble favour sent unto me by your cousin Wemys, which is far beyond my merit, but if your ladyship will add one more favour but to let me know whether there be anything in this kingdom that your ladyship will make use of, but to acquaint your servant with it, who shall be willing to obey your honour's commands, assuring your ladyship I affect nothing more then to hear of your happiness, so kissing your fair hands I humbly take leave.

Henry Slanes to Lady Elizabeth Preston.

1629, July 8. Insh.—There hath been a meeting this morning by the earl of Holland, the earl of Mulgrave and the earl of Ormond. Both touching the marriage of your ladyship and the settling of your estate, I do not find anything but [what is] necessary and reasonable to be desired on your behalf; and I hope the earl of Ormond will condescend so that his

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[*] Patrick Weames or Wemys, afterwards Sir Patrick Wemys, nephew to Lady Elizabeth's father, the Earl of Desmond.

lordship stand upon some former articles* like to have been made between his lordship and the earl and countess of Desmond, your honour's parents, but I hope a mean between both will be found out. I understand your honour's mind by Captain Cristie, and, now I know that, I shall use my uttermost for the reconcilement of things to your desires, hoping the earl of Ormond will in some things necessary for your behoof express his love and affection to your ladyship, seeing with what willingness you come to him; for God forbid but that your estate should be preserved to you and yours, if the young lord should die after marriage without having any son or sons by you, for you may have sons by a second marriage and they would not be left without estate, their lady mother having so fair an one. But if it please God you die without any issue male of your body, in God's name let these lands awarded over and above your lady mother's formerly settled estate revert to the house, but these lands left to your own will to be given to daughters whom you shall think may best deserve it. Mr. Cristie hath appointed to be here to-morrow, and then I shall be able to write more, for that there is a second meeting to-morrow morning, where and when and ever I will do your honour all the faithful [service] I am able.

Henry Slanes to Lady Elizabeth Preston.

1629, Nov. 20. Limerick.—I have forborne all this while of my being in this kingdom to write to your ladyship because I did expect every day to have received the articles signed, and directions to be sent me over touching the settling of the estate, as well your own, as of the earldom on the lord viscount. But contrary to my expectation, I now see a letter come over from his Majesty, for discharging the estate and receiving the rents, and delivering the possession of the castle of Kilkenny to the lord of Ormond, with all those lands whereof the earl and countess of Desmond, your noble parents, died seized of. It is much marvelled at, the earl of Ormond intending so much good to your ladyship as he says, that he should only desire the possession of that house more than any other (though indeed all were reserved from him by the articles) if they had not some other pretence, any of the others would have served for the estate of the wardship, and have bred less suspicion, because the castle of Kilkenny was awarded by the King, and was a place most specially looked after by the earl of Ormond, and your ladyship knows what the earl of Ormond always held touching the award. It is fitting to preserve your own, and although I think the earl of Ormond cannot have any ill intent thereby to hurt you, by whom, if it be not his own fault, he is like to have the happiness of full content in this world, yet it had been wisdom to shun all occasions of suspect, and it had been the less if there had been sent over directions, to settle the estate as it was agreed on; but to come over as it did, it troubles your friends, and for my part, though I know not whether I shall have thanks from you for it, not knowing your

* See appendix.

mind, yet sure the uttermost I am able I will do to see things fairly carried, and that your ladyship be not wronged, if I may help it. I hear something out of England, that gives me less content then things here. God amend all, what is done I fear cannot be helped, but with greater mischief; would it could. Those that were the cause of it, if God's blessing goes not with it, will first repent it, but I will touch no more on that string, but pray to God all may be for the best. I send my man over purposely to bring me word how things stand there. Madam I have sold my land and am resolved if your honour have any desire to have me near to be your tenant, but not to your ladyship's prejudice, nor without rent, but to give the uttermost value; but I must pray to have it for forty years, for I must build a house upon it and be at a great charge to inclose it; and madam, because I could not dispossess any former tenant I desire some of the land that the stock went upon beyond the [*obliterated*], and it joining to the furthest of the lands of Donmore, I pray your ladyship be pleased to let me have the use of part of the house at Donmore until I have builded, or until your honour comes over. It may be the Earl of Ormond will be against my being so near your ladyship, and may put a barrier against me, notwithstanding I pay a great rent; but if your ladyship please to grant it and seal it with the Earl of Mulgrave, and be pleased to write to your feoffees to join me, I do not doubt but to enjoy it, giving the full value for it, for two shillings the surveyed English acre is as much as any will give; if your ladyship please not to grant me this then I will remove elsewhere, and I am offered farms enough, but my heart serves you, and so will whether I have it or no, and wheresoever I go. I have sent over a lease ready drawn and if your ladyship like it not, it is but so much labour sought in vain. My Lord Esmond is not yet come to town. What we shall do yet for the castle of Kilkenny I do not know, I will do my uttermost to keep it, else I will hinder my lord of Ormond's desires in nothing till I know your honour's mind, but I humbly beseech you to haste my man away that I may be assured what course to hold. You will infinitely suffer by keeping the king's letter for the grant so long, here are so many letters come over but none so large as Sir John Rothe's, which will much hinder us; I wish myself but a month there, it grieves me to see how slow good things goes on for your behoof. I pray God bless you and send all things for the best, which shall ever be the prayers of your ladyship's affectionate friend.

Christopher Wandesforde to Walter, Earl of Ormond.

1630, July 21. Limerick.—I do not know what you hear in the country, but we are so awakened with the relations which are brought to us every day of the insolencies of the Turks, that we think fit by letters from the justices and table, to direct your lord President to draw down companies upon the maritime parts to prepare, and cause the Beararms to be kept in readiness, and

to provide and hire some other ships (if there be any fit for service) to join with those of his Majesty's in defence of these coasts. For if it be true that we hear, that the Turks of late have taken six ships near Brysto (Bristol), and that there be upon the British coasts at most forty sail of those Turkish vessels dispersed up and down, who can tell whether the giving them harbour all this while by the French may not towards the end of the year determine in their attempt upon one of our open harbours, Kinsale, Cork, or Baltimore.* Whereof the French may (though the Turks cannot) make great use, at least put us to a great charge to recover such a loss again. But I hope there will not be so much danger as we apprehend, for if the Turks were so strong upon those coasts, we should receive some directions from the other side, but we hear nothing of this or any other kind: and which is strange I heard not a word from my lord since I left your lordship: by strangers we hear he is well and that is all. Sir Charles Coote is yesterday gone for England.

JAMES, VISCOUNT THURLES,† to CHIEF JUSTICE SIR GEORGE SHURLEY [Lord Chief Justice of Ireland].

1632, April 2. London.—I am sorry to have been so troublesome unto your lordship, as I have already been in soliciting your favourable assistance for lawful outing of those obstinate tenants, which, without any right they are able to shew, withhold the possession of my lands, to my exceeding prejudice. I therefore am constrained to continue my bold request unto your lordship that you will give my servant countenance in justly following against those tenants, whereby I may set my estate to the best benefit and improvement, the great debts lying on my lord grandfather and me being yet unsatisfied, and requiring our endeavours to raise the same by the uttermost profits may be made of our lands. Therein as your lordship shall very much add to your many noble favours, so none shall be more really and readily manifested in due thankfulness than your lordship's assured loving kinsman and servant, JAMES THURLES.

JOHN SHEE to ORMOND.‡

1632, November 6. Dublin.—. . . . My lord Deputy's [Strafford's] coach and horses be come and his stoop: yet they left my lord Deputy in Yorkshire, and he is to go there hence to London, so it is said that he will not come until spring. It is thought that one of the causes of his stay is for an answer of a proposition that is made by him to the lords and chief gentry of this country for twenty thousand pounds for finding the Army this year. The third of this month the gentry do meet privately to resolve of their answer.

* Turkish pirates did make a descent on Baltimore in the following year, and carried off a number of the inhabitants. *See* Cal. Irish State Papers, 1625-1632.

† Afterwards 12th Earl and 1st Duke of Ormond.

‡ Not catalogued in Sir J. Gilbert's List of Documents in Appendix to 4th Report.

Henry, Lord Maltravers to James, Earl of Ormond.

1633, November 3. London.—Since I cannot have the happiness to wait upon you myself, I am desirous to take all occasions that I can to present my service unto you. I am very glad that your lordship is in such a good way for your business in Ireland, and that you are so well satisfied with the carriage of my lord deputy, and the Master of the Rolls,* by whom I understand that your lordship by some friends hath concluded for the plantation in Ormond. For the particulars I know them not, only your lordship may remember that I wrote to you of it by Captain Whitmore, expressing my desire to wait upon you in that business, out of which I gather from Sir Basil Brooke that you intended to take in partners of your friends, which if you do I shall renew my suit again, desiring that such parts as you do not reserve for yourself and private friends that you would be pleased to confer them upon me and my private friends who I would engage in the business, which shall be none but such as your lordship will approve on, and I shall take it for an extraordinary favour, and I hope it will prove no inconvenience to your lordship. I beseech your lordship's pardon for this scribbling for it is late, and I am very sleepy.

Henry, Lord Maltravers to Ormond.

1634, April 16. Whitehall.—I received a letter from your lordship in answer to mine, wherein it seems that your lordship hath only a certain proportion of land in the plantation of Ormond, which was quite contrary to what I thought had been, and therefore [I] shall not desire to have any thing to do in that or any thing that may so much turn to your prejudice, but do thank your lordship for your favour and good will as much as if it had been in your power to have pleasured me. Your lordship writes that you had a project in hand which would be ready against this spring, wherein I should go a share, about which time I hope to wait upon you to advise of it, and if I could do your lordship any service of the like or of any other kind here I should esteem it for a great happiness.

Francis, Lord Mountnorris to Ormond.

1634, June 12. Dublin.—At the same instant I received your lordship's letter by this bearer I sent for the merchant whom I formerly brought to your lordship when you were in town, and he hath received the 200*l.* and given bills of exchange for repayment of the money to your brothers at Paris; the man is of great dealings here, and I have let [him] have large sums of money upon his bills to London, and Lord Claneboy in like manner for Paris, and they have been always readily paid as I assure myself this to your brothers will be: I have been at Lynebagh [?] and Williamstown, and though the lands are naked and of far

* Wandesforde, who was appointed to the post in 1632.

less quantity than your lordship told me they were by your survey, yet I will accept of them at your own pleasure rather then not to have some of your lordship's lands in those parts: I present my humble service to your lordship and your most noble lady, and do most heartily congratulate her ladyship's safe delivery and both your comforts therein.

Sir William St. Leger to Ormond.

1634, June 15. Downerayle.—True it is that Rory O'Kenedy hath been with me and hath made me an overture for Rapligh only, whose proposition and demands were in such large terms as if his title had been the best in the world, notwithstanding which my resolution was (as Mr. O'Brien can testify with me) not to descend to particulars with him without first advertising your lordship, which I had no occasion to do in regard that treaty betwixt us was as soon broken off as entered into almost, so that I shall desire your lordship to be confident that I will no further proceed either with him or any other within your lordship's country without giving your lordship an advertisement and desiring your approbation thereof. Which being really in answer of your lordship's I present my service to your noble lady and to your honour's self this assurance that I am, &c.

Henry, Lord Maltravers to Ormond.

1634, August 14. Arundel House.—I beseech you not to impute my long silence to any neglect, for indeed I have almost daily expected the going of Playter this bearer. I hear that Hostisland [?] is found for the King by the help of your lordship which is the part of those lands which were my lord's ancestors, and I think to be the same thing which your lordship told me of long ago, and good my lord believe that in that or anything else which concerns your lordship all respect and love shall be used according to that love and service which I have ever held towards you, and will do whilst I live; I beseech your lordship assist this bearer what you can both by your advice, as also if you know of any old deeds that may discover titles. There is a business of sale like to go on for the King's advantage and is like to be of some benefit to those that shall deal in it. I will take care to keep a part for your lordship, and inform you of it when time is, that you may venture if you please; I am in hope to see your lordship soon in Ireland.

Henry, Lord Maltravers to [Ormond?].

1634, August 23. Wexford.—Our going to the ship the last night was so unlucky that we were forced to come hither back again, so that I had leisure to scribble this paper which I send you here inclosed, and for that of the fishing which I begun I will make it more perfect and send it you by the next, accompanied perhaps with somewhat else that I will think of in the mean time, and I beseech you since I cannot be so happy as to wait upon you in person, that we may converse often together

by writing, and that you will continue assured that no man more heartily loves you. I beseech you my lord that some other may be chosen burgess in that place* which you did me the favour to have me chosen in, for I am certain that I cannot be here to make any use of it, and therefore I should be loth to do that wrong both to you and them as to have it reserved any longer in expectation of me unless I were able to be here.

Henry, Lord Maltravers to Ormond.

1634, September 13. Dorking.—I can send your lordship little news from hence but only that all your friends are well, and for my own part I was no sooner here but I soon wished myself in Ireland again, which makes me long for the spring. I am now agoing to Arundel and shall return to London within a few days, when I shall write to your lordship at large; and I beseech you to remember your promise that I may often hear from you.

My lord of Kildare is long ago in England though I have not seen him, it is said he came over because he was 65, 35, 21, 26, 59, 98, 113, 186, 108, 143, refused to see him because he brought no 28, 69, 49, 50, 70, 44, 89, from 186, 99.

Henry, Lord Maltravers to Ormond.

1634, September 30. Adare.—I could not omit this occasion of presenting my [respects] unto you, by Mr. Alexander, who tells me he is agoing very suddenly. I am certain your lordship will hear of the great overthrow which the King of Hungary hath given unto the army of the princes of Germany, which I believe will be cause of a peace there. My lord chief justice Heath was declared a while since by his Majesty to be put out of his place and to be followed in the Star Chamber; he came presently after to the court and gave the King a petition humbly acknowledging that he had been a weak servant unto him, and through multiplicity of business believed he might well have incurred his Majesty's displeasure, and since it had pleased him to dispose of his place, he beseeched him to withdraw his other displeasure from him, and to give him leave to practise again as serjeant at law, all which the King granted, and Sir John Finch is to have his place. Sir John Banks to be Attorney General, and Mr. Recorder of London, Solicitor.

Henry, Lord Maltravers to Ormond.

1634-5, January 22. Whitehall.—I have received several letters from your lordship and are by the hands of your father-in-law, and as I told him I will do my best to do your service in that business concerning Sir Thomas Butler, I have acquainted my lord likewise with it, who will move the judges in your lordship's behalf, whenever it shall be. You desire to know what 93, 185, 95, hath written unto 99, 149, concerning 98, 10, 44, 79, 47, 8, 59,

* Arklow.

for whom 270 thus hereafter of which I can give you no account of at all, only by what I hear it is like to go worser with him, rather than better, 95, 186, 98 hath written unto 98, 218, 97 much in praise of 100, 174, 103 in general, and particularly for his good carriage in 111, 95, 221, and upon his motion 93, 31, 174 99 is to be 64, 99, 11, 79, 85, 35, 12, 69, 28, 29, 79, 44, in which courses 174 shall do well to continue. If your lordship know any that can do any good in discovering lands which were my lord's ancestors, you shall do me a great deal of favour to set them on work; as for a purchase of land I should desire it might be a very cheap one, and as great a scope of land as may be. I hear that the plantations of Ormond and Connaught are like to go on, but of the particulars I know nothing, I should be most happy to do your lordship service in any thing if I were able and shall desire to be esteemed your lordship's faithful servant.

Christopher Wandesforde to Ormond.

1635, Aug. 23. Portumnay [Portumna].—I am sorry this or any other accident should take you from us so suddenly, especially when by the departure of the rest of the company we might have enjoyed you more entirely; but your business must be observed. My lord deputy* remembers his service to your lordship and my lady.

I am very much troubled for the accident of your carriage, if I had not taken physic that day I would have gone over the water to have secured your papers, but I sent Mr. Foster with a strict charge that none should read one syllable of any paper, which they say is observed, so that the secrets of your affairs are safe I hope.

Henry, Lord Maltravers to Ormond.

1635, July 10. Arundell House.—I should not have been so long silent but that I expected continually this of Playter's going into Ireland, unto whom I beseech your lordship to give what furtherance you may in my lord and my business, and in so doing if in anything it may concern your lordship I desire it may be handled so that it may be to your advantage as well as ours. I shall not trouble your lordship with any particular for he will do it, and many things I make account will arise by his being upon the place with your lordship's help. I pray you be free with him, and for his truth I dare undertake; I have often thought of diverse particulars which your lordship and I spoke of in Ireland, as of a plantation, etc. which you know of, which I would willingly know what you think of it. I am sorry it was not my fortune to do your lordship any service in your great cause between you and Sir Thomas Butler, for indeed my lord all the Judges protested it was so intricate that they could make nothing of it unless it were sent more plainly unto them, which your lordship must get done if you will do any

* Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Stafford.

good in it in England, and if I can therein do your lordship any service (I shall be most heartily glad) either in that or anything else. I hope to wait upon you ere long in Ireland.

Christopher Wandesforde to Ormond.

1635, Sept. 15. Dublin.—You may well imagine that it is not with me as it used to be when I have three of your lordship's letters in my hands to answer. For indeed, being detained from coming hither (by reason of an humour fillen into my leg which disabled me from going or standing until Thursday last), I have since been in a course of physic which together with my infirmity kept me in my chamber till this hour, and these be the first lines I could write these ten days. But my lord deputy being pleased to come to me, I acquainted his lordship with those two propositions in yours of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd of September (for no day was named by you) and for giving directions to your lordship and Sir Thomas Butler to negotiate the business with the judges by your agents. He approveth it well as the readiest way for your lordship to accomplish your end, seeing those grave men on the other side are superciliously pleased to do nothing in the other course. Now it will fall under your lordship's consideration how this direction from my lord deputy shall be intimated to you both. As I conceive it must be done by his lordship as an act of his own judgment, indifferently regarding you both; and that having sent over the cases for their resolution it will be fit for you both to attend the judges by your agents to make good the case. Which when I shall receive your lordship's pleasure therein I will endeavour to effect it accordingly.

Your offer of Leix my lord accepteth very kindly from you, and commandeth me to return your lordship thanks for it. But he hath no desire to deal for it, but wisheth your lordship a good chapman; and for my own particular I am very glad you have made such a bargain, which gives so deep a stroke into the bulk of your debts.

That you have commanded concerning my lord of Somerset I have by message endeavoured as well as I can; being unable to go abroad I know not the event, but I will not fail to do what I can, though the use of money for the King's occasions admits no delay in that kind.

Christopher Wandesforde to Ormond.

1635-6, January 10. Whitehall.—The last part of yours of the 4th of January gives me too much cause to begin there; for it stands not with that affection I bear your lordship to be insensible when such afflictions happen to you; a greater, I confess, than the loss of so hopeful a brother can hardly fall upon you, but there is such affinity betwixt us and the common calamities which attend upon human frailty, that we must not meet them, when they come, as strangers but companions; and as such entertain them; cheerfully we cannot, but we ought to receive them without so much passion, or reluctation. And certainly as

this case falls out, mature consideration of the infinite advantage this young gentleman hath gained by this his happy exchange will advise your lordship to timely moderation in your sorrow for him; for as he is delivered from those common intrigues which a longer life would infallibly have brought upon him (as all of us who survive him will find cause even in our own particulars to witness) so hath he taken his journey up that steep hill loaden with a less burthen of guilt by this his early departure from us, than if his abode had been longer with us. Therefore my dear lord give not too much way to sad thoughts, they will grow so soon over familiar with your natural inclinations, let this be no fuel to your spleen. But why do I trouble your lordship with this vulgar kind of philosophy. You will excuse me, for where I love heartily, I speak many times what my friends know better then myself.

My lord deputy commands me to assure your lordship when this business concerning my lord of Holland comes to his hands or any thing which concerns it, he will be as careful of your lordship as a friend can be. Your offer is noble and satisfactory, and must give them contentment.

I received the enclosed from my lady Dungarvan to transmit to your lordship. My humble service to your noble and virtuous lady, God give you much comfort one in another, farewell.

Lord Castlehaven to Edmund Butler.

1635[-6], January 12. Kilkenny.—"Worthy brother, as I alighted out of my coach from our Christmas journey, I received letters from yourself and Dr. Higgins. According to your appointment I answered him with a civil delay, and I have obeyed your command in sending my sister with all possible speed. I thought ere this (had not the winds been my opposite) that with one hand she should have delivered herself and with the other her portion to whomsoever should have married her, but I will be bound (if we cannot have a wind to bring it to us) that his agent or friend shall readily receive it there. Your faithful brother to be commanded, Castlehaven.

[*Postscript.*]—Commend my service to the gentleman you wot on, and tell him whether I have the honour to be his brother or no I will always continue his faithful friend and servant. You told me you would keep a second Christmas with me. Bring Mr. Butler[*] with and you shall be the more welcome if more may be; and in the stead of fiddles you shall dance to the music of my hounds."

Endorsed:—"My Lord of Castlehaven's letter to Mr. Edmond Butler about the marriage of my brother Richard."

Sir Christopher Wandesforde to Ormond.

1635-6, March 6. Passage.—This inclosed was according to the date ready for the messenger who brought yours to me, and if

[*] Richard Butler of Kilcask, brother to the 1st Duke of Ormond, married Lady Frances Touchet, daughter of the second Lord Castlehaven.

he had been so well mannered as to have expected but one piece of a day longer than he did, there was a reward ready to have been delivered to him with the letter; but this is said to excuse myself rather than to condemn him.

This addition is now to give your lordship the first advertisement I can that my lord Deputy hath obtained leave from his Majesty to go into England to settle his private fortune; the time not yet resolved. I suppose he cannot be ready for his journey before Easter, presently after I think he will; so that I know you will think it fit to see him before his journey and then you must be here in Easter week, but I will not fail to give your lordship advertisement if there be any alterations in the time, and if this resolution hold not; otherwise you may conclude that time will hold.

He is resolved go over in a very private manner, and to appear there in no more then an ordinary quality, upon which resolution he refuseth divers persons here who are desirous to accompany his lordship. Sir George Radcliff attends him, but your servant will abide here to wait on your lordship.

The news they say runs now in England that the bishop of London shall be lord treasurer, and it is reported with some confidence. There is nothing else of consequence from the other side. Mr. Martin was brought over with a messenger, and is now committed a close prisoner in this castle by the Board, and so is Sir [*obliterated*].

Mr. Darcy remains still in prosecution of some propositions, as I told your lordship at the Naas.

We hear not a word from Arundel house, so that by their silence, and what we hear from other hands, they are not well pleased with their friends here. The lady Mountnorris took shipping on Monday last for England with all her children, privately, and without leave. For her husband your lordship will hear shortly that his Majesty hath extended his Grace unto him upon my lord Deputy's intercession in as large a measure as he deserveth: I beseech your lordship present my humble service to my lady, all happiness to you both.

Christopher Wandesforde to Ormond.

1636, June 18. Dublin.—I meet here nothing worth observation; the contrary winds keep all intelligence from us concerning my Lord Deputy, only by chance we hear he arrived upon the Saturday. I have sent Mr. Rothe instructions how to deal with the Brennans, and as I have told him, I conceive it fitter for us to break the combination among them in a discretionary way one by one, by winning them to us by fair terms, than foment their obstinacy by any violent course. I have written to the President as your lordship advised which I pray you send with speed.

I will so prepare the articles betwixt us according to our agreement that they may be perfected before Sir Charles pass the estate from him to me. In good manners I should give you

thanks for your noble entertainment, but I will think them as I will do a thousand other obligations to your lordship. My humble service to my lady of Ormond and your noble sisters, farewell.

Christopher Wandesforde to Ormond.

1636, July 4. Badmanton.—Upon some conference which I have lately had with one Mr. Johnes (who styles himself Agent to my lord Marshal*) I find that a report is raised of me concerning this business of Edough, so much in violation of that respect which I profess to my lord Marshal and his desires that I know the least belief of it must needs give his lordship good cause to change the good opinion (I believe) he had of my honesty or regard of his lordship and that which may concern him. Therefore the sooner I do vindicate myself from such a calumny I do myself more right. Johnes told me in plain terms that my lord Esmond said unto him that when I first acquainted him with the business of Edough, and moved for his lordship's assistance about the title, I did persuade him to it as a service to my lord Marshal, without which he had not undertaken any thing in it, and saith that his lordship said likewise I moved Mr. Rothe upon the same ground, and that Mr. Rothe hath declared as much. Now that this rascal Johnes hath given my lord Marshal such an intelligence is most certain (for he did not deny it to myself), nay he went so far with me as to inform me that my lord of Esmond had written thus much himself into England: hereupon I wrote to my lord of Esmond desiring him to express under his hand whether I had used the name of my lord Marshal to him touching this business or not, his lordship hath very truly and nobly freed me from that imputation, and I hope I shall obtain the same justice from Mr. Rothe, from whom by my now letters I have desired the same; and now my lord lest in the passage of this business something should stick either with my lord Marshal or my lord Maltravers, I am a suitor to your lordship that to my lord Maltravers you will express the sense you have of some false and malicious reports (whereby the good understanding betwixt you two might be injured) concerning the passage of this business of Edough, and declare unto him your own interest in these lands and how little needs you had of any other title at all, taking notice withal that you were assured from time to time that his lordship waived the pursuit of all places where you had any interest. To this purpose all this tends that his lordship may see you are desirous to remove all occasion of misinterpretations betwixt you, especially where such base companions as Johnes think to merit by their officious practices, as he now doth by giving the natives vain hopes that my lord Marshal will take this people so far into his protection that they shall not need to submit to the gratuities but that his lordship will bring all about again. Which for the

* Lord Arundel.

present your lordship may truly affirm is a prejudice to the selling of that land according to the grant.

And that your lordship may discern my information more clearly I have herewith sent unto your lordship the copy of mine to my lord Esmond, mine intended to my lord Maltravers, and that I had from my lord Esmond, all which after perusal I beseech your lordship transmit back to me again together with that which I hope Mr. Rothe will send me, and then I will send altogether your lordships and all if you please to my lord Maltravers. For albeit I know wise and just men do not judge upon private information, much less cast off old friendships upon such weak and partial informations, yet not knowing how such a report as this (apparelled with their own interest) may be entertained, and very desirous to preserve the credit I had with that noble family if it be to be done upon fair and good terms, I have at large made this narration to my lord Maltravers in my own justification; wherein if I fail of the end I hope it may effect, at least I shall give myself satisfaction that I have affirmed my own innocency against what hath been already affected and an overture for a further accusation if there be any other thing to be directed to me: I beseech your lordship be pleased that some of your servants may carry this to Mr. Kelly to be sent to him, and he hastened hither for that I would discourse with him about the surveying of Edough, wherein I am to employ him if you think him fit for it, otherwise I will not meddle with him: your lordship will know what to think of him by the service he hath done for you in this kind. The people of Edough are so resolved to attend the success of their new agent that their ears are stopped to any indifferent motion until they hear that he cannot prevail for them. So I will be quiet a while.

I have received the approbation of the table* both of what we have done and what is further to be done unto them, and they have ordered the settling of a company of foot there if there be cause. We hear my lord Deputy is well at London by general rumour and many more uncertain things, but until I have something from himself I believe nothing.

My humble service to my lady, God bless all your family.

Henry, Lord Maltravers to Ormond.

1636, July —. Arundel House.—I was in hope to have the happiness to have seen you here when my lord Deputy came over, which since it is not [so] I am sorry I have no occasion to draw me oftener into Ireland, that I might wait upon you there, but wheresoever I am I beseech you command me if you think I may be of use to you in any thing.

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* *i.e.* the Privy Council.

Patrick Darcy to Ormond.

1636, August 20. Dublin Castle.—Your lordship's of the 9th of this present, together with the cases and opinions out of England in that great and long depending difference 'twixt your lordship and Sir Thomas Butler, came to my hands on the 17th of the same. My lord I have, to the great cost of my lord your grandfather and yourself, laboured in this affair these fourteen years past; the cases might be more clear then now they are, if way had been given to that which we desired. Of this I will say no more. I drew an abstract out of the cases and opinions in England, and return your lordship my weak judgment as well of the lands named in the old entails, wherein your lordship's counsel in England declared themselves for your lordship, as also of the lands, in name though not in effect, omitted out of those entails wherein your counsel delivered no opinion and which are I fear more then half the controversy. Your lordship saw how we were straitened in inserting those lands in the body of the case.

But truth may be depressed though never suppressed, therefore in my opinion the feoffment made by Sir Edm. Butler in 43 of Queen Elizabeth, which was compressed in the case by the means of your adversaries principally, thereby to fortify the estates wherein John Cantwell did join, this arrow shot to give a fatal wound to your cause (as for the omitted lands) is the pillar to support it.

Your lordship may remember that I always told you that the fine of the Earl Thomas could not prejudice you notwithstanding it was much insisted on here; they in England who know best and are most versed in cases of law, do all agree that the fine aforesaid doth not hurt your's. My lord I am now of the same opinion for the omitted lands and have sent you that in writing which, I hope, will give satisfaction there, where I may deliver the truth freely, to your judicious and learned counsel; yet, if I defer in any thing it is [*obliterated*] a long and tedious restraint and the want of law books, and of all former observations upon this cause, which I missed shrewdly, might leave a cloud even upon a great understanding, among so many nimble and nice points of law.

One thing I omitted in the case and reserved it only for yourself; the King is clearly entitled to all the mean profits of the entailed lands whereof the reversion was in the crown, as Tully Newtown, &c., for so much thereof as your lordship holds you have a discharge in law by the award of King James, which is under the great seal of England, but for so much thereof as is in the possession of Sir Thomas Butler he hath nothing to say in defence of himself against the mesne rates which must arrive at a vast sum. Your lordship's course will be to procure His Majesty's letters for a grant of those mean rates and therein to use the help of my lord Deputy, the want of secrecy and caution in the manage may easily dash this good affair, which if well conducted will [*obliterated*]. Upon my faith my lord to hit on

the clue of the omitted lands, cost me one whole night's sleep in thoughts, but believe me that part is as clear as the rest. The only objection I find against it, is that they are mentioned in the cases by way of conveyances, the view of the pleadings and of all other proceedings in England and Ireland whereby all is demanded, will clear that doubt.

My lord Deputy tells my honourable friends in England that I am at liberty. I long to find it so and yet may not say it is not so, my lord sways all at the fountain, I am causelessly fallen into the pit of his indignation, where I am content to perish, if upon any equal trial of my innocence I come not out as gold tried in a furnace, but my offences against God and neglects of his holy inventions do merit far greater sufferings than those under which I groan heavily at this present. I beseech your lordship to be pleased to acquaint me before you dispose of your County Mayo lands, I have a design therein tending solely to your advantage.

And that God almighty may give grace and blessing to your lordship and my noble lady in all your actions, I do often pray.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORDE to ORMOND.

1636, September 7.—Your bribe of pears is accepted not with so much gravity but as heartily, as the Chief Baron Sir Tanfeilde* took the barrel of anchovies when he thought they had been jacobusses. These according to the old canons are *inter esculenta*. You might with a safe conscience, likewise have sent some such from Waterford, to have helped the digestion of this rare fruit, and then have you gone as far you could, with *esculenta* and *poculenta*. My wife and I both present our humble service to my lady with many thanks, for I know these are her bounty to us. Indeed they are much better pears than I ever hoped to have tasted in Ireland; it is long before we eat such of our own planting in Edough.

All the news I have is that I received the other day a letter from my lord Maltravers in answer of mine, coldly disaffirming Johnes, rather excusing him; but we shall shortly hear more of that matter, for I understand by Alexander the lawyer that there is some agreement made betwixt my lord Maltravers and my lord Deputy concerning their affairs here, but what it is I know not yet. I hope we shall shortly hear of my lord Deputy's return and then you will have your wishes, in the meantime I am beholding to your lordship for desiring my returnment to my old condition. My humble service to your lordship, I like it well that you will express yourself after the old way. Keep that mind still, for you great lords are often variable, which I hope I shall never give you cause to be.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORDE to ORMOND.

1636, October 4. Kildare.—I have at last met with an able and expert man for surveying Edough (the best, I think, for

* Sir Laurence Tanfield, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in England 1607—1625,

judgment and skill in the whole kingdom), Mr. Johnson, a minister, a learned and good man, who is content to take this pains for us in an extraordinary manner, for he doth not use to do so much for others. I have given him assurance that upon all occasions your lordship will give him countenance, and when the gentleman is known to you he will deserve it.

Your lordship may be pleased to know my lord Mountgarrett's pleasure for this gentleman's measuring that land of his lordship's which we must exchange, and let this gentleman know his pleasure therein, to which he will conform himself.

The agent for Edough is returned without any thing but empty words, which may feed the poor man for a while, but cannot last. Much opposition there hath been indeavoured against our patent, but justice will prevail. I warrant your lordship, I have more to say to you of this subject when we meet. Which I hope will be shortly, for Sir Beverley is to go from this part the end of this week to meet my lord at Holyhead shortly after, but unless it be for some other business you need not stir to meet his lordship until you hear further from me.

My humble service to my lady. God keep you both.

Christopher Wandesforde to Ormond.

1636, October 17. Dublin.—I have given your trooper as much satisfaction as I can for the present; he is a pretty pert fellow: a Yorkshire blade every inch of him. I will do as much for the other business of your lieutenants when his cause comes in my way, if anybody mind me of it; but if your trooper knew what difficulty hangs still upon that business of Edough he need not be so hasty, for in every letter I hear of the great earnestness of my lord Maltravers in that particular. We must carry that business with justice and reason. I see that nothing at all [can be done] by friendship, for his lordship is so transported in the pursuit of it that at last it will come to some public examination if he can prevail to have it so; so I wish with all my heart it will never come to that, for I am certain the people are so fomented by the hopes they have in his lordship that they shall not be at quiet till His Majesty have settled some course in it. Notwithstanding, to avoid further contestations with that noble family, it were well in my judgment if your agent (whom you never send into England) were fully instructed from your lordship to deal effectually with my lord Maltravers concerning it, and manifest unto his lordship that which will at last infallibly cut off all his hopes, that His Majesty is lineal heir to that land and not his lordship, which methinks (besides all the other reasons of justice and equity) should give his lordship satisfaction, and if by any fair means he can be so taken of, as timely to declare it to the natives that he will no longer countenance them, we may have cause to thank his lordship for a courtesy; whereas this other way will at least increase more disaffections than I could wish should ever be amongst us.

Christopher Wandesforde to Ormond.

1636, October 22. Dublin.—It seems nothing you have said to my lord Mountgarrett, or that I have done to testify unto him my readiness to comply with his demands, out of my respects to your lordship, will serve, for by his letters of the 12th of October his lordship hath required the surveyor not to measure his land till the spring; which seems very strange that he should refuse to have that surveyed which he hath agreed to exchange; but the reason is the same with his lordship which was when the office was found, a desire the world should see that he will not submit himself to the justice of the King's title, but on the contrary that he will give countenance to the natives against it. But for his own sake I could wish he had not declared his purpose by his outward acts so apparently as I believe it will be found he hath done; for upon Friday last, one Mathew Cappe, and Henry Fisher threatened any that should shew the surveyor any mears or bounds with imprisonment from my lord Mountgarrett: which made all people to forbear to assist in the service. So powerful his lordship's name was against the warrant from the State. But these two are committed, till now that upon Mr. Johnson's desire I will endeavour to release them.

I took this to be a miscarriage of the agreement made with his lordship for which I am very glad, for I hope we shall be no losers by it: and to that purpose I have caused Mr. Johnson to know his lordship's direct answer herein, I mean for the agreement.

My lord this day the wind serves to carry Sir Beverley to the other side. I hope my lord deputy (according to his last appointment) will hold his time to be there the last of this month. My most humble service to my lady and your lordship.

Christopher Wandesforde to Ormond.

1636-7, March 8th. Callan.—By a letter lately received from Mr. Rayleton, he informs me that your counsel in England doubts the cases betwixt your lordship and Sir Thomas Butler are not so clearly drawn up as will give the judges when they come to consider of them sufficient ground to deliver a judgment upon them, therefore he adviseth that your lordship and Sir Thomas would by consent cause your counsel here to set down things more clearly, lest the judges may take occasion to reject the consideration of them, but in what particular the case is short or what alteration to make in it he makes no mention at all. So that methinks this advice come both lame and late. But howsoever though I know not what judgment to make of it, yet it becomes me to transmit it to your lordship. I shall also put your lordship in mind to send up with the first conveniency that bond which this clamorous woman complaineth of to my lord Deputy; both against you and me; his lordship refers her petition to me and I have given that answer which your lordship formerly directed me to make that you will admit

the bond, but if you please let her also have the bond itself, and then let her trudge like a queau, and I like a fool for being the author of this trouble to us both.

The beginning of this next week my lord Deputy goes to the Naas and from thence into the county of Wicklow, where he will spend in all eight or nine days. All things are as when you left us. Yesterday the letter from His Majesty concerning my lord Chancellor was read at the table, his lordship made his excuse for coming to the table that day as not being well, and I believe there was cause for him to say so, for he spent the afternoon in looking upon a horse course which Henry Moore had here near the house. My most humble service to my lady.

Christopher Wandesforde to Ormond.

1636-7, March 18. Limerick.—I am now to make answer to two of yours, that of the 6th of March containeth only a compliment and my return to your lordship's must be my thanks. That by Mr. Ridley came seasonably. To give your lordship an account of the sickness at London, for yesterday morning by a packet from thence we hear the sickness is abated to forty a week neither yet is there any thought (by what we hear) of putting off the term, but this gives me occasion to remember your lordship of what I writ lately to your lordship concerning your cases upon the advertisement I had from Mr. Rayleton, namely that they were thought so imperfect by your counsel there that it would be fit for your lordship and for Sir Thomas Butler to agree here to make them more perfect and more particular before they shall be presented to the judges there, but how this can be done, the cases being there, I know not.

That concerning the Exchequer I have spoken of to Sir George Radcliffe, but he hath not yet prepared an answer, but upon my leaving the town yesterday he promised so to consult with the Chief Baron that this night he would be able to give me a return of his endeavours whether he is to come. And if he do, your lordship shall find it in the bottom of this letter, if not, I will not fail to put him in mind of it. In the mean time your lordship need to lose no time in preparing yourself with your evidence.

My lord Deputy hath referred your petition against Sir Thomas Meredith upon your replication to the Master of the Wards and myself. We called Sir Thomas before us; he saith the proof lies of your side, he hath possession and an estate from the ancient proprietors of the land. We have by an order under our hands required both of you to appear before us at two o'clock the first day in the term in the Council Chamber, or your Agents instructed, together with such evidence and witnesses as you have to maintain the cause; but in regard this order I fear may not come to his hands (because he affirmed himself ready to go out of town immediately before our order was showed unto him). But to take away all excuse I will write from hence that in case he be gone into the country the order shall be sent after me, which I will transmit to your lordship that it may be delivered unto him

by some such as may make affidavit thereof. And then there will remain no more for your lordship but to produce your evidence and proffer to be at Dublin against that time, where they may be examined before Sir Paul Davys, and so the cause receive a quick disposal one way or other, and I am confident you shall either receive what you desire, or a good reason to the contrary, which I know will give you satisfaction; for it is much to your honour to consider of your demands according to that general rule of indifferency which governs all men's actions and not by the affections of your mind, which many times left to themselves may prove unequal. My lord Deputy came hither yesternight, where he stays till Tuesday morning, from thence he goes into the county of Wicklow to see his park, and returns home to Dublin this day sevennight. My lord Dillon will wait upon him all that time; by which you see he is restored again into his pristine condition. I am to attend his lordship till that Saturday morning he goes towards Dublin. That day I come to Carlow, where I stay till the Monday morning following, and from thence I go then to Edough, where I shall spend some time with compounding with the mortgagees whom I have writ to meet me there upon Tuesday come sevennight, and I suppose my business there will stay me there till Thursday or Friday morning. Now I repeat this the more particularly that if your lordship be pleased to command my lord Dillon or myself to wait upon you upon my two days delivery, within this time we may be found in some of these places according to these removals: but whether my lady be brought to bed or not in the mean time I shall be glad to hear from your lordship when I come to Edough what probability there may be of her time, because I should be sorry that it might so fall out that I should be called back again to wait upon you, presently after my return to Dublin; howsoever I pray God send her ladyship a happy and safe delivery.

This last week my lord Chancellor hath made answer to the petition of Sir John Gifford exhibited by Sir George West at the Board (according as His Majesty's letter hath referred that course) but his answer was full and his lordship is required by the Board not to depart the town before it be perfected. The truth is, however the cause itself may prove I know not, I could wish his lordship would make his defence with more temper and discretion than I am afraid he will. He is come into a new world; his great heart hath not been lowered to the authority of others, which perhaps may render him more refractory and less obedient to the orders of the Board then becomes him or any other man to be. His fellow colleague (who you know hath been often presented before us) doth not kick, fling and push so much; but he runs about the stock and thinks of more, and of the two I think he will be found with fewer wounds in the face.

The news from abroad are: The death of the Emperor,* a matter of great importance. The Monsieur reconciled to his brother, and so it is thought will the Queen Mother be shortly. The

* Ferdinand II.

King of Spain like to take upon him the protection of the Duke of Parma.

But what is all this to your business in the exchequer; for Sir G. Radcliffe is come and tells me that upon conference with the Chief Baron he cannot find cause to encourage your lordship either in the suit or the procuring of the letter you purpose, for that the Chief Baron would have it that after the possession was taken away from your grandfather the cause was heard, or so ready for hearing that there was a judgment made by the court privately that the right was with the others and not with your grandfather. But the Chief Baron was not so well able to remember a thing so long since passed as to give any absolute resolution in it. But it is the advice of Sir G. that you should the next term produce unto him your title and the proceedings of Court more particularly, upon consideration whereof he may be able to advise your further proceedings. This I know you will follow, and in the meantime you may be pleased in a few lines to Sir George Radcliff to take notice that I have acquainted you with his care over this particular of yours for which you will write him thanks: he saith he finds the Chief Baron well affected to you. My lord I begin to grow tedious, my humble service to my lady, I pray God bless her with health and strength and both of you with all happiness.

Christopher Wandesforde to Ormond.

1636[-7], March 20.—After your servant had left me I thought more of yours of the 18th. You are in the right, it is the gain of the officers which principally promotes these inquisitions. It is true they have the pretence of the King's service of their sides too, for till the general title be found for His Majesty it is profitable for the crown to draw in as many tenures as they can, and so it has been in all former plantations: but I believe the gentleman whom you see in the head of that business in the country doth not a little promote that business. You know how to carry your self therefore to him and to the service.

Your lordship says true what you write to me is only fit for me, and thus shall that and all things concerning you be most safe, nay as safe always as in your own breast: advice, I can give none, a caution, I may. In all you do see that you harm not yourself. If you appear in any thing and prevail not, you know the consequence. But this is not written to deter but to reassure you.

David Rothe to the Master of the Rolls (Christopher Wandesforde).

1637, October 5. Kilkenny.—Now that things are ended concerning Edough, and that the differences of the earl of Ormond are happily provided, I made bold for to put the earl in mind of

my pains and endeavours concerning that business, and of his honour's faithful promise passed to me for consideration of my service; his lordship told me that your honour was to do it, and if you were not pleased to consider me that his honour would see me contented. Now I shall humbly pray you to be pleased for to remember your servant, so far as to signify your pleasure therein to the end I may be an humble suitor to his lordship for performance, which I am confident he will nobly and really do, and so recommending my humble service to your honour, I take leave and will ever remain.

Christopher Wandesforde to Ormond.

1637, October 5.—I am in haste and so you will find. I like your answer well. I keep that and the petition till you come or have occasion to use them. I have acquainted my lord D[eputy] with your answer, he saith this would not give any impediment to your proceedings with the judges upon your reference, for until they receive some intimation for stopping from hence they will proceed. And that they are not like to have. Therefore go on with all diligence in that course, and I believe your lordship will obtain an order from those judges before any thing be done here, for upon your answer it is like Sir Thomas will reply, and that my lord will refer it to these judges who upon the matter are assured and must justify themselves, neither indeed can my lord refuse to hear any petition be it never so absurd, but judge he cannot before it be proved one way or other, and so long as he give no impediment to the proceedings on the other side let them be talking here, while you are doing there. I hear there hath been a letter of grace sent to your lordship from Secretary [*obliterated*] in His Majesty's name, it may please your lordship to write a letter of thanks to my lord Deputy for his favourable representation of your service over in such a manner as should produce the gracious declaration from His Majesty. My humble service to my lady and yourself, farewell to your lordship.

It is reported all our merchant-vessels are embarked in Spain.

Christopher Wandesforde to Ormond.

1637, October 24.—I have not much to trouble you withal more than the remembrance of my humble service to your lordship and to my lady: I received the other day from Mr. David Rothe a letter desiring me to know what your lordship and myself would bestow upon him for his pains concerning Edough, and if I would not declare it unto him he might repair unto your lordship to know your pleasure for it. My lord I beseech you seeing he desires to receive satisfaction from yourself be pleased to speak with him and let him know what we have resolved to give him, which your lordship knows to be 200*l.* and that I am to pay so much to him, which I am most ready to do out of the first profits I receive out of that land; he may for the present

be satisfied that we have not had quiet possession of it, neither indeed are like to have, for the Brennans were never more violent in words then now, and certainly they have sent very lately three or four to my lord Marshal about that business, and as they tell me upon my lord's directions and great promises unto them. But I beseech your lordship give the gentlemen all fair satisfaction possible and and let me know what you would have me perform therein, and I will in that as in all other things readily obey your lordship according to the constant assurance of your lordship's most affectionate humble servant.

I pray you lend this bearer my setting dog for a while, she shall be returned at your pleasure.

Christopher Wandesforde to Ormond.

1637, October 26.—Your letters found me travelling in the county of Sligo, but that is all one, for nothing from you shall ever come unseasonable to me, for you know you please me best when you give me any occasion to exercise my love and service to your lordship. I have made your request for Sir George Hamilton known unto my lord Deputy, and find his lordship so inclinable to respect you in all things which you desire from him that you might have reserved one of your two objections which you [had] against Sir George, namely that concerning Sir [*obliterated*] and I think the other too, I mean as towards his lordship, for in time I was commanded by his lordship to deliver unto Sir George his lordship's good approbation of the motion, and that when an opportunity served his lordship he would accept him for a lieutenant.

Mr. Secretary Coke to the Lord Deputy [Strafford].

[*Copy.*]

1637[-8], January 11.—It is now above two years since your lordship transmitted hither three cases under the hands of the lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's bench, and the chief baron of Ireland, for some title of land in difference between the Rt. honble. the earl of Ormond and Sir Thomas Butler, baronet, desiring the opinion of my lords the judges here, according to His Majesty's former directions in that behalf.

Now albeit your lordship have not those cases returned till after so much length of time, yet your lordship knows that some interruptions (and in a manner cessation of business by public meetings) came amongst us on this side, by God's hand in the late visitation; and setting that apart, I cannot say but that the deliberations which was used by my lords the judges, first in selecting two of the judges to hear counsel on each side for abstracting and agreeing upon the points arising from each case; afterwards hearing arguments of counsel several days, as well of one side as another, and lastly by my lords the judges debating those points amongst themselves (as your lordship will see by my lo. chief justice Bramston's letter here enclosed) hath made their

proceedings the freer from exception, which I can the more boldly affirm, seeing their lordships have all of them with one unanimous consent subscribed to those points, and to their own opinions delivered upon them, which herewith your lordship receives under their hands together with the cases themselves as they came hither. This being as much as your lordship desired from hence for the enabling you to proceed upon His Majesty's said direction, I shall only add my prayers.

Endorsed :—"Copy."

Sir John Temple to Ormond.

1639, November 4. Battersea, near London.—I shall now give your lordship an account of the commands you were pleased to lay upon me at my departure from Dublin, and shall tell you that though I have since my arrival here in regard of these troublesome times met with more difficulty in providing money then I expected, yet that out of my desire to give your lordship some testimony of my readiness to serve you here I have so far prevailed with a friend of mine as that he will be content to let me have 2,200*l.* to put into your lordship's hand upon that security of land within the county of Catherlagh (Carlow) you made offer unto me of, when I last spoke unto your lordship about the business. Your lordship may remember that I excepted against that land which you told me was held from you by one Mr. Darcy at the rent of 200*l.* a year, because I knew it not, but that I was well content to take for security for this money those two proportions of land which are held from your lordship by Sir Robert Meredith and Mr. Watson in the county of Catherlagh. So as if your lordship shall be pleased to treat with Sir John Veel, unto whom I have given full power, to conclude this bargain with you and to take order with Sergeant Eustace* your counsel to draw up (according to your own proposition) a lease of 99 years unto me of Ravilly which pays unto you 100*l.* a year, and of Hacketstown which pays you 100*l.* a year more, and of Kilderry which my mother holds for 20*s.* a year from you, and to pass a fine and recovery for the assurance of them until the money be repaid by your lordship, you shall not fail to receive (the assurances being perfected and deposited in Sergeant Eustace's hands) 2,200*l.* betwixt this and the beginning of next term, and if you please to acquaint Sir John Veel whether your lordship had rather receive it here or in Dublin, I shall take such order for the accommodating of your occasions so as the money may be paid you with the least trouble that may be: all other particulars concerning this business I refer to Sir John Veel and such counsel as he shall choose for me to join with Serjeant Eustace about drawing up the lease and passing the fine and recovery for securing this money. And the only suit that I shall make unto your lordship is this: that you will be pleased out of your own nobleness to give such a special charge so to draw up the assurance of this land that you make over unto us as that

* Afterwards Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

we may without all cavils or questions freely enjoy the rents of it, discharged from all incumbrances until such time as your lordship shall pay in the money at one entire payment. And if this bargain betwixt us passeth clearly, and the assurance be well approved by the gentlemen of whom I have the money, when they come here I doubt not but I shall be able (if you have hereafter occasion) to help your lordship with more money on the same terms; and for my own part I shall take it for a great honour if you will be pleased to lay your commands upon me here, and think myself very happy if I shall be able to do your lordship any service in these parts.

Now for that mention I made unto your lordship touching a parcel of your land called Kilderry which my mother holds at a rack-rent of 40*l.* a year from Mrs. Staines, who pays your lordship 20*l.* a year for the same, my desires only are that your lordship will be pleased to make my mother's lease of that land, which is yet 14 years to come, up to the term of 31 years at the rent of 20*l.* a year and what reasonable fine your lordship shall think fit to take from me for those 16 years after 14 years now in being are expired I will be content to give, and have given order to Sir John Veel likewise in this to treat and conclude with your lordship.

And that your lordship may see how mindful I am of the least of your commands, give me leave to tell you I have sent into France for such [*obliterated*] as I told your lordship of and do now expect them here daily as soon. As they come I will not fail to send them to you by the first commodity, and shall desire your lordship to believe that I am as ready to serve you in any thing that rests within the compass of my powers here as that you cannot lay your commands upon any one that will more willingly embrace them or more faithfully put them into execution.

Thomas Salvin to Ormond.

1641, October 5. London.—Some crosses and troubles I had in my journey in Yorkshire, I could not be at [*obliterated*] as I expected, which made me make the more haste to London, and coming thence, the 25th of September, I repaired to Mr. Perkins according to your honour's directions, and delivered your lordship's letter which, when he had read, he told me that the clothes were not as yet done, but he would get them on out of hand, but as yet I have received none of them, but he faithfully promised me I shall have them this night or to-morrow, being the 5th of this instant October, which if he do I shall have fit opportunity to send them by waggon to Worcester, which I conceive now to be the readiest passage for them, my lady's being sent away afore I came to the town. And with all I send a man of my own along with them with a cast of hopefull young hawks I bought at my first coming to the town which were all I did see in the town as yet, for there are none come over nor will not this two or three weeks; neither have I spoken with Mr. Singleton as yet, for he is in those parts with my lady Crosby; but whereas yet I cannot leave, but I hope ere long I shall, and then I shall observe your

lordship's directions as concerning him; how soever now I will not come empty handed, for I will bring a cage of the choicest hawks I can get for money afore I leave the town.

As for news which your lordship may expect, the general report here is of nothing more than peace, peace, and a secure uniting of both kingdoms in a perpetual league, and nothing more in agitation now than the settling of the prince elector in his country again, for the which the Scots hath so freely declared themselves that for their parts he shall neither want more money nor officers, which makes all London cry with much joy God a mercy Scot. Our English troopers are gotten here to a great head whereby it is thought they do a great deal of harm, for there are daily complaints of the robberies by them, for all is fish that comes to net with them, man, woman and child, and abundance in so much they now dare hardly stir, so God bless your lordship.

[*Postscript.*]—Mr. Perkins just as I was going to seal my letter to your lordship brought this note to enclose in my letter to your lordship, which at his request I have done, and withal said he will write to your lordship and that I shall have the clothes to-night in the trunk which if he do I shall immediatly send them away with a trunk of my lord of Cork's that goes to-morrow with directions to be left at Cork house for your lordship.

Thomas Maule to Ormond.

1641, October 18. Dublin.—The last night at 8 o'clock I received this enclosed packet from my lord of Costelloe, who is lately come out of Scotland. He came three days ago to town, but forgot these letters at Lessleape [Leixlip] until now. He hath brought a letter from Edinburgh to make him a privy counsellor here, and he was sworn on Friday last at my lord Borlase's house by reason my lord Borlase was not well, nor did come abroad. As for all Scotch news, I know this enclosed will let you know better than any here knows of. Little baron Digby came to town on Saturday at night, and is preparing to go for England, about a week hence.

My lord, according to your commands, I have paid the fifty pounds upon Charles Walley's bill of exchange to the butcher, but I was forced to give the butcher ten shillings more, he demanded 40, but I made him be content with those 10, so it has cost your lordship so much extraordinary. I perceive by Myles Dillon that Patrick Weames wished you had made a journey to Edinburgh, by reason that the King's stays there a great deal longer than was expected. My lord, I protest (before God) I was forced to borrow this 50*l.* and therefore I beseech your lordship I may have it against the beginning of the term.

Sir Henry Tichborne to Ormond.

1641, January 12. [Drogheda.]—Other than the letters sent by the pinnace I have not received of your lordship: or any man's

else except of Sir John Temple's this five weeks; and those cost the messenger his life, too dear a price for the advertisement, and yet it served me to encourage the garrison with expectation of speedy relief, which is partly answered by the provisions now sent; but the officers are hardly pleased with it, whose pay is too little to subsist on, though exactly paid them; and my words of future hopes are not able to keep them that want present money from a little neglect of their duties: especially in tolerating or at least covering some disorders of the soldiers, which I confess are hardly to be restrained in a time of scarcity (such as we have lately had, and not to be bridled by one man), except every particular officer be diligent in his peculiar charge. I do, therefore, humbly beseech your lordship to take it into consideration, and that when money is sent hither it may be done to the full of every man's due, with such an advance of pay as may remedy this growing evil.

There are my lord here in garrison two old [*obliterated*] which if your lordships think fit may be raised unto hundreds; Sir John Netterville himself is absent, his ensign and several of the soldiers are coming away: which I held my duty to advertise, that such other course may be taken with the company as in your lordship's wisdom shall seem convenient.

My lord Moore affords great and daily assistance in everything that concerns the safety of the town, and if some of the lords of the place had followed his steps, the war would have had a quick end. I have my lord made three sallies on the rebels, and slain more than four hundred of them, with the loss of two soldiers killed and six hurt, and God hath likewise blest me in two assaults. The last was this morning when the enemy by treachery of the townsmen had a passage made to come through the walls; the actors of this treason are not yet discovered, but the rebels were severely beaten: and in the two assaults have lost between 200 and 300 men, there being slain of ours five and seventeen hurt; so to conclude God hath been on your side, and I hope will ever be so, and then I doubt not but to render your lordship a good account of the trust that is reposed in, my lord, your lordship's most humble servant.

Sir Philip Percival's Propositions concerning the provisions for his Army.

1641[-2], March.—Where there is yet no settled course for the carriage of the victual, nor any horses or drivers appointed for it, nor any waggon (a very few that are old and almost unserviceable excepted), it is humbly propounded:

1. That your lordship will be pleased to appoint one of the garrisons quartered in some adjacent village of the rebels, to keep all such horses as I shall send thither marked with the King's mark, that at their peril they shall answer for, and that strict account may be required of it.

2. That money may be advanced to buy all the pillage, horses,

and garrans about town, and to that end public notice given to the officers and soldiers that it will be expected that Walter Badely, carriage master, shall have the refusal of any that shall be brought in, before another.

3. That because there is not ready money to buy cars, and that the wheelwrights and smiths (who might take up carts at the first hand if they were only furnished with money) are not able to trust, that one man may be contracted with to make 100 carts and 200 cars without delay, well-shod and clouted with iron; the spokes and hubs being made of good-seasoned timber, which for 5*l.* apiece for carts and 3*s.* for truckle cars (lower in the middle than at the ends) may be done (green timber for the bodies and straddles being allowed out of the King's wood), which are cheaper than the last cost, and in this case no money will be called for in three or four months, save a small matter to get the men to work.

That for a saving of hay and corn for these and all other serviceable horses the next winter, a course be taken for saving of corn and hay near that and other garrisons, or a part next the sea set apart for that, and that some strict order be given therein that some other course be taken to contract for corn or hay further off of such as are in subjection; to which end I offer my endeavours to saving hay and corn by the means of my own servants armed, and of the small garrison placed at my castle, and if I can save it, I will be content to take a noble an acre for the crop of hay of 140 acres which the soldiers and my servants may make, which was usually formerly sold for 20*s.* or 4 nobles to those of this town, also sell 60 acres of good winter corn if I can save it, for 40*s.* an acre, where formerly I usually sold it for 8*l.* an acre; and I believe many will entertain this course, if approved of by the state. That a course be settled in every garrison to give the soldier 2*s.* 6*d.* for bread or drink corn per barrel to be thrashed and brought in, and the same to be vended to them at a pound and a half for a penny bread, and a quart of beer for a penny; the profit of the surplus to the King; and also 2*s.* and 6*d.* for beeves, to be issued at 2*s.* per quarter, and surplus of the profit thereof, and the hides and tallow to the King.

That a severe course be taken to punish any soldier or other, as for many other injuries so for abusing these horses marked for the service, if they shall take them by force from the garrison or from the city when they are brought hither for the service.

That a course may be taken to preserve one Thorneton a gardener who sows of roots and other garden stuff, formerly at Cullenswood (within a mile of this town), as [much as] would provide many thousand men during the season, and complains that the soldiers have taken from him by force more than xx*s.* worth of peas this season, and also his other provisions, threatening him and his servants in such manner as he is utterly discouraged to proceed in that most necessary way of serving after the place which hath not been used by any other there; and hath of late much abated the price of those commodities in the market.

The names of places fit for the quartering of some horse and foot, bordering upon Bermingham country.*

Horse.	Foot.		Distance from Trim. Miles.
	200	Mulhusrey a town, and strong castle, vaulted, able to receive 200 foot -	8
	100	Doolystown, having a castle, vaulted, to receive 100 foot - - - - -	7
	50	Calgath, a castle vaulted, able to receive 50 foot - - - - - - -	7
	100	Balfeahan, a town, and castle, to receive 100 men - - - - - -	7
60	200	Garadize, a town and castle—200 men	5
	200	Galley town, castle and church—200 men - - - - - - - -	6
	200	Agherpallis town, church and castle—200 men - - - - - -	5
	200	Balliniskee, a castle, and a church—200 men - - - - - -	5
	200	Possicktown, Newcastle, and Painstown; three castles—200 men - -	6
20	40	Linches Knock—40 foot, 20 horse -	3
		Longwood—100 foot - - - - -	7
80	1490		
		Quarters about Athboy.	
60	200	Athboy, to receive 400 foot and 60 horse - - - - - - - -	5
60	200	Gerley, a large town, church and castle, a troop, and 200 foot - - -	4
	100	Grenanstown, a strong house—100 foot	6
	200	Michelstown and Fraine, a strong castle—200 men - - - - -	4
	200	Meadstown, and Drissoge—200 men -	4
	100	Kildalkey, a church and stone house—100 men - - - - - -	3
	200	Rathmore and Newtown—200 men -	5
60	100	Ballybeg, a strong castle and town, a troop, and 100 foot - - - - -	7
	100	Allenstown, a strong castle—100 men	7
60	100	Deramstown, a castle, a fair stable, and divers other good houses—a troop and 100 foot - - - - - -	7
	100	Grangestown—100 foot - - - -	7
60	200	—a troop and 200 foot -	6
60	100		5
	100	Moyrath, a town and castle—100 foot	3
	50	Post Lester, a strong castle with an iron door—50 foot - - - - - -	4
360	2050	Betwixt Dublin and Trim.	

* In East Meath.

60	100	Mallahedder, a steeple, and a church, well covered, and Sir Henry Bealings house, well covered—a troop and 100 foot - - - - - -	15
60	200	Killmorsam, and Kilcartye—a troop and 200 foot - - - - -	4
	100	Belper—100 foot - - - -	5
	100	Warrenstown, a castle, and other houses—100 men - - - -	6
	100	Athronan—100 men - - - -	4
	100	Dunshaughlan—100 foot - - -	8
40	100	Dunsany house, 40 horse, and the town thereby—100 foot - - -	5
60	100	Cullmullin, a town inhabited—a troop and 100 foot - - - - -	6
	100	Arrastown, a strong castle—100 foot -	5
	100	Moyvalley, a castle and other houses—100 foot - - - - - -	6
220	1180		

NECESSARIES.

Salt, millers, bakers, carpenters, smiths, masons, pioneers, and gunsmiths for Trim.

Several misdemeanours done and committed by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BROUGHTON to the officers, soldiers and inhabitants of the town and garrison of Trim.

1642, August 14. Dublin.—The said Lieutenant-Colonel whilst he was governor of the said town sold a great quantity of corn and cheese of his own at excessive high rates. His wheat at 3*l.* a barrel and his cheese at 8*d.* per lb., forbidding the bakers to bring into the town any corn till they had first bought all his at that unreasonable rate aforesaid, giving likewise strict order at the ports that the officers there should keep out such corn as the bakers had bought far cheaper in other places, by which means bread was so exceeding dear that many soldiers have perished and others have been so disabled they have not been able to march or pass upon their duty in the King's service.

The said Lieutenant-Colonel Broughton as soon as he had received commission from the lord marquis to be governor of the said town he called a council of war and summoned in thirty or forty of the inhabitants, requiring them to lend large sums of money beyond their abilities, threatening them that if they did not the same they should be expelled the town.

The said Lieutenant-Colonel Broughton by his hard usage towards his former lieutenant Cogan, exposed him to run to the rebels' side, where he hath served this half-year, which hath occasioned the loss of many of our men and hath brought very great damage to our side.

The said Lieutenant-Colonel hath put beside his employment one Lieutenant Griffith, lieutenant to Captain Broughton, allowing him no means to live on, by reason whereof he hath been in exceeding great want and very sick and like to die and had starved but for the charity of some other officers of the regiment, and the said Lieutenant-Colonel converteth the profits of the company to his own use.

The said Lieutenant-Colonel gave unto Lieutenant Curtis, Captain Cromwell's lieutenant, very reproachful and uncivil words, viz.—he lied, he was a saucy fellow and beneath his anger, to which provoking words Lieutenant Curtis answered he would not tell him that in another place, for which the Lieutenant-Colonel sent and committed him to the Marshalsea, commanding heavy iron bolts to be laid on both his legs, where he kept him from Saturday at four of the clock in the evening till Sunday at four of the clock at night, during which time of his restraint he disposed of his company, dividing them amongst other companies and notwithstanding my lord marquis had His Majesty's letter for the continuing of the company on Captain Cromwell.

The said Lieutenant-Colonel joined with a party of men of Trim with Colonel Monk at his last going out. He received biscuit out of the store at Dublin for the use of the men for the march, the which he brought to Trim, but there would deliver none to the men till the officers gave him their bills in writing to pay him for the same upon demand, at which time he enforced Lieutenant Curtis to give him his note for 200 weight for thirty soldiers of his company when there was but eight score weight, and at their return they having taken a great many cows he would give no share of the pillage either to him or to his soldiers. Moreover, Colonel Monk allowed our division of Trim a day's biscuit more than his own, in regard our men had 20 miles further to march to their garrison, the which bread was not delivered out, whereby the men wanting shoes and being lamed with a very long march and receiving no share of the prey were so discouraged that thirteen of the said company commanded by Lieutenant Curtis ran away with their arms at the same time.

[Endorsed.]—1642, August 14. Dublin.—I do prefer the consideration of this petition unto the martial court, whom I pray to take such present course for the petitioners' reparation and satisfaction as shall be right and just.

Order by the Council of War, concerning theft of Horses.

1642, September 9.—Whereas there are divers complaints made that many horses belonging to the troops, and carriages of His Majesty's army, with many arms and other implements belonging to His Majesty's army are stolen and taken away to the great and frequent hindrance of His Majesty's service and loss to the owners. And whereas many such horses, arms and other implements are often found in the hands of some officers, soldiers and inhabitants belonging to his party, who either

pretend they took them upon service from the rebels or that they bought them from those that so took them. It is therefore by us thought fit and ordered that in whose custody soever any such horse, arms or other implement whatsoever belonging to His Majesty's army be found hereafter, the same be seized upon forthwith and restored to the owner, and the party in whose hands the same shall be found is to be a prisoner by the marshal and restrained until he makes good how he got the same.

John Borlase. P. Lisle.
Geo. Kildare. Cha. Lambert.
Fra. Willoughby.

John Stoughton,
Secretary to the Council of War.
Endorsed :—*Copia vera.*

The Examination of John Sturden aged thirty years or thereabouts, taken upon oath before William Smyth, Mayor of Dublin.

1642, October 15.—The said examinant saith that he was at Moymott castle a quarter of a year before the rebels approached and that they had no notice that they were nearer than Athboy and Kilbride until they came and surprised the said castle, which was upon Monday night about a month since about twelve of the clock in the night time. And he further saith that at the first approach the gates were shut and that there were fourteen men within the said castle armed with muskets, two fowling-pieces, two carbines and swords with which they defended the said castle as long as their munition lasted. And saith that at the first coming they offered quarter which the defendants refused to accept till their powder was spent and the gates burnt by fire whereby they forced the entrance. And saith that they had about two pounds of powder at that time in the castle and that they played upon the enemy, and wounded, as he thinketh, divers, and killed two, as he this deponent was informed by Captain Barnewall, my lord of Trimleston's uncle, Captain James Dillon and Captain Cruise. And saith that they maintained and defended the said castle from twelve of the clock at the night till within half an hour before the break of day following, and at last was forced to yield upon quarter. And saith that Walter Shea did not only use his best endeavours to defend the said castle, shooting divers times with his musket upon the enemy and encouraged him this deponent and the rest that were in the said castle to hold out and defend the same and would not yield as long as the powder lasted. And saith that there was about sixty or eighty head of cattle within the bawn at the time when the enemy took the same, besides three hundred of sheep and about three or four score horses which the rebels drove away, and saith that there was no other cattle belonging to the said castle, for that about two months before the taking of the said castle the tenants' cattle were taken away by the rebels. And lastly saith that

Walter Shea offered to go to Trim with this deponent and the rest after the loss of the said castle, but he was hindered by his wife who would not suffer him to go, by reason Sir Richard Greenfield had threatened as his trumpet affirmed to hang him. And further saith not.

The Examination of John Purcell, taken by Sir Maurice Eustace* by order from the Marquis of Ormond.

1642, November 15.—He saith that he hath left Kilkenny Saturday was sennight, at which time there was a very great assembly or meeting there. And he saith that there were there then general Preston, the lord viscount Mountgarret, the lord viscount Gormanstown, the lord viscount Muskery, the lord viscount Netterville, the lord of Slane, the lord of Louth, the lord of Ikerne, the lord of Cahir, the lord of Castleconnell, the lord of Dunboyne and all the other commanders and officers which came from beyond seas, being about three hundred. Their names he knoweth not, but saith that he saw colonel Byrne, colonel Cullen and colonel Bourke, who brought some pieces of battery with him from beyond seas and is designed to be general of Connaght there. He saith that a certain William Butler landed at Dungarvan three days before he left Kilkenny and brought with him as the report there was, which he believeth to be true, arms for three thousand men, and he hath heard that since his coming from thence general Preston's wife and his second son landed at Wexford and brought with them great store of arms and ammunition, and that there were then at Kilkenny six thousand men well armed and most of them of the gentry and no ordinary people, and that there is thirty thousand pounds, to which this examinant's wife was forced in this defendant's absence to pay 5*l.*, made ready to be delivered unto general Preston for his journey, but whither he doth intend to march he doth not certainly know, but as near as he could gather the intention is to Dublin. He saith that they have very great stores of arms and that ships come in daily to them both in Munster and Leinster with arms and ammunition. He saith that they have had Dutchmen at work at Kilkenny for a long time in fortifying of the town. He saith that they do all extremely inveigh against the Marquis of Ormond for separating himself from them and that whensoever his lordship goeth into the field he had need for very strong guards and to look carefully to himself, for many hundreds of them have vowed his destruction at the next conflict, and general Preston is resolved not to march under ten thousand men. He hath displaced all those who had command before his landing and were not soldiers, and placed experienced men of those who came with him in their place.

William Perkins to Ormond.

1642, December 27. London.—My humble duty and service to your lordship, to whom I have written many letters beseeching

* Afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

your Honour's favour for the payment of that debt due to me from your lordship, being about 226*l.* Your Honour was pleased to give a warrant for 100*l.* in January last, but I have not received one penny of it to this day. I therefore most humbly pray your lordship to vouchsafe me your noble favour for my payment. It was your Honour's own motion used in your letter of the 26 August 1641 that I should be careful to use you well, and to hasten on the clothes, and a bill with them, and I should have my money sent over by the first after they were received. This promise from your lordship I took as [being as] good as any security whatsoever. I have observed your lordship's command. I most humbly pray you that your Honour would take some course for my payment. I do presume if your lordship did know what extremities I am put to in these distracted times you would take care for my payment. I humbly pray your lordship to take me into your noble care, and I shall always be ready to approve myself. I delivered a bill of exchange for this money to Mr. Robert Goodwin, a gentleman sent from your parliament now in Dublin, that he might have it to serve his turn there. I most humbly pray that he may be accommodated, and upon his bill here I shall receive my money.

King's Letter to the Lords Justices concerning payment to Ormond.

1642-3, February 1. Charles R.—Right trusty and well-beloved counsellors we greet you well. Whereas Ambrose Carleton, Esqre., and John Exham, clerk of our Hamper in that our Kingdom or one of them, is or are indebted unto us, in the sum of two and twenty hundred pounds or thereabouts for money of ours received by them or one of them, which for any thing yet appearing by their account is due and yet unsatisfied. And whereas we do stand indebted unto our right trusty and entirely well beloved cousin and Counsellor James Marquis of Ormond, in greater sums of money for arrears of his entertainment due unto him before the beginning of this rebellion, whereof we desire, in regard his own rents have failed him by reason of the present rebellion, that he may with as much convenient speed as possibly may be receive payment, that thereby he may be the better able to proceed in our service there. These are therefore to will and require you that you forthwith send for the said Ambrose Carleton and John Exham, and to take present order with them that they do pay unto the said lord marquis what monies they or any of them are any way indebted unto us, for and towards satisfaction of the said arrears, you receiving his acquittance for discharge of so much unto us as he shall so receive. And we do likewise require and authorise you to take order that out of the first monies which shall come into our exchequer there, or to the hands of our vice treasurer there, or any of our officers of our customs in that our Kingdom, either out of our customs there, or otherwise, by any way or means whatsoever which shall any ways belong or accrue unto

us, that you cause with all convenient speed full payment to be made unto him of the residue or remainder of his said arrears, which shall be unsatisfied unto him out of the said monies, whereof you may not fail, and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant, any former establishment, letter, warrant, order or instrument to the contrary notwithstanding. Given at our Court at Oxford the first day of February 1642.

Reasons to induce the granting of a troop of horse to the Lord Lambart.

1642.*

1. For that he is the eldest captain and colonel (Sir Henry Tichborne excepted).
2. For that several captains of foot, majors and lieutenant-colonels, who attained to the degree of captain, since he was a colonel, have besides their commands of companies of foot the command of troops of horse.
3. All the colonels in this Kingdom (a very few excepted), and they but lately made colonels, have the command of troops of horse; and most of them are governors of places.
4. Few of those that have command of horse and foot have contributed more to His Majesty's service.
5. He being marshal of the province of Leinster ought to have the command of a troop of horse for his guard and the better discharge of the duty of that place; and no entertainment being allowed him for that employment he now, after four years' service in that command, may well pretend to the command of a troop of horse.
6. Being governor of the forces within the city he cannot prevent nor appease tumults and mutinies, nor apprehend robbers and pillagers within the city and limits under under his command, nor guard himself from the insolence of soldiers, or attempts of enemies, without the command of a troop of horse.
7. For that Sir Charles Coote (who preceded him in the commands of Marshal of Leinster, and commander of the forces within this city) had the command of a troop of horse for his guard and the better discharge of those employments.
8. For that he hath for a long time been a suitor to His Majesty, and your Excellency, for a troop of horse; and by letters from Mr. Secretary Nicholas in February, 1642, was certified that when His Majesty's commands by his letters for a troop for Sir Henry Tichborne should be satisfied, His Majesty would write so to him to have the next troop, which he had accordingly endeavoured had not your Excellency been shortly after made lord Lieutenant.

* 1642. So endorsed; but it is evident from the mention of Lord Esmond's death, which occurred in 1646, that it belongs to the latter year.

He humbly prayeth your Excellency for the reasons before mentioned, and otherwise, to grant him a commission for the raising of a troop of horse (which he will do at his own charge); and that the same may stand as the troop of the lord Esmond, which by his death is in your Excellency's dispose, and that such troop may be entered in the list of the standing army, in the place of the first troop that shall fall void, or that he may have the first of the said troops which shall fall into your Excellency's dispose; and pay for the troops now to be raised by him, from the time your Excellency shall first command them on service; or that he can propound a way for the payment of them without prejudice to the troops now paid, seeing he will in the meantime maintain them at his own charge.

Letter of the Lords Justices concerning payment to Ormond.

His Majesty by his letters of the first of February, 1642, taking notice that Mr. Carleton and Mr. Exham, clerks of the Hamper in Ireland, were indebted unto him in two and twenty hundred pounds, required the then lords justices to send for them and to take order that they do pay unto the Marquis of Ormond what monies they or any of them were indebted unto His Majesty for and toward his arrears, as by the said letter may appear.

The lords justices and councel directed their warrant thereupon, Mr. Carleton being in England, to make payment according to His Majesty's letter. This warrant is dated the 20th of February, 1642, and sent into England to Carleton.

The lord-lieutenant of Ireland, long after the Marquis's letter, moved His Majesty for a warrant under the privy seal unto Carleton to make payment unto him of the same monies which His Majesty granted, not being informed of the former letter.

Upon this Carleton refused to make payment to the Marquis, and hath made same payment to the lieutenant.

His Majesty is to be humbly moved to command Carleton to make payment unto the Marquis according the former, notwithstanding the privy seal which in honour ought to be recalled, in regard that it was gained over His Majesty through want of information, for if His Majesty had been put in mind that he had formerly granted it unto the Marquis, His Majesty had not granted the privy seal, and wherein His Majesty hath not been well used and the Marquis of Ormond much injured, wherein His Majesty is desired to right him.

The examination of Michael Furlong, of Waterford, master of the good barque called the "Anne," of Waterford, burden thirty tons or thereabouts, taken before me 14th March, 1643.

This examinant being duly sworn on the holy evangelists and examined saith that on Tuesday the 12th of this instant he set

sail from Padstow, and at that time the right honourable the lord of Inchiquin, and the lord of Broghill took shipping from thence being bound for Youghal, and that he heard not anything of any siege laid to Plymouth, but that he credibly heard that about a fortnight sithence the King's fort at Milford was taken by the Parliament shipping, having therein eight pieces of ordnance, of which the great brass piece left by the Irish at the battle of Liscarroll in Munster was one, and that about that time there was taken by the said Parliament shippings two of His Majesty's ships, one of which was called the "Globe," of Bristol, and further saith that near that time he heard that the Parliament forces had taken Hartford West, and that the Irish Agents landed safely at Holyhead, and that the lord of Broghill is made governor of Limerick in the west of Ireland, and that the Scots have lately received a great overthrow of about three or four thousand in the north of England, and further deposeth not.

Sir Francis Willoughby to Ormond.

1642[-3], February 29.—The money by me received for the use of the army that is to go abroad is one thousand pounds, whereof by your honour's order there is paid to Sir Philip Percival 120*l.*, to W. Smyth 70*l.*, and to Daniel Russell 60*l.*, being in all 290*l.*, so as the rest will not pay the officers according to the list, as when the 400*l.* of the plate money will come in I am not certain. I beseech your honour to let me know the resolution for the army's going out and how many must go, that I may settle the business. If my lord Lambart go I know not of any command he can have, unless your Excellency will let him command one division of the lord General's, I am heartily sorry that I cannot attend your pleasure myself in person, but hope I shall be able to-morrow.

General Preston to Ormond.

1643, March 26. Kilkenny.—I conceive by your lordship's letter you take in ill part the hanging of one Lilly [or Kelly], which heretofore served in your army, but when your lordship understands the cause, I believe you will be better satisfied; the said Lilly having served in our army and went away to yours, and we having taken him afterwards we caused the military laws to be put in execution, according to the custom of the country wherein I serve, who gives no quarter to such men, as being incapable thereof. As I hope your lordship will conceive to be so fitting, and could wish that your lordship would use all such as come away from your army that you find again in the same nature, giving your lordship thanks for sending my son's page back.

[*Printed in Gilbert's History of the Confederation in Ireland.*]

Sir George Hamilton's Order for Arms and Ammunition.

1643-4, March 8. Dublin Castle.—I desire to have provided for me 500 muskets of four foot long in the barrel, and a full bore carrying twelve bullets in the pound; 500 muskets more of the

same bore, 42 inches long in the barrel, 2,000 French muskets about 16 bullets to the pound, all of one bore, with bandoliers unto the whole 3,000 muskets and proportioned to the several bores, 12,000 weight of powder, 16,000 weight of Dutch match, 8,000 weight of English match, these to be delivered at Bristol, Minehead, or Chester; or, in case there be difficulty in the transporting of them thither to the port of Dublin and that there may be a speedy conclusion made of this business, I desire there may one be speedily sent to confer with me about it. I desire also to have provided for me 12,000 weight of powder, 16,000 weight of Dutch match, 8,000 weight of fine English match.

Sir Philip Percival to Ormond.

1643, May 10.—By the enclosed, which your lordship may be pleased to peruse, you may perceive that the governor of Athy supposeth that the biscuit which is there made will serve near a fortnight, and therefore if your lordships shall be pleased to give order for any thing speedily to be done, biscuit may be making here and sending to the Naas to supply them. It seems by Preston's sending back his ordnance (which some of the convoy report) that he pursues not his design of taking the other garrisons, and if something be not done in present I doubt there will be want of bread among the army there and here.

Note on payment for Provisions supplied to the Army in Ireland.

1643, May 16.—This committee having this day taken into consideration several certificates presented unto them of divers quantities of corn and victual, delivered by divers persons into the magazines and stores for the Army in Ireland, upon the printed ordinance of parliament of the 27th of January 1641, the particulars being certified by the Commissaries and chief commanders in those parts, as appeareth by a note of them hereunto annexed, amounting to four thousand one hundred eighty nine pounds fourteen shillings and a penny, and for which they require payment, within thirty days after sight of the said certificates, according to that ordinance. Forasmuch as the adventurers' stock, upon which the House of Commons have for divers months placed all expenses of this nature, is now near fully ordered, and the sum of money before mentioned hath been some time due, and more certificates of like nature are like to be presented to this committee every day, which (being in the nature of bills of exchange) if they should be refused, would much discourage all merchants and others that may deliver, and sell corn, victual, clothes and necessaries to that army, and may tend to the ruin thereof; it is now ordered by the committee that the same be with all earnestness represented from them to the consideration of the house, to give some direction therein, both for the satisfaction of what now already appeareth to be due, and for some course to be held for the time to come, which may stand with the honour and justice of the parliament, and supply of that army, either in this or some other convenient way.

Order of the Lieutenant General and Council of War.

1643, May 16.—This day the lieutenant colonels and other officers of the field being appointed to attend this council, a list was presented by the sergeant major general under the hands of the several officers of the strength of their respective companies, which being taken into consideration, it was conceived far to exceed the true number that each captain now hath. Whereupon after some debate of the matter, the said officers being called in, the great scarcity of victuals and provision in His Majesty's magazine was made known unto them, as also the great poverty this city is reduced unto; and if that a present course were not taken by them for redress of that abuse, it will inevitably prove the starving of the soldiers and consequently fall heavy upon themselves: And therefore this council held it fit that the said officers should consider well of it, and to deliver their opinions what they conceive fit to be done in a matter that so nearly concerned the whole army; to which the said officers answered, that they were brought to that extremity that some officers had no subsistence, but what they had by bread and other provision they received out of His Majesty's stores, and that if this council would take a course for their present subsistence whereby they might live, they would upon their reputation bring in a list of what soldiers each captain hath in his company, and receive out of His Majesty's store provision but for so many soldiers as really serve in their respective company, which being taken into serious consideration by this council, we are of opinion for the furtherance of so good a work that a weekly allowance of money be delivered by directions from the right honourable the lords justices and council to the officers of the army according the list hereunto annexed, which being performed if any officer of what quality soever in the army shall hereafter take out victuals, or other provision out of His Majesty's stores, or receive billet more than for the true number he or they respectively have, that captain or officer whatsoever that shall be found so transgressing shall receive such punishment as shall be held fit by a council of war, and be forthwith cashiered the army.

And lastly, it is ordered that such soldiers as any captain hath entertained since the last muster be forthwith discharged, and that they add no more to their number than according to their last muster. This order is not to be prejudiced to any captain concerning his cheque since the last muster. Dated the 16th of May 1643.

Jo. Borlase	Alex. Tichborne.	Ormond.
Kildare.	Edw. Brabazon.	Fr. Willoughby.
Chas. Lambart.		George Monck.

Grievances of the Garrison of Naas.
10 June 1643.

Whereas we the officers of the garrison of the Naas now this day summoned by the honourable Sir George Wentworth, knight.

Sir Foulke Hounecks, knt., and Sir John Jeffard, knt., by virtue of a commission from the Right Honble. the Marquis Ormond for the examination of all the wants and grievances as well of officers as soldiers within the said garrison.

We therefore briefly declare that since the 13th day of May (last past) there hath not been any bread or bread corn within the said garrison for the relief of the soldier, only 3lb. of biscuit a man; neither is there at this present any provision of any kind within the whole garrison for the soldiers' relief. So if not speedily relieved it is altogether impossible the garrison can hold out. Neither do we know where any provision of corn or cattle can be had for our present necessity.

We further declare that there was a warrant from the State that the officers of this garrison should have for every cow that should be gained from the enemy, for their encouragement from time to time, 2*s*. 6*d*. for each cow so gained, which said 2*s*. 6*d*. was never received, yet have gained many of the enemy's cattle, to the number of —— or thereabouts, as may appear by the provost marshal's account. Now our humble suit is that in regard we have not had any of the preys obtained as aforesaid, nor the 2*s*. 6*d*., neither would our biscuits pass for any provision out of the store, but were forced to pay ready money to the clerk of the store for salt for our private use, nor any moneys, that your lordship would be pleased to take some course for the present relief of the officers as well as of the soldiers.

We further declare that there hath been cattle and corn in abundance sent out of this garrison to Dublin, but by what warrant, or for whose use we know not, but refer it to the provost marshal and Sir Arthur Loftus his follower, who were privy to all, as also to one Cardiff and Pedlow of Dublin, merchants, and to one Ragge and others who bought and carried the corn, hides, skins and tallow out of this garrison to Dublin.

We likewise declare that the hides and tallow of the whole cows, as also the skins of the sheep that hath from time to time been slaughtered within this garrison, save the hides of such cows as hath been slaughtered since Sir Arthur Loftus' sickness, have wholly redounded to the benefit and use of Sir Arthur Loftus.

We likewise declare that the works belonging to this garrison are out of repair and we have not wherewith nor any way to raise money to repair them.

We likewise declare that there is not any tillage on any the custodiums near or about this garrison, save Flemingstown, although the inhabitants of this garrison are very willing to further it in what they may, but the daily stealing of their garrans (and here being not any that hath martial law whereby to make example of some) they have been much hindered.

We likewise declare that by reason we have not martial law nor power to call a Marshal Court that there are divers oppressions and wrongs committed within this garrison which would otherwise be suppressed.

We also desire that your lordship would be pleased to grant to the commander of this garrison licence, that before the beginning of beare harvest this garrison may have liberty to lay garrisons in divers places in the country about both for the winnowing of corn for the good of the garrison as also to keep the beare unstript.

We likewise declare that this garrison is much distressed for firing, neither is there any provision or means to provide firing for the next winter.

We likewise declare that it hath been accustomed by the governor of this garrison to remit lieutenants and other officers to the Marshalsea, without confining, and there to keep them for a long space without calling them to any council of war, though they have petitioned to have been called to justice and released at their own pleasures.

We, the soldiers of this garrison, do humbly crave that all such monies as have been made of the wool, hides, tallow, sheep-skins, corn, cattle, &c., carried away from the garrison, and not employed according to Sir Charles Coote's order for the good and relief of the same, may be restored back, and employed as was by him intended, or else to be divided among the officers and soldiers; and that some speedy course may be taken for relieving the town with necessary provision for the maintenance of the soldiers who are now begging and starving; whereby, through their intolerable want, they are forced to pillage and take from the townsmen such things as they stand in need of.

Richard Casse to Ormond.

1643, June 19. Naas.—According the right honourable the lord justices, your lordship and the rest of the counsel's direction of the 6th of this instant, I have as much as in me lieth preserved the goods and cattle of the inhabitants of this garrison from the outrages of the soldiers, yet by occasion of the great necessity that the soldier is in for want of relief, as also that some of the officers deliver not to their soldiers what small store of corn or cattle they receive for them in kind or bread for corn, but selleth the corn and cattle and distributeth some part of the money amongst them, bread and meat being very scarce here, so that there can hardly be any got for money, some of the soldiers (whom I have committed of late) killed in the night-time two of the inhabitants' cows. For prevention of the like I do humbly beseech your lordships that you would be pleased to direct your lordships' letter to the officers of this garrison in general that they do forbear to sell any the provision that ought to be delivered to the soldiers, but that they cause the corn to be baked and the cattle to be slaughtered, and delivered in kind, whereby the soldiers may have somewhat (tho' little) for relief, whereas that little money is instantly mis-spent, and afterwards they want. And also that your lordship would be pleased to cause some course to be taken for the speedy sending to this garrison provision, it being in want. Philip FitzGerald

having sent, according the State's directions, twenty-four cows, we being not able, by reason that most of our men are commanded to out garrisons, to gain any prey from the enemy, though we lately have sent several parties who gained prey, yet through the strength of the enemy and smallness of our parties were forced to forsake them with much danger, and if any few cattle to the number of 500 heads be obtained, the officers commanding the parties convert them to their own use, all which I leave to your lordship's grave wisdom.

PROPOSITIONS of QUARTER granted to those GARRISONED at Edenderry 23th day of July, 1643.

1. That they shall march away within one hour with all their arms and bandoliers full, with match and bullet proportionable to such arms as did formerly belong unto that house.
2. That they shall have with them so much of their own goods as themselves can carry.
3. That they shall have a safe conduct until they be beyond Ballyburly.

Provided that this quarter or no part thereof shall be available to any who have run from their colours in our army.

I am content that all who shall have a desire to stay with their army may, and all who shall not so do shall be at liberty to go as aforesaid. And so this with the former propositions is by me concluded on.—Ormond.

My intention by the last proviso was not that any who were in the Castle when you took it should be incapable of this quarter, therefore I declare that all such shall have free liberty either to go from thence or remain there.

ORMOND to the LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL.

1643, July 24.—Seeing that by several letters from those entrusted in England, I am advertised that we may not expect supplies from England in such proportions as was promised, I humbly desire as I have often moved at the Council board, that some better order be taken for our subsistence here.

1. That a present course may be taken for the delivery of the beef that is arrived out of England, and a course taken to get in beef from the enemy, for money or otherwise, before it go out of season.
2. That a course be taken to bring on shore those herrings which (as is alleged) are by contrary winds returned into the harbour, the stores being almost utterly destitute, and that it be examined how they were all permitted to be exported notwithstanding all former orders, and that an exact search be made what quantity of herrings do remain in the city.

3. That one hundred pound or more be presently advanced to buy cheese which yet may be had, to prolong the time a little till we hear further, without which commodity the soldier cannot well march abroad.
4. That some course be taken to provide such a quantity of corn as may be fit for three months' provision at least, which can be no loss, if plentiful provision should come out of England, which (probably) will not bring down the price of the market here, and admit it should, it can be no loss; and that the former courses propounded for bringing in custodiam corn, and sparing the expense of corn, may be considered; viz., the quantity of bread hitherto allowed being 11 lbs. a man, and the tolls of the mills; and that an exact search be made what corn is in or about the town.
5. That 500 sheep of the prey lately brought from Wicklow may be brought into the store, which will give more content unto the soldier than herring and salt beef, and will be some means to lengthen the other provisions of the stores, and that some cattle be also bought for the use of the army here and at the Naas, whether weekly salt beef and other provisions are sent from hence, and yet cattle from thence often sold in this city, and that some settled course be provided to feed that necessary garrison or to discharge it.
6. That if there be any intent to make use of any more of Captain Burrowes' old room near Athy, a course be presently taken in it which the delay of payment of 41*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* promised for the last corn conduces little unto, as I conceive.
7. That for hides, tallow, and other staple commodities licensed to be exported, the owners may be bound to return corn or other provisions.
8. That some settled course be taken for setting forwards of fishing, plowing and gardening near every main garrison, which I have oft propounded.
9. That it be taken into consideration whether it be not fit to ease the garrisons of such superfluous people as have no provision, and that neither can nor will work, whereof there are many.
10. That it may be timely considered (if these things and the former things propounded be not presently provided for, and some other courses thought on) how it will be possible to feed the soldier, to pay rent for storehouses, and to satisfy many ministers and others necessarily employed, without money, who already refuse their labour as well in this as in other garrisons for want of pay.

Despatch from the Lord Justices and Council to Ormond.

1643, July 26. Dublin Castle.—After our very hearty commendations to your lordship, your letter of the 24 came to our

hand on the xxvth of the month. And although since your lordship's departure hence we (foreseeing the necessity of providing further supply of victuals for the army you have with you) have laboured with our best endeavours to get ready some considerable quantity of provisions for that purpose, yet we find it very difficult or rather indeed impossible to be done as the case stands with us (in such a proportion as is necessary) and we were able to get no more hitherto then those now sent you by this convoy. Your lordship saw with what difficulty we found means to furnish the army out, when you marched hence, and how many obstacles were in our way to be removed before we got so far, but the difficulties and indeed vexation we have had since your lordship's departure exceeded the former, to provide a further supply for that part of the army now with your lordship, to get in something wherewith to keep alive those of the army left here, to endeavour to find out their true numbers, and in their extremities to prevent their frauds, which yet we cannot prevent, to find out some way of contentment for some necessitated officers here (which yet we cannot compass), whilst the officers daily solicit us with more then their accustomed importunities. We have strained our credits, enjoyned all the bakers free and foreign, in city and suburbs, to bake into biscuit all the meal they had to enable us the more for this your supply upon our undertaking to re-deliver them corn in lieu thereof, which yet we know not how to perform, anticipated the payments expected from the new imposition, searched all the conduits of receipts and issues of moneys and cannot give ourselves any assurance that we shall be able to furnish you from hence with any more, so as we conceive it is of absolute necessity that your lordship should bethink you how to dispose of that part of the army now with you in such manner as (if it be possible) but a few of those that marched hence may return hither, for if many should return hither it would tend to the ruin not only of themselves but also of the rest of the army, and of this place likewise, which your lordship knows is not now possibly able to feed so many with those here already, but rather seeing it is now beare harvest and that the harvest for wheat and other corn is at hand, so many of those now with your lordship as you shall adjudge fit be designed to possess themselves of some such several places plentiful in corn and cattle, and in such numbers as may enable them not only to deprive the rebels of, but also gather in for the sustenance and preservation of themselves and their horses all the corn and cattle and hay in and about those places, considering that your lordship and many that now attend you there have been formerly and are now moving abroad, whereby you have taken particular observation of several territories and places where those accommodations may best and in most plenty be had. We therefore leave it to your lordship to make choice of the places most apt for it, which you can better judge than we; only we conceive the territory of Bermingham's country to be a place full of corn, and, as soon as your lordship with the army shall be marched thence, will

doubtless be plentiful in cattle also, which we offer to your lordship's consideration as a place we conceive fit and able to render relief to a considerable number of men; which, though we thus mention, yet we may not at this distance resolve it so determinately, but that we refer it wholly as the rest to your lordship, who, there upon the place, can best resolve what course is fittest to be held; yet so as care be had that they may be so placed as to be in readiness to answer any occasion for the safety of this place.

And if your lordship shall adjudge it fit to hold this course of disposing some considerable forces in several apt places for preserving from the rebels the fruits of this harvest, in as many places as our forces can enable us, then we recommend it to your lordship to give order that the provisions sent you hence be so disposed as the men designed to several places may be thereby enabled to march to those places in such haste as your lordship shall think fit.

We send your lordship here enclosed a letter we even now received, mentioning how Monasterevan is distrest and in danger to fall into the rebels' hands, which we recommend to your lordship to be prevented the best you may.

A List of the Foot quartered within the city and suburbs of Dublin. 7th October, 1643.

Of My Lord Marquis's Regiment.

1. His lordship's company	Skinners' row, St. Werburgh's Street and the south side of Castle Street.
2. Sir Tho. Wharton	the west side of St. Nicholas Street.
3. Sir Patrick Weames	in High Street.
4. The lord Folliott	in Christ-church lane, and Cork hill.
5. The lord Lysle	in the east side of Fishamble Street.
6. Captain Ridgway	the west side of Fishamble Street and St. John's lane.
7. Captain Flower	in Christ-church lane.
8. Sir Fra. Hamilton	in Ship Street, Golding lane, St. Steeven's Street and part of St. George's lane.
9. Captain Ogle	in St. Michael's lane.
10. Captain Sidney, Senr.	in Winetavern Street.
11. Captain Sidney, Junr.	in Kenedy lane.
12. Captain Mayard	on the Marchant's Key.
13. The guard	on the east side of St. Nicholas Street.

Of My Lord Borlase's Regiment.

1. His lordship's company	the north side of Copper Alley and part of Wood Key.
2. Sir John Borlase	part of the Wood Key.
3. Sergeant-major Reeves	on part of the Coombe.
4. Captain Parsons	the south side of Oxmanton Street.
5. Captain Russel's firelocks	in St. James's without the gate.
6. Captain Bagnell	on the Poltell.
7. Captain Mason 8. Captain Gascoyne	the east side of St. Patrick Street.

Of Sir Fra. Willoughby's Regiment.

1. Sir Francis his company	the north side of Castle Street and the south side of Copper alley.
2. Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby	the west side of St. Patrick's Street.
3. Captain Willoughby, Senr.	in Damask Street.
4. Captain Willoughby, Junr.	on the College Greene and Lowsir Hill.
5. Captain Wheeler	at Kilmainham.
6. The lord of Castle Stewart	part of St. George's lane, and Chequer lane.
7. Captain Charles Bolton	part of Oxmanton Street.

Of My Lord Lambart's Regiment.

1. His lordship's company .	in Francis Street.
2. Sir John Shirlocke	part of the Sth. side of St. Thomas Street.
3. Sergeant-Major Peesley	in the Back lane.
4. Captain Treswell	in the Corn Market.
5. The lord Brabazon	in St. Thomas' Court.
6. Captain Lambart	part of the Nth. side of St. Thomas Street.
7. Captain Fisher	part of the Sth. side of St. Thomas Street.
8. Captain Graham	part of the Nth. side of St. Thomas Street.

Of My Lord Kildare's Regiment.

1. Sir Arthur Loftus	in St. James's within the gate.
2. Captain Jones	part of Oxmanton, and St. Mary's abbey.

Of Colonel Crafford's Regiment.

1. Colonel Crafford's company	in New Row.
2. Lt.-colonel Sterling	the west side of New Street.
3. Sergeant-Major Bailye	the west end of Cooke Street.
4. Captain Campbell	the east end of Cooke Street.
5. Captain Fernsley	St. Kevin St., and part of Buttolph lane.
7. Captain Callum	in St. Patrick's close.
Sir Philip Percivall's Fire-locks	in Bridge Street.
Sir Thomas Rotherham	in St. Bride's Street.
Sergeant-Major Cooke	at the Crooked Staff, and Pimlico.

Captain James Clotworthy to Sir John Clotworthy.

1643, November 14. Antrim.—We are now in such an unstable course, that every day affordeth new material. The Scottish officers have had a strong dispute whether they shall go to Scotland with their army or not. Some are set upon going, others upon staying, so that of question some will go, if not all, whereby the country is likely to be left very weak, and those few that stay ill provided for by all appearance. It is reported here that Burley hath a commission for the Major's place from the Marquis of Ormond; want of some blank commissions may do you more prejudice then you are aware of. I have written several other letters to you about the filling of the regiment with officers, therefore I forbear to say any more of it. Lieutenant Fisher, the bearer hereof, desired me to certify to you what he hath received since your departure, which by viewing the major's book I find to be thus, that the major paid him a month's pay as being ensign, and twenty-three shillings and four pence since, towards another month's pay, and he hath received from me 2*l.* 7*s.*, which is all he hath received since you went. Want hath forced him to quit his place and I doubt it will likewise enforce some others to take the same course.

This report of Burley's, which by all appearance is true, hath put all the officers in the regiment into such a dislike that they have moved earnestly for some blank commissions to lie by, which may be disposed according to your instructions, if any accident happen, for all means are tried for the breaking of your regiment that can be devised, but no way so likely as this, for all the officers do protest to quit their places if strangers be preferred and they neglected. The officers best deserving are lieutenant Smith, lieut. Ellis, lieut. Clement and lieut. Sufeley, and amongst the ensigns, ensign Longford, ensign Gibbs. If you do procure any blank commissions, you may send instructions which of the lieutenants are to be preferred first and which of the ensigns, and so in order. This will be a means to avoid much heart-burnings amongst the officers, and many inconveniences which may ensue upon the Marquis of Ormond's

disposal of places, as they fall void. Your serious thoughts of this may be very behoofful to you.

Endorsed :—Copy letter of Capt. James Clotworthy to his brother.

Captain James Clotworthy to Captain Burley.

1643, November 30. Antrim.—It seems my brother Mervin had some discourse with you about your seeking the Major's place, and you made him answer that you thought I had looked for the lieutenant-colonel's place, otherwise you had not looked for it. If this had been only your aim not to defraud me of my right, I should have been glad to have known of it before, but I doubt you did scarce know of the being of that place void, for I am sure I did not, neither am assured of it yet, only as report goes. If it please that the Marquis of Ormond will give me a commission for that place, then I have nothing to say to you, let those whom it concerns argue it with you, but if it fall otherwise, pardon me if I question the matter. However I advise you to forbear coming hither upon such terms, for you may light on mischance unknown to me and it may be thought I have been actor in it. This I give you as advice; you may use it as you please, but blame not me if you run yourself into danger.

There hath been a letter of mine interrupted going to my brother. Your divulging of it in every company I hope will not do me as much harm as you expected, but however I saw, Sir, thereby men's goodwills. If I had met with any letter of yours I would not have been so uncivil as to have opened it, much less to have read it in every alehouse and tavern. If you have made an end with it, you may send it back, otherwise I care not much.

The information of William Burley, Serjeant Major to the regiment under the command of Sir John Clotworthy, knt. and colonel.

Informing your honours: that whereas the most honourable the Marquis of Ormond, lieutenant general of His Majesty's forces in this kingdom of Ireland, by commission given under his hand and Seal at Arms the one and twentieth day of November, 1643, conferred the command aforesaid on your informant: So it is that Captain James Clotworthy also of the said regiment contemning the power and authority of the said lord Marquis, hath blown the bellows of a general mutiny in the same against your said informant: And in his letter bearing date at Antrim the 30th of November aforesaid, he adviseth your informant not to come thither before those terms as he will prevent an ensuing mischief: And he further informeth that since the date of the said letter, Captain Paine Fisher repairing thither to his command by directions of your informant, and there being a report in the town that he was come with him also, Sergeant Harbeson, Corporal Michaell, Sergeant Richard Boyd, Siddington and Delap, soldiers of the said regiment, with a great multitude of others as well men

as women, by the instigation of the said captain James Clotworthy, came to the said Captain Fisher's quarter, supposing your informant to be there, and rushed in violently, many of them having their swords drawn, and otherwise appointed (had not their expectations been frustrated) to execute mischief upon him, crying out, where is that Major Burley, and (to use their own terms) saying, "the deil speed us, but we'll wear his flesh in our hats," with several such like asseverations against your said informant, who further informeth that the aforesaid Captain Clotworthy, the better to effect his purpose in excluding (what he may) the power of the said lord Marquis, did in his letter of the 14th of November last to Sir John Clotworthy within mentioned, earnestly desire that blank commissions might be procured and sent out of England, for the placing of such officers in the said regiment as the said Sir John should think meet; disdainfully envying the lord Marquis his power and wisdom in the disposal of them to following inconveniences as by the said letter more plainly appeareth.

May it therefore please this honourable Court, that the aforesaid Captain James Clotworthy, with the rest specified in this information be forthwith called to make their answer thereunto, and that after due proof thereof, they may be inflicted with such condign punishment as (the cause meriting) may vindicate the power and honour of the most honourable the lord Marquis and give satisfaction to your supplicant for his wrong sustained.

The Answer of Captain James Clotworthy, to the information of Captain William Burley.

Whereas William Burley, lately a captain in Colonel Clotworthy's regiment, but now (by means or what reason I know not) constituted Sergeant Major of the said regiment, hath forged a most scandalous information against your defendant, thinking thereby to render me odious to our superiors; I do desire that my actions in all passages may be taken according as they were intended, and not as he doth maliciously wrest them to serve his own purpose.

Therefore to the first part of his information, my answer is: that I did not contemn my lord Marquis of Ormond's power and authority; neither did I ever by word or writing, directly or indirectly, foment any mutiny in the soldiers of the regiment against him.

To the second part which speaks of a letter of mine to him bearing date at Antrim the 30th of November, I answer: true it is, I did write a letter to him, the date I have forgot, but to my best remembrance it was to this purpose: that whereas Colonel Audley Mervin had some discourse with him concerning your defendant, he should tell Colonel Mervin that he was so far

from offering your defendant any injury, that he would throw his commission under your defendant's feet rather than do him any wrong: and that he had not looked for the sergeant major's place, but that he knew the lieutenant colonel's place was void which I might procure, and that he thought himself next best deserving: whereupon I writ to him, that, if his intentions were according to his expressions, I was not any way offended at that which before I apprehended to be injuriously done to myself, but left it to the other officers who had better right than he to claim their own due: however I desired him to forbear coming to Antrim, lest mischief might happen unknown to me: I being not able to prevent the murmurings of a discontented people, and that it might be imputed to me: this I writ to him (although his ill carriage did never deserve it) out of a tender care for the preventing harm, but seeing he is not capable of such well intended courtesies I shall hereafter endeavour to place them where they may find kinder acceptance and better construction.

To the third particular, concerning eight officers coming to Antrim, and his speedy return from thence occasioned by the ill carriage of some unruly people, pretended to be furthered or first moved by my instigation, my answer is: that I did not know of any such thing intended to be done, neither did I know of it afterwards, till the next morning; neither did I instigate officer, soldier or any other to any such act.

To the last charge, that whereas the informer saith I writ a letter to Sir John Clotworthy, knt. and colonel, bearing date the 14th of November last, desiring blank commissions might be sent out of England, for the placing such officers in the regiment as he should think meet: I answer, that it is likely I did write something to that purpose, for preventing such men as never did ought but what tended to the ruin of the regiment, and herein I think I am bound to have a case, lest I amongst others might be found guilty in running the same way with those whose endeavours are thereto applied: but in the interception of this letter, much more in the opening of it, it being directed to his colonel, to whom he should show more respect, if this his preferment hath not made him forgetful, he hath shown neither good manners nor common civility.

Ormond to the Corporation of Dublin.

1643[-4] Jan. 27. Dublin. By the lord lieutenant general Ormond.—Whereas there is present necessity of the sum of six hundred pounds to be employed for His Majesty's instant service, we being well assured of your good affections and best furtherance thereunto, do hereby require and authorise you to call before you such whose names are inserted in the paper annexed, adding thereunto such others as you shall think fit, and to treat with them respectively for the furnishing of the said sum, with their own free consents. And for repayment thereof the persons that hereupon shall disburse the same, shall be repaid out of the first profits that shall be raised out of His Majesty's

customs or impositions of this port. And for your so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant.

Given at His Majesty's castle of Dublin this 27th day of January, 1643.

Proclamation by the Chief Commanders of the English Forces in Ulster against horses going to Scotland.

1643[-4,] January 11.—Whereas it is thought necessary for the advantage of His Majesty's service in these parts that all officers, soldiers, and all other persons whatsoever able to bear arms shall be prohibited to depart the Kingdom, or embark at any of the ports, or other places in Ulster, and that no horses, arms, ammunition, or any other warlike provision of that kind shall be shipped or transported without such express licence as is hereafter mentioned.

These are therefore, in His Majesty's name, strictly to charge and command you not to transport or suffer to be transported, or embarked, any officer, soldier, or other person able to carry arms, or any horses, mares, or garrans, arms, ammunition, or other warlike provision of any kind whatsoever at any port, creek, or haven, or any other place in this province of Ulster, without an express licence under our hands and seals or under the hands and seals of two of us at the least, except they be of the Scottish army remaining here and have licence from the commander-in-chief of that army, whereof the customers or other officers of every port within the said province as of all other licences of that nature is from time to time hereafter to keep due entries, and give us notice.

And you are to be aiding and assisting to such of the Scotch army as shall be employed in the execution of a warrant to this purpose by their commander-in-chief, and to arrest, apprehend and detain all such ships, barques, vessels, and the owners and masters thereof and all other persons whatsoever that shall presume to offend herein, until upon notice of their offence given to us or any of us, such strict order be taken for their severe punishment as they shall justly demerit, and these our orders you are to publish in every port and garrison on the sea coast, to the end none may pretend ignorance thereof, and you are to use all other possible care to procure the performance of the same as you and every of you will answer the contrary at your perils.

Given under our hands at Belfast, the 11th January 1643.

Ormond to Sir Edward Nicholas.

1643[-4,] February 5. Dublin.—The enclosed lists will give you the number of the horse and foot now sent over, but that which is of greater consideration, their own virtue, will, I hope, by God's good blessing, upon all occasions of His Majesty's service speak their worth.

The truth is, I have had much ado (at so low an ebb in present is this revenue) to provide for their passage, and furnish them for their service in that measure they are; being enforced to take up of some merchants here, upon my own engagement, a provision of great saddles and arms for the horse; besides the powder (formerly desired to be procured here for Chester) now also sent along. The particulars (as by the enclosed may appear) amounting in all to the sum of five hundred twenty-five pounds thirteen shillings, sixpence. Concerning which I have written to my lord Byron for repayment to be made from that side, either by return of the monies hither, or to my agent William Summers there at Oxford, wherein if there be occasion I desire your good assistance.

Petition from Thos. Staples and other Officers at Londonderry.

1643.—May it please you to understand that since our coming to Londonderry our soldiers have been put to great distress, for want of victuals, clothing and lodging; of all the victual and provisions which come to Londonderry, we have received none but according to the particular enclosed, the townsmen who have enriched themselves by those troubles have had what they pleased thereout.

The monies which we received was but one month's advance or pay for ourselves, officers and soldiers, which was long since exchanged and we have been put to extreme plunges whereby to relieve us and our soldiers.

Our soldiers some of them falling sick have perished for want of lodging although the town without any pressure or trouble may easily receive and entertain 500 men more than are here engarrisoned, but so great is the covetousness of the people of the town, having since these troubles exacted such extreme rates for chambers and lodgings, that a house formerly at the rate of 8*l.* or 10*l.* per an. now by parcelling off rooms yield 30 or 40 pounds per annum, so that without money they will receive none of us, our officers nor soldiers, although commanded by warrant from the right honble. the lord lieutenant general of this kingdom which we brought to the Mayor here directed, and although they themselves pay no rent either to the King's Majesty or to the city of London, some of them further pretending that the receiving and lodging of us and our soldiers may be the only means to exclude them being townsmen from entertainment and pay. And our governor Sir John Vaughan being sick and infirm, not able to do as wontedly heretofore, we know not how to redress our grievances.

Wherefore we most humbly beseech your honours that you will be pleased to take our distresses into your consideration that such necessary victual, clothing and lodging, with such competency of money for ourselves, officers and soldiers may be supplied unto us as to your wisdoms shall seem meet, and we

your poor supplicants shall always pray for your honour's prosperity and choicest happiness as becometh us.

[Signed]

Thos. Staples. Thos. Newburgh. Tris. Berisford.

[*Postscript.*]—The several quantities of provisions which have come to Londonderry for the soldiers there engarrisoned are as follows :

1,500 quarters of oaten meal.
600 quarters of rye.
200 quarters of wheat.
50 quarters of peas.
550 bags of biscuit.
300 firkins of butter.
2,097 cheeses or thereabouts.

Of all which provisions the few companies of the garrison of Londonderry have received as followeth.

125 quarters of oaten meal.
25 quarters of rye.
15 quarters of wheat.
25 quarters of peas.
15 bags of biscuit, each bag but weighing but five score pound.
1,500 pound weight of cheese, at five score pound to the hundred.

The remainder of the said provisions hath been distributed to the several regiments of Sir William Stewart, Sir Robert Stewart, Sir William Cole and Colonel Mervyn, and to the townsmen of Londonderry who for the most part are shopkeepers and tradesmen, who claim and take the provisions as soldiers having ordered themselves into several companies, the chief of them being captains unto them, and so they will do still unless direction come to the contrary.

Proclamation to the Citizens of Bristol.

1643[-4], March 28. Bristol.—It was this day ordered by a Council of War with directions to be proclaimed and published—That whosoever in this city or in the country have or shall have in their custody any goods or estates belonging to any of the late bloody conspirators of Bristol whose names are hereunto annexed (who endeavoured to cut off the garrison here, and let in prince Rupert's plundering force, or shall know where any of their goods are and reveal the same, or hath or shall help to convey away any of them, or whosoever oweth any debts, rents, annuities or sums of money to any of the said conspirators and shall not in some convenient time after the publishing hereof make known the same to the governor of the city of Bristol, shall undergo and suffer the same penalties and forfeitures in their own goods, estates and persons which are or shall be inflicted upon the said conspirators, and whosover (servant or other) shall first discover and make known unto the said governor any the said concealed goods, estates, rents, debts, annuities or sums of money to any of the said conspirators belonging, whereby the said goods, debts or sums of money

shall come into possession for the service of King, parliament and kingdom shall have a good reward.

Here follow the signatures of eighty citizens of Bristol.

Ormond to Edward Comerford.

1644, April 6. Dublin.—This day I received yours by James Comerford together with the 300*l.* from my mother and the money sent by his father, I understand by him in part how the business about the ward was carried, and however that matter is endeavoured to be excused certainly there was some mean end in it which I could not have expected; but I desire the course I presented should be followed. I approve the course you took with John Walsh, whose money I had much rather take than Power's, but foreseeing my occasions for money will be greater then can be answered either by what I am like to have by way of rent or out of any thing belonging to His Majesty, I must still desire that towards Easter I may receive more from him upon that bargain, or liberty to pay him his money and to make use to others of the land. But if he will give 300*l.* for that the other offered £500, I wish he be preferred, but before you offer him this you are to try him for the whole. I did not so carefully peruse Power's written proposition as to find in it that he insisted upon a certain time or rent, which exceedingly alters the case, and is a course I mean not to take upon any terms till I may myself be at the letting of my land.

I could wish more money might be raised upon the places already entangled to prevent diminution of rent in other farms which must unavoidably follow private bargaining, but if that may not be, I had rather suffer temporary loss than want such supplies as may enable me to proceed in the King's business, upon the good success whereof depends (now more apparently then ever) my life, fortune, and the subsistence of my house, the pretended parliament at London having impeached me of high treason for concluding (and as they allege advising) the cessation here, for interrupting the free passage of their traitorous covenant in this kingdom, and for imposing an oath upon this army and those of it that went hence which they call unlawful. This way of impeachment I have not heard they have proceeded in against any but the queen and me, which shows their intention to my destruction and therefore engages me to put all my strength to advance His Majesty's service (wherein consists my own and his kingdom's preservation if the great council would so believe it).

Sir Edward Nicholas to Ormond.

1644, April 18. Oxford.—This gentleman Mr. Lutterell staying here longer than I expected, I thought good to add this to my two former dispatches to your excellency. I have herein sent your lordship a copy of such small provisions as Sir John Penington writes are sent away from Bristol for His Majesty's forces in Dublin. I wish they may come safe thither, in regard (I hear) the rebels

have stores of ships upon the coast of Ireland and Chester. I hear that at London and in the Low Countries the rebels levy and borrow money upon pretence of payment of the Scots and English protestants in Ireland, and convert it freely against the King and the kingdom, whose government they now very manifestly seek by their actions to ruin.

The Queen went yesterday towards Exeter. I pray God send her a good journey and ability to undergo it, which I much apprehend, she being very unwell. The Irish soldiers in Dorsetshire have taken Wareham (a place of very great importance), with very great honour and gallantry, both to my lord Inchiquin's brother (their lieut.-colonel), Major Piggot and all the rest of the officers, and also to the common soldiers who expressed much undaunted courage in that enterprise. The rebels proceed in their resolution to assault this city or Reading with all their strength, and speedily; we are providing for them, and doubt not but to give them a handsome entertainment. If my lord of Newcastle, and His Majesty's other friends in the north shall be able to repel the Scots, and those (damnable traitors to their country) that brought them in, and adhere to them, I am very confident His Majesty will be able to deal well enough with the rebels of these parts. Your excellencie's friend 36. 115. 80. earle of Leicester 199. 42. 29. 10. 45. 52. 54. 69. 16. 23. 22. 8. 4. is here very melancholy his — 90. 44. 52. 5. 45. an 12. 19. 25. 75. 5. 11. 10. 116. chief friend lord Jermyn. confidence is in his 29. 8. 22. 15. 21. 17. 20. 211.

I shall by the next send your lordship answer of your excellencie's letters received the last night by Sir Ger. Lowther* and the rest of the gentlemen that are come from Ireland.

Robert Hannay and Henry Gilbert to Sir Francis Willoughby.

1644, May 20.—By your letters unto me of the 19th of this instant month, his excellency's pleasure in these ensuing words are expressed.

Sir, my lord lieutenant is informed lately that some unbeseeming words hath been spoken by Major Peisly, to the prejudice of the Scots nation, which his excellency having understood to have been uttered in your presence; lieutenant Gilbert being also by, his pleasure is that I should examine the business, and so to inform my lord of the truth thereof. Sir, in your letter you desire me and lieutenant Gilbert to collect our memory, and send unto you in writing by 8 of the clock this morning what the words were, and to set it down under our hands.

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* Sir Gerard Lowther, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, received licence of absence dated Feb. 24 to attend the King at Oxford to tender "advice in matters which very much import our Kingdom of Ireland."

Sir, in obedience to which I, Sir Robert Hannay, together with lieutenant Henry Gilbert, do according to our best remembrance herein, truly set down those words spoke of the Scots' nation as followeth :—

That upon Friday last the 17th of this instant month, in the shop of Mrs. Rochford seamster, near the castle gate of Dublin, Major Peisly, in the presence of us, in great passion uttered these words. "That the Scots in the town of Belfast had betrayed the town unto Munro. Major Peisly swore by the Lord, that for ought he did know, that if the Scots did advance, they of that nation which were here would also betray this town unto them"; withal Major Peisly swore, "God damn him, but if every man were of his mind, and do as he would, those of that nation here, wherever he could meet them, he would dispatch them"; all which, we do certify unto your honor, under our hands.

Owen Roe O'Neill to Lieut.-Col. Mathew.

1644, May 29.—I have sent you before-hand by this bearer your ensign the sum of twenty-three pounds three shillings and six pence sterling which truly to get in hath taken up my time this last week. We have a provincial meeting this day at Carrick where I hope to get more for you, And I pray you sir believe that no endeavours of mine is wanting to furnish you and that really from the heart of

Your affectionate friend to serve you.

[Col. E. Mathew] to Lady Thurles.

1644, June 11. Newry.—I am sorry it is my misfortune to be so remote from your Ladyship that I cannot have the conveniency to present my humble service so often as I desire. I would have waited upon you long ere this but that I had strict commands to attend these parts here among the Scots, who are daily encroaching upon our quarters. They have already taken Belfast into their own possession, and turned all our men out of town; they have lately sworn a covenant among themselves, which they proffer to our Englishmen and upon their refusal thereof turn them out of their livings, the fear of which maketh many of them take it voluntarily; their ministers do preach of it in their sermons, and say it is necessary to be taken as their fathers swore to conform themselves to the government of the church of Scotland, that is, not to allow bishops, nor the book of common prayer; then they swear to fight against all popish and recusants, and to maintain the privileges of the parliament, with many other scruples too tedious to be related. I hear they do threaten to march abroad towards these parts; but they shall not find such easy entrance as they did at Belfast. It is certain they will come abroad, but whither no man knows, and they are able to make a very strong army. And it is thought they mean to

have all Ulster, if not more, to themselves; these distractions will grow more and more, for they will not leave any within their power, but those that join with them: they have daily all kind [of] provision from the parliament, so that they want nothing to go through with their intentions. But I trust they will fall short of their expectations. We have nothing else worth the relating out of these parts, and I presume your ladyship hath more certain intelligence out of England than we hereabouts; there is a report that the King's forces have taken Hull, and many places in Lancashire; I know not how true it may be, howsoever I shall pray for a good success in all their actions: I am loath to trouble your ladyship any longer, only I desire you will be pleased not to conceive amiss of him who is joyful to be accounted one of your ladyship's most affectionate and humble servants.

Henry Blaney to Lieut.-Col. Mathew.

1644, June 22. Lisneg [?]—I thought you had known me better than to not have thought you might have commanded me in a just cause. For your own soldiers' arms, I have sent them you; and shall ever be obedient to my lord lieutenant's commands, and have obeyed yours in this behalf. I know you are satisfied, and I hoped my lord lieutenant accepts my excuse. I know, you know, the world knows, I never took orders from General Major Munro, yet Captain McAdams is in his petition pleased to insert it. I doubted him, there's the truth, if you do not too I am deceived. I will not believe all I hear nor speak all I believe, but by God he is not right amongst you I'll make it good.

Letter on back of preceding one—[apparently from Col. Mathew].

I have received your letter, with another from Sir Daniel O'Neill, concerning your intended design upon the Scotch, wherein I would have been as ready to have manifested my good will in seconding your party to further their defence as yourself; but as we both know, it is a matter that requires to be kept very secret (and I am sorry it was not so); for the messengers upon their coming to town reported openly that you were going to the Clandeboyes; and then (being in company with the rest of the officers), and finding their words to agree with the contents of your letter, I was glad to put it off and excuse it another way; therefore the next time, whenever you purpose any such kind of business to hold it more private, send me notice of it by those who will keep their tongues within their teeth and say nothing. Sir, you know I have not yet received so great affronts from the Scottish party that I dare beseem publickly to injure them, neither shall they lay it to my charge to say I was the first did prey upon them. Notwithstanding all this, though the matter is so far divulged that I cannot (without prejudice) send any of my

own men with you, yet I will so far wink at it, that if you send to my ensign at Greencastle, he shall show you every good direction in your way, whose service if it may stand instead, you may command: I hear for certain that the Scotch are this day upon their march from Carrickfergus, but whither they intend, I know not. I believe they will confer me aforehand. I hope they shall find me prepared. Thus wishing you success with a brave come off, I rest.

Sir Arthur Chichester to Col. E. Mathew.

1644, June 27. Dublin.—I have delivered your letter to my lord lieutenant and his lordship hath returned an answer by this bearer and commanded me to let you know that you shall be certainly supplied with provision or money at the times you present; and for the officers, he would have them receive according to what is allowed here, to wit a captain 15*s*., a lieutenant 8*s*., an ensign 7*s*. a week, these sums hath his lordship signified his pleasure to me. Besides what my lord sends to you from hence and the 100*l*. formerly received, I am confident something comes in of what is due to my regiment and Colonel Hill's from Colonel O'Neill, which I hope will in some measure make you to give the officers and soldiers some encouragement: The sergeants have hence likewise 2*s*. a week, besides their victuals, and the drums and corporal 1*s*. 6*d*. the week, besides their victuals, which you may disburse to them as you shall see occasion.

Martin is committed to the Marshalsea by the Council of War, and I fear it will go hard with him if Owen O'Neill do not re-deliver Dungannon to whom my lord lieutenant shall appoint: the officers which you have at Newry, as I reckon, are two captains, three lieutenants and three ensigns, whose allowance will amount to 3*l*. 15*s*. weekly, which will be no great matter if you receive the foresaid moneys.

Owen O'Neill to Colonel Mathew.

1644, July 3. Kilkenny.—I have made stay of this bearer, Cornet Dunn, all this while in hope to provide for you either money or cows; and by reason of this fright which the Creaghts have taken I could get neither of the two, occasioned through the confusion our Creaghts are in, by the approaching of the Scots. Sir, I have got a note this day from the country where your money is due and will God willing send a troop of horse of my own to take it up, and as soon ever as any part thereof is taken up or in a readiness I will send to you myself, this gent may tell you that no endeavours of mine is wanting to furnish you.

[*P.S.*] Sir, our army out of the west are at Granard and I believe will march to Kells this day or to-morrow, they come in a very gallant complete manner; I hope to meet with them to-morrow about Kells. If you could send to the Isle of Man for store of provision as though it were for your own use, and

help us to what you could spare thereof, the merchants who should take the pains to bring the same might be sure of good payment for it. [Printed in Gilbert's *Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland.*]

Owen O'Neill to Colonel Ed. Mathew.

1644, July 26. Armagh (camp near).—Yours I have received and do make no question but the report of our advancing so near unto you was welcome and gladsome news to you. These gents had a view of as many of our army as are here, though they are not as yet come together but they march after us, and I do believe within three days they will all come in a body, I can think of no course in the world whereby I could help you with any of that supply for the present, until the Creaghts will settle themselves somewhere, which I hope they will do in their own places soon, until then I beseech you excuse your affectionate friend and servant. [Printed in the *Contemporary History.*]

Ormond to Colonel Mathew.

1644, August 27. Dublin Castle.—That the hundred and fifty pounds sent you by Major Chichester should (as yours of the 16th of this instant mentions) fall short upon the receipt by twenty odd pounds is somewhat strange, whereof hitherto we do not understand the reason, and therefore desire to be informed what was alleged to you in that behalf.

We are content that (according the list you then sent us) the weekly pay for the officers there resident be hereafter allowed them. And to that end shall keep the same by us, as the rule whereby to proportion the moneys for the future to be sent you in that behalf, during such time as all the said officers shall be continued there. But for the common soldiers' pay our intention was not by our last estimate to alter it from what you still accustomably paid them, and so to increase your charge, but only to show, by way of supposition, that (after such rates) the remains of provisions in your hands and the monies then sent would furnish you for such a number, for so long time, viz., for 350 men for above a fortnight after the date of that letter, being the 10th of this month ; still leaving it to you to pay them as had been accustomed, whereby your stores might be husbanded with best advantage and last the longest ; and we hope you have given the soldier no overture to the contrary. You now, by Captain Ellis, receive the two chambers you writ for by yours of the 24th of this month, each capable to shoot a ball of four pound according to the captain's directions in that behalf.

You also receive by him thirty muskets (to furnish part of these men that have lately come to you unarmed), being all that in present we can spare out of these stores ; whence we cannot furnish you with any of the other particulars, as is desired, there being none thereof in the store. We have understood by the said captain that you are in a great want of a gunner, and have

therefore in supply thereof sent you Henry Barrett to be employed in that behalf.

You are to allow the gunner now sent five shillings weekly pay, which we shall add to your list.

Ormond to Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew.

1644, August 31. Dublin Castle.—Yours of the 28th present advertiseth that two barques, with about one hundred pounds, worth of provisions of corn from the Isle of Man, are that day arrived there. Concerning which provisions (notwithstanding any stop of part thereof at Carlingford by Captain Trevor) we do hereby recommend it to your accustomed good care that the several proportions and quality of the said provisions being particularly ascertained, you certify unto us the sum that the same (after the rates that the like [are charged] there for kind, quantity and goodness) shall amount unto. Wherenpon we shall either send you the ammunition desired (in case that such powder come hither to us as we expect forth of the country will, by that time) in part payment for the same, and money for the rest, or else shall enable you to satisfy the owners for the entire in monies, we intending to send you so much monies this next week, we hope, as may be sufficient in that behalf, as likewise for the officers. By which conveyance we shall have better convenience than at present to send you bullets and match for your own use, if in the mean time we may understand how your stores there are, and what proportion in both kinds you desire to be supplied withal. Lastly, touching Captain Trevor and the men at Carlingford under his command, in regard that he hath no expectation of supplies elsewhere, you are to take him and them into the same care respectively as the officers and soldiers with yourself at the Newry, and to provide for him and them accordingly.

Lawrence, Lord Esmond to Nicholas Browne.

1644, September 9. Duncannon.—The county of Wexford failing in performance with this garrison in bringing in the corn assigned by my lord lieutenant for relief of the soldiers here have bred such mutiny amongst them that will not be easily appeased without your best endeavours according your promise to me and Captain Capron, in sending the corn without fail on Tuesday or Wednesday at the farthest, which will be the only means to appease their madness. The breach of promise of this county with this garrison hath bred such diffidence in the soldiers that they will believe nothing before they see it; your answer by the bearer I shall expect with your best endeavours herein.

Addressed:—"To my loving friend, Mr. Nicholas Browne at his house at Waterford."

Lawrence, Lord Esmond, to Nicholas Browne.

1644, September 20.—I received your letter, and would willingly comply with your request in the restitution of the

gabbard and such things as were aboard her, but the soldiers of this fort have gotten such a habit of disobedience, that my commands are not valued, therefore I pray if you have any occasion to write hither, address yourself to the inferior officers and soldiers in whom rests the absolute command of this place; I have been ever a servant to the Crown of England, and hope to carry that honour that I have acquired thereby to my grave without blemish; although I have been assaulted of late by many fair promises, to withdraw me if it were possible. I wish all may appear in an equal measure of loyalty with my poor endeavours; then these distractions would be at an end.

Ormond to Lord Byron.

1644[-5], March 19. Dublin Castle.—Whereas his Highness Prince Maurice his late letters to me mention that I should therewith receive 250*l.* and appoint me to send over ammunition for the same, I have only received 80*l.* by Cap^{n} Lloyd. Nevertheless I have returned by him match and powder to the value of 194*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* to wit twelve barrels of powder which at 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per barrel (the current rate now here) comes to one hundred pounds. And 4,700 and one quarter of a hundred weight of match, which at forty shillings the hundred, comes to four score and fourteen pounds ten shillings.

I do therefore humbly crave your lordship's favour that I may hereby acquaint your lordship particularly how I desire the moneys due to me for what ammunition is now sent over, more than the 80*l.* received from his Highness comes to, are to be disposed of, and that they may accordingly be paid in satisfaction of some debts contracted for provisions formerly sent over hither from that side. First there is due 16*l.* to your lordship for two tun of wheat brought hither on your lordship's accompt by Cap^{n} Lloyd not long since from Beaumaris. Though I call it wheat, yet in truth I understood it was mixed corn, nevertheless I caused it be rated at twenty shilling per barrel; in all—sixteen pounds; in satisfaction whereof I purposed to have sent your lordship pistols to that value, but they are not yet finished, and therefore I pray your lordship accept it forth of the ammunition now sent; whereout I have also deducted as much as (at the afore mentioned rates) comes to eight pounds, to be delivered to my lord Archbishop of York at Conway for so much due for a tun of the like wheat sent together with your lordship's hither from his Grace. Next whereas I was indebted to Cap^{n} Jesson fourscore pounds for corn brought hither by him and delivered into the store here, for which sum I gave him my bond, whereof I allowed him in powder formerly sent hence to your lordship (as by my letters of the 8th October last to your lordship appears) 22*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* in part payment of the said 80*l.*, so as there remains due to him 77*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, I desire this may also be satisfied him, out of the ammunition now sent, according to

his brother in law your lordship's secretary, Mr. Willson's desire in that behalf to my servant Geo. Carr. And thereupon that my said bond may be cancelled and return[ed] me, or Cap^{n}· Jesson's acquittance in discharge thereof sent me. Lastly I have allowed the bearer hereof Cap^{n}· Lloyd upon his humble request in that behalf, and in satisfaction of some moneys due to him for former service, to reserve to himself to the value of 13*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*. forth of the said ammunition according the aforesaid rates in match and one barrel of powder being made up apart from the rest. So

	£	*s*.	*d*.
as there being now sent over as aforesaid in Powder	100	00	00
and in Match - - - - - - - -	094	10	00
In both	194	10	00
The said Ammunition will satisfy the moneys rec^{d}· from his highness being	080	00	00
The money due to the Lo. Archb^{p}· of York ...	008	00	00
to your lordship	016	00	00
to Cap^{n} Jesson...	077	05	08
to Cap^{n}· Lloyd...	013	04	04
Tot.	194	10	00

I have likewise sent over by a merchant two barrels of powder to receive moneys for the same upon his own accompt at his landing in North Wales. Which is all the ammunition in present can be sent till we see how business settles here, or that provisions in ready money be first transmitted hither to purchase the same withal. For so scarce a commodity is money in this place, and at so low an ebb are the stores here, that I can neither in present procure nor issue ammunition upon other terms than such as may forthwith enable me to satisfy the owners, and resupply these stores. I send your lordship a duplicate of mine to his Highness, whereby you will understand what further I write touching these or other particulars. And craving pardon for the trouble I thus put you to, for ever rest, my lord, your lordship's most affectionate humble servant, Ormond.

[*Postscript.*]—Your lordship will be pleased to present the inclosed to his Highness with my most humble service, and to return Cap^{n}· Lloyd present orders about the safe and speedy conveyance of the said ammunition unto you from the place of his landing.

ESTIMATE for PROVISIONING 2,000 MEN.

—— 2,000 men at 1 lb. of biscuit and half a pound of cheese per man per diem is at the rates formerly usual 4*d*. per man per diem. In lieu of the half pound of cheese (which cannot be had) one pound more of biscuit is needful for each man per diem. 4*d*. per man per diem for 2,000 men for ten days cometh to 333*l*. 06*s*. 08*d*., 2 lbs. of biscuit per diem for each man of 2,000 for ten days amounteth to 40,000 lbs. of biscuit, and so· much biscuit will require 266$\frac{2}{4}$ barrels of wheat, and the same will cost about 22*s*. per barrel (perhaps somewhat cheaper) and cometh to 293*l*. 07*s*. 08*d*.

Note that if any other provision be, then so much (of the value of such provision) may be spared in the biscuit.

Note that when this country did afford (in the time the soldiers were on march) some provision, then 1lb. of biscuit per man per diem (and a pint of salt per man for a ten days' march) did well serve.

Endorsed:—"1644."

Motives for and Propositions concerning the Farming of the Excise on Ale, Beer, &c.

1644.—Motives inducing me to farm the Excise on Ale Beer Malt hot-waters viz :

1. By the daily decay of the impost, the soldiers' pay coming short, must either be supplied out of His Excellency's purse, or cause new impositions, taxes or loans on this City under which the inhabitants already groan.

2. It will free a great weekly charge in maintaining Com^rs^. Impostm^rs^ and other officers, house rent and other charges, and his Excellency and the most honorable Privy Council from many encumbrances.

3. That there be no putting down of any retailing brewers, nor any grudge between them and the brewers for private expense.

4. It will occasion the vintners, butchers and other artificers to farm the rest, and so assure a certain weekly maintenance for the Army, which being now uncertain, makes many men lie here (in expectation of what is not to be had by decay of the Impost) consuming the small means they have.

Propositions.

1. To give 100*l.* sterling per week for the impost on Ale, Beer, Malt and Hotwaters spent in this city and suburbs and the limits expressed in the Proclamation touching Excise, bearing date the 12^o^ October, 1644, and the imposition of 4*d.* the barrel on malt and 2*l.* the barrel on beer to go on. And to have unto myself, and to such others as I shall choose to join with me in the farm thereof for six months, such power and authority, aid and assistance from his Excellency and the Council, as the Commissioners of the impost now have.

2. I will make choice of two of the Commissioners that now are, and will for their assistance and counsel they shall give me (but not as Commissioners) pay unto them the Commissioner's weekly allowance that they now have for the upholding of the impost.

3. That all the farmer and farmers and Commissioners may be exempted from billet and lodging of soldiers and all manner of loan, cesses and contributions whatsoever during the said six months; and that if any loan, or tax, &c., be required of them it may be deducted out of the 100*l.* weekly as so much thereof paid beforehand.

Endorsed:—"Propositions and motives inducing the farming of the Excise of Dublin. 1644."

PROPOSITIONS to the LORD LIEUTENANT concerning EXCISE.

1644.—May it please your Excellency to farm the whole Impost for twelve months at 200*l.* sterling a week, and all things touching the Army to pay impost; we are ready to begin forthwith and to make presently an agreement with the City for the several species and do humbly desire your Excellency to confirm every farmer in his special in the same manner as we have formerly propounded touching our own, &c.

We humbly think fit that all goods paying custom, the impost of them chiefly to belong to the merchants (the wine itself rather than to the vintners) whose letters abroad will give good encouragement to bring in store of all commodities and by joining in partnership with them (for the profit to be made unto themselves by the impost) will much increase trading here; and for my own particular I shall write into England, France and the Low Countries to such as I have had formerly correspondence withal (by every conveyance) advising the price of commodities here to encourage trade; and shall speedily cause two petitions to be drawn, the one to be presented unto his Majesty, the other unto the Parliament (signed by the major part of the City) to procure free trade; which will much increase the Custom, advance the commodities we have for transportation, and beat down the excessive prices on commodities to be brought in which we shall humbly present unto your Excellency for your approbation and furtherance therein.

Moreover I humbly present unto your Excellency the prize wines and such other to be spent by your Excellency in Dublin to be impost-free; and that if the impost on wines shall amount unto any great value (by God's providence and our industry) that your Excellency will be pleased to accept of one-sixth part that shall be made of the same over and above 5*l.* sterling a week, your Excellency's own wines being then accompted as a part according to the Composition to be made with the merchants.

Endorsed :—"Propositions concerning the Excise, &c., 1644."

ESTIMATE of EXCISE on CITY and SUBURBS of DUBLIN.

1644.—An estimate of the Excise of ale and beer in the city of Dublin and the suburbs thereof:—

1	Inprimis, Oxmanston	10*li.* per week
2	Thomas street	
	St. ffrancis street	
	St. John's without Newgate	
	St. James street	
	Kilmaynham	
	Thomas Court	30*li.* per week
3	St. Patricks street and close	
	New street	
	The Pottle	
	The Coombe	
	St. Kevan's street	

St. Bride's street
Sheepe street
Golding Lane
Butter lane 30li per week

4 Damas street
St. George's lane
the College Green
Lowsie Hill
St. Stephen's street
Ringsend 15li. per week

5 The Close of Christ Church and tho rest of the City within the walls 75li. per week
in toto 160li. per week

The medium now being 109li. and so the increase will be 51li.

1644.—Copy commission or letter of marque to Captain Bradshawe.

Dublin.—Charles by the grace of God of England, &c. Whereas our Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament held at Westminster, at the beginning of the Rebellion in that our kingdom of Ireland with our leave and to our liking took upon them the maintenance of the war against those rebels there, by which means all our own subjects of this our kingdom of England out of a fellow feeling of the miseries and calamities of their brethren contributed most cheerfully great and vast sums of money, not only towards the relief of our poor distressed subjects there, but also towards the maintenance of the war against those rebels, wherein they proceeded no further than in show to send over aid with some small supplies of victuals and money at the beginning of the war there; but when the Commanders, officers and soldiers with the aid and assistance of our protestant subjects of that our kingdom of Ireland had behaved themselves most valiantly against those rebels and by God's assistance obtained many great victories beyond human expectation, notwithstanding they, forgetting the affliction of their brother Joseph, did not only neglect to supply our said army with men, arms, ammunition, moneys and victuals, but instead of sending over five thousand foot and five hundred horse for the province of Munster levied for that service, they enforced them to take up arms against our own person or else to quit their employment; and that money which was collected for the relief and maintenance of the war, and our said true Protestant subjects in that our kingdom of Ireland, they employed it towards the maintenance of a civil war against ourself and all our loyal subjects in this our kingdom of England that did and do adhere unto us, and at last, such hath been their disloyalty unto us and cruelty to our Protestant subjects of that our kingdom of Ireland, that they did not only desert their said undertakings but also left our said Protestant subjects to the mercy or rather cruelty of their enemies, insomuch as we were

necessitated for their preservation to condescend unto a Cessation in that our kingdom, since which time the said rebels of this our kingdom of England have and still do rob, spoil, and murder all such that bring any relief unto those our Protestant subjects, a cruelty which cannot be parallelled by any age; and for the better effecting of their wicked and disloyal designs and intentions have and still do endeavour to maintain several cities, towns, boroughs, ports, harbours, havens and creeks in this our kingdom of England in a hostile and warlike manner, without and against our Royal command and authority, and have appointed divers ships and other vessels in a warlike and offensive manner against us, and our said loyal subjects of our said kingdom of England and Ireland, who have committed and done depredations, spoils, and piratical acts upon the ships, bodies and goods of our said loyal subjects, and of our friends and allies, and do thereby much infest, disturb and annoy the public commerce, intercourse and trade between our said kingdom of England and that of Ireland and other nations, by means whereof our good subjects both of England and Ireland are debarred from having of supplies both of victuals and arms which would be sent unto them, and have and still do very much suffer both in their persons and estates to their utter ruin and distraction; which actions of hostility are contrary to the allegiance and loyalty of the said persons now in arms against us and the wholesome laws and statutes of this our kingdom of England; for prevention whereof we are contented to grant letters of marque to any of our loyal subjects, that shall desire the same: And whereas ——— Bradshawe, captain of the good ship called the ——— of ——— hath lately made known unto our Lord Lieutenant General and Council of that our kingdom of Ireland his willingness and readiness to set forth the said ship warlikely appointed, equipped, victualled and manned, so that in recompense of this his charge and adventure he may have and enjoy to his own use all such ships, goods, moneys, and merchandizes which he shall take and surprise by sea and by land belonging to any of the said rebels, or to any others that have carried, or he shall take carrying, any supplies to the said rebels now in arms against us in this our kingdom of England; which thing being well approved by our said Lord Lieutenant General and Council, as tending much to our honour and the good of our said subjects, we do therefore give full power and authority unto the said Captain Bradshawe to set forth to sea the said ship called the ——— warlikely appointed, manned, armed, and victualled, and therewith to seize surprise and take all and all manner of ships, vessels, goods and merchandizes belonging unto the said rebels or any of them now in arms in this our kingdom of England against us and our said Protestant subjects of that our kingdom of Ireland, or unto any person or persons he shall find or understand to have aided the said rebels, or any of them, with arms, ammunition or victuals by sea or by land, and also to seize and surprise all manner of ships and other vessels having on board them arms, ammunition, victuals, goods or merchandizes bound therewith unto any harbour, haven, port or

creek of this our kingdom of England now in rebellion against us, or shall hereafter happen so to be, and to invade the said rebels in any ports, harbours, creeks, havens or islands within our said kingdom of England, and the rebels therein to take, surprise, vanquish and destroy, or kill and sink, and pillage any such place and places. And for the better encouragement of the said Captain Bradshawe we do give full power and authority unto him to enjoy as his proper goods all ships, goods, money, plate, arms, ammunition, victuals, pillage and spoil, which shall be so seized and taken by him and which by the definitive sentence of the Court of Admiralty in Dublin shall be pronounced and adjudged to be lawful prize, without any accompt whatsoever thereof to be made (reserving unto us the tenth part, accustomed in such cases to be paid into the said Court of Admiralty) to be disposed of by our said Lord Lieutenant General and Council, or other chief Governor or Governors and Council for the time being of that our kingdom of Ireland for the good thereof; Provided always that whatsoever prize or prizes, goods, ammunition, or victuals, the said Captain Bradshawe shall take, he bring the same with all convenient speed (wind and weather serving) without breaking of bulk into that our said harbour of Dublin, and that he the said Captain and other the chief officers of the said ship bring in upon oath a true and faithful inventory of the ship or ships, barques or other vessels, goods, moneys, plate, ammunition and victuals, which shall be taken from time to time by virtue and authority of this our Commission, and a true appraisement made thereof, and the same, together with all papers and writings found in any ship, or other vessel so by him taken, shall be carefully preserved, and two or three officers of every ship or other vessel so taken, shall be examined by the Judge of the Court of Admiralty in Dublin and the said examinations with the said papers, inventories, and appraisement shall be brought and shown unto our said Lord Lieutenant General, chief Governor, or Governors for the time being, to be by them considered of, and afterwards remanded into the registry of the said Court of Admiralty, to the end that the taking of the said ship or ships and goods may there be justified, or restitution made if there shall appear any just cause; And we further give power and authority unto the said Captain Bradshawe and warrant, that if he shall happen upon the seas or in any harbour, port, or creek to meet with any ship or ships or other vessels, that shall not willingly yield themselves to be visited and proved by law and justice, but will defend themselves by force and violence, then he shall by all means possible and with all force compel them to yield and submit themselves to reason and justice, although it fall out that by fighting with them, one or more of them be maimed, hurt or lamed in the resistance: Provided also that the said Captain Bradshaw, the master, and two or three of the principal officers of the said ship shall before their going to sea enter into bond in the said Court of Admiralty in the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, unto our Judge of our

Admiralty there to our use, that neither the said ship nor Captain, master or company or any one or more of them shall under colour or pretence of this our Commission, rob, spoil and endamage any of our subjects, friends and allies other than such particular person of his Majesty's subjects friends and allies as shall be found to have aided and relieved the said rebels, or shall be taken carrying arms, ammunition or victuals to the said rebels or shall have committed piracy. Lastly we do hereby provide that this our commission shall endure no longer than during our good pleasure, and the licence of our said Lord Lieutenant General and Council or Chief Governor or Governors for the time being of that our kingdom of Ireland. Dated at Dublin under our seal of Admiralty of our Province of Leinster in that our kingdom of Ireland the —— day of ————. Anno 1644.

Propositions concerning the Erecting and Maintaining a Blockhouse within the Harbour of Dublin near low-water mark for the good of all Shipping, Barques, Boats and Gabbards, as shall come or lie within the said Harbour.

Imprimis to have 100*l.* worth in hand in Tobacco.

Item that a warrant may be granted for the gathering of such moneys as may be voluntarily bestowed for the setting forward of the said service.

Item that a warrant may be granted for to take up what timber and other materials are buried under ground, and near the place intended, with free liberty to dig stone and clay near the work.

Item that the parcel of ground near adjoining containing about fourteen acres (most of it bog) being a common, and belonging to his Majesty though lately enjoyed by Mr. King, may be for the good of the work.

Item that whereas there hath heretofore been fish paid to the said King and the Lord of Merrion, by the name of Castlefish, (or for every herring boat 2*s.* 6*d.*) which is supposed was intended to be for the good of the harbour, may be hereafter paid to the Blockhouse towards the maintaining thereof and not to them.

Item that every ship, bark or vessel that shall come within the said harbour (whether they break bulk or not) being natives shall pay a penny per ton, and strange[rs] what your honours shall think fit for each ton.

Item that every ship, barque, vessel, gabbard and boat coming into this harbour shall pay the accustomed anchorage for the support of the work, and not to the Marshal of the Admiralty, it properly belonging to his Majesty's fort, and that every close gabbard pay 5*s.* and every open gabbard pay 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.

Item that every passenger going out of the said harbour shall pay 6*d.* per head, and his name to be enrolled with the Clerk of the Blockhouse according to the usual manner. And it is intended that for the good of the seafaring men there shall be a light hung out.

These propositions granted, I Captain John Paine and Mr. John Bartlett, senior, will engage to build and maintain the Block-house and soldiers with all necessaries (arms and ammunition excepted).

Endorsed :—"Captain Paine's Propositions, 1644."

1645. March 25.—Account of the Collector of Customs in the Port of Dublin for one year ending 25 March, 1645.

The accompt current of Thomas Heydon, Deputy Customer and Collector of the Customs in the port of Dublin for the Custom and Impost by him collected from Our Lady Day 1644 to Our Lady Day 1645.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received by him for Ingates from our Lady day to Michaelmas following	105	14	05½			
For Outgates for the same time ...	030	10	10			
For Impost for the same time ...	057	04	06			
				193	09	09½
Received for Ingates from Michaelmas to our Lady Day	080	04	03			
For Outgates for the same time ..	388	05	03			
For the Impost for the same time	703	07	08			
				1171	17	02
The whole sum by him received for Custom and Impost for the time above mentioned amounteth unto				1365	06	11½

Whereof.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid to Mr. Houghton upon several acquittances	0275	01	01			
Allowed Daniel Hutchinson by Imprest and warrants... ...	0253	16	06			
Allowed Frederick Panchart and Elias Amyas per Imprest ...	0170	15	00			
Allowed Garratt Vanhoven by Imprest and acquittance from Mr. Houghton the sum of ...	0115	00	—			
Allowed to Captain Schout and Mr. Hunt per warrant ...	0030	—	—			
Allowed Mr. Hunt by Imprest bill	0040	10	—			
Allowed to Mr. Ablyn by Imprest bill	0051	15	02			
Allowed to Captain Schout by Imprest bill	0033	06	08			
Allowed Peter Wybrants by Warrant and bill	0033	02	—			

Allowed Captain Hendra by warrant	0022	02	—	
Allowed Alderman Clarke by warrant	0030	—	—	
Allowed Mr. Carpenter per warrant	0020	—	—	
Paid to Sir James Ware's office for the the accompts	0015	—	—	
Allowed to Thomas Goodfellow ...	0014	08	—	
To Captain Bartlett by order ...	0004	10	—	
Due from him by bond	0004	10	—	
Allowed Thomas Webb by Imprest bill	0015	—	—	
Allowed Mr. Sheriff Brice upon warrant granted Mr. Mayor ...	0002	10	—	
Allowed to Thomas Lemon and Robert Conduict upon the same warrant	0003	—	—	
Disbursed about Custom Cause and the Waiter's Stipend the sum of	0232	10	—	
				1366 16 05

The accomptant is Debitor ..	1365	06	11½
And Creditor	1366	16	5
Remains due to him upon this accompt	0001	09	06½

Information of Thomas Barrett and others.

1645[-6], March 25.—The Information of Thomas Barrett, John Daughton and Thomas Quyn, fishermen, under the command of Sir Thomas Armstrong, Knight, taken before me, on the 26th day of March, 1645, who upon oath do say that upon the fifth of March, 1644, they were fishing upon the coast eastward of Drogheda, and were taken with the storm and carried to sea; and about Sunday in the afternoon following they made the Castle of Dundrum, where for safeguard of their lives they ran ashore; when presently the Lieutenant who commanded Captain Dromont's company sent down some soldiers to seize upon the boat and to bring the men ashore, who were committed that night to the Court of Guard and there detained as prisoners until Tuesday morning; on which time they were sent as prisoners guarded with four musketeers to Downpatrick, where they were brought before Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, who commanded that Regiment in chief, who demanded of these examinants from whence they came; and whither they were bound: who made answers that they were fishermen belonging to Sir Thomas Armstrong, and by the violence of foul weather were glad to put into Dundrum for refuge of their lives: who presently without further examination, commanded them to be

carried to the Court of Guard, where they were kept prisoners for the space of fourteen days: And being humble suitors to have their freedom, the said Lieutenant-Colonel sent word that until such time as they brought the boat about to Strangford, they should have no liberty to stir. And on Saturday the fifteenth of this month, these examinants were sent back again to Dundrum, with eight musketeers to guard them, for to bring the boat to Strangford, but coming there the tide falling eross, they were brought back to Downpatrick, and imprisoned as aforesaid: Afterwards one of these informants' company, by name John McAtea, was sent with a pilot of Strangford and six musketeers to fetch the boat to Strangford, where they brought the said boat, but this John McAtea, upon his coming back from Strangford to Downpatrick was committed presently to the rest of his fellows: And on Monday last the 24th of this month they had leave to go where they pleased, but could not procure a pass for any English garrison or other place, but were often reviled by offiee[rs] and soldiers that they were rebels and did supply their enemies at Dublin with fish and other neeessaries; and likewise to the Irish in the same manner; and further say not.

Ed: Mathew.

[*In margin.*] The said boat belonging to Simon Derram of Portarran, and these informants say the hull of the boat was worth twenty pounds besides their own losses and eables and anehors, with their own elothes.

Edward Mathew to [Ormond].

1645, March 27. Greencastle.—With much diffieulty, by reason of extraordinary foul weather, I have despatched the frigate to sea, which I hope will very shortly return your Excellency good account. The seamen that came in her from Dublin, seemed to be very unwilling to undertake the voyage, and finding I was disappointed of my own men out of the Isle of Man, they pretended many diffieulties, for want of pilots. But at length I procured their eonsents and willingness. McDonnell was likewise here sick for a week which hindered something, but I doubt not but the voyage will be very well performed. I was driven to spare Colonel Steward one of my men, to the Isle of Man, and have heard nothing from him as yet, neither had I any intelligenee worth the sending to your Excellency, and by these enclosed your Lordship will see all the news I could get from Lisnegarvey and those parts. I am hastening forward the fortifying of the Island; the greatest difficulty is to burn lime which I have all in readiness. Other neeessaries, of erows, pickaxes, and shovels I have expected before this time, with the rest of the Artillery. There have lately been some fishermen belonging to Sir Thomas Armstrong, who were by extremity of weather driven for safety of their lives into Dundrum; who were seized upon, and had their boat taken away, and themselves kept prisoners; their informations I have taken, and I hope the frigate will revenge some of their losses before her return. My lord, our month's

victuals is at an end, and I have sent on purpose this gentleman Captain Poyntz for another supply. Some herrings are yet left but we want bread-corn, and the officers their monthly allowance, which I desire your Excellency speedily may be remedied. Those few inhabitants at the Newry are soliciting me daily for moneys that I borrowed from them formerly, but I pursuaded them to forbear till I go up myself.

JOHN WILSON to G. C.

1645, April 18. Chester.—The unexpected suddenness of this bearer's departure hence will not admit anything more than my acknowledgements of your noble care of my brother, who yet remains a prisoner notwithstanding all my industry, yet I am in hope of his speedy release. For the satisfaction of that little arrear due unto him from my Lord Marquess the interposition of the enemy hath forbidden its arrival here; the enclosed accompt in his Excellence's letter will give you an accompt thereof. I desire you will please to take a second survey of the accompt in regard upon calculating your last I find either there was more than 80*l.* due to my brother or the 77*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* allowed upon your last was more than balanced the accompt. I desire an explanation in the next. By my Lord's command I am to entreat you will please to promote and procure the proposal of an exchange of one Dr. Harding, a prisoner at Dublin for one Dr. Thomas Fowler a very reverend and learned divine, prisoner at Nantwich, and one who hath suffered long for his Majesty's cause. The dispute in my last letter mentioned in the business concerning my Lord is now cleared, my Lord being settled Governor in this place and commander in chief, under the two princes, of Chester, Lancashire and North Wales. For news we are assured of the march of a very considerable army for the relief and clearing of these parts, with which his Majesty comes in person, having left the Prince of Wales master of the field in the south. Waller hath had a blow to the loss of 800 horse by Goring. Essex, Manchester and Denbigh have laid down their commissions. Sir Thomas Fairfax made Captain General for the Parliament; 1,800 horse of Essex refuse to serve the Parliament under any but Essex, whereof six troops are come in to the King and the rest expected; Bristol with the Prince of Wales in it preserved, notwithstanding the treason of a multitude of townsmen under the undertaking of one of very near employment to the Lord Hopton, if not his secretary, who in stead of 200,000*l.* promised hath met with execution and been wondrously discovered; they are at present raising a new army in the city wherein the citizens refuse to join, either in person or hiring others in their room; they will only keep the city. For the condition of these parts this bearer is able to inform you. I cease to be further tedious, who am, Sir, your most affectionate friend and servant,

John Wilson.

Endorsed:—Mr. John Wilson to G.C. dat. 18 Apr. rec. 23 May 1645. By Captain David Lloyd.

Alice, Lady Moore, to Major General Crawford.*

1645, April 22. Dublin Castle.—I am confident that you have heard of my harsh and cruel usage. I still remain in the same condition and am not to expect other from these hands by whose rod I am scourged. I have no comfort but a just cause from which neither I nor my companions will shrink though death pursue us. I desire your care of us, so as we may not be forgotten, if possible safety and releasement may be procured for us. Our enemies are bold and we humbled, and are not to think of happiness if it come not from the Kingdom wherein you are. I know I need not use much persuasions to you, believing you have not forgotten our miseries since you were with us; therefore I will not further trouble you, but conclude wishing you and yours increase of happiness with honour, and shall ever remain your affectionate aunt and humble servant,

Alice Moore.

Endorsed :—Lady Moore to Crafford concerning her imprisonment, &c.

John Hay, Mayor of Wexford, to Ormond.

1645, June 2, Wexford.—We received your letters of the 29th of May concerning John Waterhouse who arrived here with a small vessel with a few coals and some corn about eight or nine days past and one of the officers of the customs found with him in his trunk divers passes and certificates from the parliament party as from Captain Swanly and some others, with letters from his friends at Dublin directed to him to beware to come to Dublin, for that proof was made against him that he had given intelligence to the parliament party of soldiers that your excellency was to send to His Majesty's aid, which made the parliament to send ships to the bay of Dublin to hinder that service: also a copy of a charter-party between the said Waterhouse and one Palfrey and one of Milford to go with a ship's load of corn and coals from Strangford; and all the passes he had where to traffic in all parts under the obedience of King and Parliament, commanding all officers and commanders under obedience of King and Parliament to permit the said Waterhouse to pass and repass with what vessel or goods whatsoever, and none to the King's quarters. And also we found by petition to your excellency upon stay made of a vessel of his bound for Bristol as he set forth in his said petition to permit him pass to Bristol, upon which his request it pleased your excellency to license him to depart in his intended voyage dated fifteenth of March 1644. But the said Waterhouse went not for Bristol, but for Milford; and, as it appeared by his petition to the parliament party at Milford to have free traffic with them, the said Waterhouse and Richard Palfrey promiseth to bring to them such things as shall be useful for the parliament party that may be found in this Kingdom of Ireland. All which with some other instruments we

* Probably Lawrence Crawford, the Parliamentary General, who had served in Ireland and was killed at Hereford later in the year.

sent to the Supreme Council seven days past, since which time we have not heard of them; for we do believe that the Supreme Council had informed your excellency thereof. And we do suspect that he is a spy coming from the parliament quarters, which caused us to secure his person. As for his vessel and the goods, his company possesseth them, neither are they of any such value that we should covet them, as your excellency may perceive by the inclosed under his own hand; and to stay or hinder any of His Majesty's subjects, neither any other under or within quarter of the Cessation, we would not offer it. The town council advised me to secure the said Waterhouse until further order from the Supreme Council which we expect the next day. This being the sum of all, we remain your excellency's most humble servants—John Hay, Mayor of Wexford.

Edward Comerford to Ormond.

1645, June 14. Kilkenny.—It being thought necessary to despatch the bearer with what was in a readiness, though not considerable, I have sent by him 200*l.* sterling which was got from Mr. John Butler of Ballykeefe by way of mortgage on 20*l.* of his rent, which others and myself are bound to secure unto him by more legal assurance within a short time. I likewise send a hundred pounds more which Richard Comerford paid off last Easter rents, which in all that could be received since the granting of the last order, whereof I send a copy, that your Excellency may conceive no neglect in those that are entrusted who had hitherto had much to do to preserve what is to be received, and till within these two or three days could do nothing that might expedite your Excellency's supply.

Now there is no excuse for tenants to pay what is due on them and though it be loathsome to some to be pressed in that kind yet in that particular as in others wherein I suffer I will not but with my best endeavours labour the best I can, and no time shall be lost for hastening a second and more considerable supply; for the present the order that is granted enables none of the receivers to receive the last Easter rents, yet that shall be no impediment to their collections of last Easter rents; howsoever your Excellency's own warrant or order to receive last Easter rents to Richard and Harry Comerford will not be amiss. What Mr. Hume wrote unto me concerning choice corn for your Excellency's own table and of a certain rental of last Easter's receipt shall be expedited. This is all the bearer's haste permits me to write.

Richard Perkins to Col. Mathew.

[1645], July 7. Newry about 4 of the clock.—Sir, These inclosed Cornet Doyne was desired by Lieut. Col. Jones to send away with all speed, he not having any conveniency hath desired me send them to you; you having opportunity oftener

proffered, and besides you are to send, as you told me yourself, fresh news first from the King (since my writing of my last which was in the forenoon, Mr. White being come from Charlemont saith) that there fled six men from the Route* thither, who saith that Aghenbrack's son is come over to Dunluce who fled out of Scotland and reports His Majesty, having received great strengths both of money and men in York and Yorkshire, is marched into Scotland and upon his march hath taken two great places of consequence (their names the old man remembereth not) and hath met with Monro's and goeth on, &c. The Army of the old Scots took a great prey from the Irish hard by James town and upon coming back were set upon, lost all their prey, with their Baggage, 250 men, and themselves constrained to take an old Castle and burnt town close by James town. This same Mr. White saw under Preston's own hand directed to Pholim Roe O'Neile that now they lie one in the waste town, the other hard by in the open field and it is resolved that a day must try all; I thought fit to certify you of all occurrences.

Earl of Glamorgan to the Mayor of Wexford.

[1645], July 26. Dublin.—Mr. Mayor, whereas my Lord the Lord Viscount Muskery and the rest of the Commissioners employed hither concerning the treaty of peace with his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, have by their letters dated 24th of this present, a copy whereof is here enclosed, writ to the Supreme Council and Committee at Kilkenny for twenty barrels of powder to be forthwith delivered at Wexford or Waterford for His Majesty's service to such person as I shall appoint to receive the same: Now presuming of your willingness to forward the said service I do hereby entreat your favour to receive the said powder for me and do further desire you forthwith thereupon to cause the same to be carefully and safely (as if it were your own) conveyed by land upon cars hither to me, where the carmen shall receive such payment as your advice sent along with them shall mention to be agreed for. *I have signified to Kilkenny that I have nominated you to receive the said powder, and therefore doubt not but you will have advertisement also from thence to the aforesaid purpose.* Your diligence and expeditition in a matter so important will be acceptable service to His Majesty, and much oblige me, your very loving friend.

Note in margin. The like then also to Mr. Luke White, mayor of Waterford, except the clause scored under, which therein was omitted.

[Endorsed :—Copy.]

Warrant from Ormond to Capt. Terence McGrath.

1645, August 5.—Ormond.—By the Lord Lieut. General of Ireland. Whereas we are credibly informed that several persons evil-affected to His Majesty within the Province of Munster have

* A district in North Antrim.

lately adhered unto the Parliament party now in arms against his sacred Majesty and have unlawfully violated the Articles of Cessation agreed upon by virtue of his Majesty's Commission to that effect unto us directed, these are therefore to will and require you that you repair forthwith with your complete troop of horse well armed in the said Province and there with your full power and industry to endeavour the maintenance of the said cessation agreed upon betwixt us the Lord Lieut. in his Majesty's behalf, and the Lord Viscount Muskery and others of the other part, against all such as by private practice, public invasions or any other hostile action to the hindrance of his Majesty's service and prejudice of his Protestant subjects in this Kingdom, either did or shall harbour or go about to violate or infringe the same, and to execute by martial law or otherwise such as refractorily shall stand out in opposition of the said cessation and for your so doing and your remaining in the said Province where you shall find most conveniency until further order from us this shall be your warrant. Given at the Castle of Dublin the 5th of August, 1645.

[Endorsed :—Copy.]

Col. Edmond Mathew to Ormond.

1645, Aug. 23. Greencastle.—At my return I found that intelligence to be a false alarm, neither is there any garrison left on Raffer Island, and I have caused the inhabitants who were gone from the Newry to return with their goods. The Scotch passed towards Armagh on Wednesday last, I have not had any certain intelligence of what strength they are, but as we conceive them to be about four thousand foot besides horse. It is thought they leave a party about Charlemont, and will march with the rest towards Connaght. The gabboat arrived here, very safe, and we have mounted the guns upon the fort, which is now defensible against all the strength of Scotland (having provision). The corn distributed amongst the several garrisons will serve for three weeks' provision. I believe Colonel Chichester hath particular intelligence of the Scotch design, for some of his servants are come from Belfast.

Captain Richard Perkins to Col. Edmond Mathew.

Sept. 14. Newry.—According unto your directions I went to Kilsaran and I find seventeen Parishes belonging unto that preceptory. Some are inhabited and have some corn, but far short of the sum that the Lord of Louth is owing. The inhabitants are desirous to take the tithe and to pay in kind. They are about to draw all home the corn and to leave the tithe in the field. I have appointed Tuesday next to meet them all at Mullincrosse hoping you will be there. They have no money neither will they give any, as I perceive, if they had, unless they had it for little or nought; but they offer wheat or beer to deliver as much as they do agree when at Dundalk about All Saints next; it is a mighty

troublesome business. For Monaster Boice it is all waste, but I hear there are several parishes belonging to that rectory, but my want of money to bear my charges cannot possibly permit me to go farther; I find what belongeth to Mary Plunkett as Templeton Micherlath and the tithes of Carlingford is all in Cooly. I write to Capt. Trevor, who hath (as I hear) taken all the tithes of Carlingford (there being none due in the other two places) to himself, concerning those tithes, but he answered me that he would endeavour to give an account to his Excellency and desired to see my warrant and that he would give me an account; he is going to Dublin, you may speak with him; I can do nothing by myself in it by reason it is directed unto any two, therefore I shall entreat you to be there by Tuesday at night. We are all excessive poor, the warrant for assessing the townsmen doing us no good in the earth save for my lieutenants' and ensigns' diet, therefore some course must speedily be taken, as likewise for the soldiers having nothing left in the store now but what they have received this last Saturday.

For news I received two letters from Capt. Parrott and Guillins who for certain reports that there are 2,100 of the Scots to go over under the command of Col. George Monroe who goeth, General Major Lieut. Col. Hambleton (your friend) and Lieut. Col. Coningham as Colonels; Lieut. Ogilvy and Ensign Courtney upon my Lord Lieutenant's letter to Sir Phelomy O'Neile is released.

I hear some of the parishes belonging to Monaster Boice come very near to Drohedath [Drogheda] but both Kilsaran and that will hardly come to an hundred pound, but if you could get liberty to take the goods of one Mr. Elmers who this dozen years (being married to the Dowager of Louth by way of jointure) received the profits of the said impropriations, I believe you might quickly satisfy the suit with the 300*l.* which is due; he is living in Meath and the day before I came thither took a distress for rent from some of the tenants there; there is likewise one foreman organist of Drohedath that challengeth the tithes and hath [authority] under the state's hands to receive them and so hath this Elmers both being since this war.

On this day I had intelligence of Capt. Brian Quin and his creaghts and went to take their cows, but our intelligencer deceived us; I shall entreat you, Sir, to take us into consideration and speak to my Lord how that we are not able to put clothes upon ourselves, e'en to shroud us from the coldness of the winter and to procure us something whereby we may in some manner subsist. I hear and it is generally reported that you are to go to England Lieut.-General of this army. I shall desire you to get me the custody of the Earl of Essex his land and power to receive the 4th sheaf before you come down and now upon this peace. I pray, Sir, if you come not suddenly down yourself, despatch this bearer with orders to take some of the tithe corn to give my men this next Saturday; this being all at the present save the tender of my wife's and mine own best service to your noble self.

Present my service to my Lieut.-Col., and tell him the officers of Lisnegarvey are running mad for him and wonder very much of his long stay. I have much to do. Borrowed one shilling to send up this bearer. I pray, Sir, let him be furnished to bring him down.

Addressed:—"For my ever honoured good friend, Colonel Edmond Mathew, Governor of the Newry, these, in Dublin."

Examination of Thomas Webb, taken by direction of the Lord Lieutenant.

1645, Oct. 9.—Examinant states that he arrived at Rochelle in France by ship from Dublin the 20th July last, and stayed six weeks either there or at St. Martin's. He heard much talk of a "a Nuncio that was said to be coming from the Pope into Ireland with one hundred and forty thousand pounds in money for the Irish." Saw said Nuncio at St. Martin's, also with him the titular Popish Bishop of Limerick or Kilkenny.

About the end of August he saw both the Nuncio and Bishop embark on a 14 gun vessel of 300 tons with 40 Irish soldiers, and it was said they sailed for Limerick. The treasure was also said to be on board. Could not say if the soldiers were officers or not, but they were "very ragged in clothes" and reported to have deserted from the Spanish service. Supposes the Nuncio arrived in Ireland about three weeks ago. When one of examinant's crew was in danger of drowning, some one on board the Nuncio's vessel cried out to leave him alone as he was an Englishman. Further that several vessels sailed for various Irish ports before the Nuncio's departure, and each conveyed some soldiers, but he was unable to observe how many. One also was said to have powder on board and others vinegar for the ordnance "when they went on service in Ireland." Before these ships sailed, the merchant of one of them named French bound for Galway borrowed his almanac, and finding the word "Rebellion" against the 23rd of October became very angry, saying it was no rebellion, but that the English, particularly Sir Charles Coote, had begun it, and "that the Irish would have all the Churches, or else they would not leave an Englishman in Ireland." French boasted of often having fought with the Irish against the English, and spoke slightingly of the Lord Lieutenant, saying he could not have won the battle of Ross if it had not been for the rashness of the Irish. F. also stated that the rebels had agents both in Dublin and London and knew all that was going on at both places and all the State designs.

When examinant left St. Martin's, several large ships were preparing to sail for Irish ports, and one of them he had heard had been captured by a Parliament ship. Did not know what their cargoes were.

All of his crew also saw the Nuncio embark, but he could only give the names of those standing by him.

The report that the Nuncio was coming to Ireland with 140,000*l.* was common among French, English and Irish in those

parts. French Protestants there expressed much dislike of the action of the Irish in the rebellion, and joined English Protestants in wishing the Nuncio might be captured by the Parliament's ships. (Signed) Thomas Webb.

[*Postscript.*]—Examinant heard that the money had been collected in France and Italy, and sent to Paris and thence to Rochelle.

William Perkins to Ormond.

1645, Oct. 13.—May it please your Excellency, I could not without too much forgetting the duty I owe unto your Lordship omit to present unto you my humble and most respectful service, having so fit an opportunity as this noble lord, from whose hand it will find so honourable acceptance. I should much rejoice if I might live to see a happy end of these heavy distractions that so I might with more freedom present my due respects and service to your Excellency and that I might receive your commands as in former times. This I will pray for, and meantime wait when God shall see it good to vouchsafe it to us. I doubt not but that your Lordship will in due time be pleased to remember me who still am and shall whilst I live approve myself to be your Excellency's most humble servant William Perkins. [*In margin.*] Your Excellency was pleased to send me on in January 1641 a warrant for 100*l.* I delivered it to Mr. Nicholas Loftus who assured me it should be paid, but I never saw warrant nor penny of money since that time. I humbly pray it may be demanded of him.

Endorsed:—Perkins the Tailor.

Sam. Hinde to Col. Ed. Mathew.

1645, Oct. 16.—I enclose a letter showing that Lord Derby had the King's order for gift of the ordnance, though I promised to get the account for it paid. He expects moreover a letter from his Excellency to that effect. I am much afraid of displeasing either of my Lords, as I necessarily must unless you will undertake to manage the whole affair. His Excellency will be displeased if I do not forward payment of the account, and Lord Derby if I present any account at all. Between these two rocks (though both of diamond) what will become of me . . . . though I acted in all good faith? I implore you to save me from their displeasure, and let not their discontent fall on me who have only the armour of mine own innocence to defend me from any shot shall come from those cannon. If you can bring me out of this engagement I promise hereafter to keep out of gunshot. Let me know the state of Ireland, and if you can find a vessel suitable to bring me and my family over to Ireland; I will bring anything you want. If you can do me this favour, kindly let my father-in-law, Mr. Jones know. The bearer Mr. Douglas will give you the news. (Signed) Your troublesome but very loving friend and servant, Sam Hinde.

Sir William Gilbert to Ormond.

1645, 20 Oct. Maryborough. — In obedience to your Excellency's letter bearing date the 29th of September last we have had another meeting with the Commissioners of the contrary party the fifteenth of this present month where we examined four witnesses on each side, which being done I desired their Commissioners that we might take into consideration the proofs produced before us and accordingly determine the controversy. But they (whether being conscious of the weakness of the proofs produced on their behalf, or whether being desirous to keep the matter in suspense thereby to deprive the garrison of Maryborough of the present benefit of their weekly contribution, or upon what other ground I cannot tell) refused to proceed to any determination, alleging that they would do nothing therein themselves, but only certify their Commissioners now at Dublin. So that there is no more I can do herein but only present your Excellency with the depositions then taken before us, by which your Excellency may see upon how weak grounds Sir Pierce Crosby doth allege that these lands were during the war possessed by the Roman Catholic party and that he since the Cessation received from them the possession thereof and hath since enjoyed the same till the former settlement made by the Commissioners on both sides. That their party was possessed of these lands some part of the war time none doubteth, but that they were not possessed thereof during the whole war (they being banished thence long before the Cessation by this garrison) appeareth not only by our witnesses but also by theirs, and is indeed confessed by the whole country. Your Excellency will here find them pleading possession sometimes by three heads of wild stud, which, had they not been very wild would not have been suffered to remain there so long; sometimes by a poor woman with a garden of potatoes and a small croft of corn, who held what she had at our mercy, little dreaming of holding possession for them; this was their possession during the war; but for Sir Pierce Crosby's possession since the Cessation, though it were little available, their possession in the war time at the day of Cessation being so weak, I wonder what he should mean thereby, unless it be the Irish tenants spoken of in the depositions, which I wonder he will claim as holding the land for him, whereas it is known they were brought in by Captain Richard Crosby, one of our party, and made their agreement with him, as your Excellency may see urged more at large by Captain Crosby in his petition to your Excellency and Council preferred about March last by way of complaint against me for changing those lands. By these depositions your Excellency will likewise see the strength of our grounds whereupon we formerly proceeded in assigning those lands to the Protestant party; first being claimed as belonging to Clonreker by Captain Crosby who was best acquainted with Sir Pierce's land, being his agent, which plea he formerly made use of, though now he labours to weaken his own testimony.

Against this they bring the deposition of one John Hoare, alleging that he had a warrant to summon a Court leet and Court baron to be held for the manor of Ballyfin. The whole manor may perhaps be named from Ballyfin which I am ignorant of (as long as I have been acquainted with this country), yet this I know that all those lands of Ballyfin, Eyry, Campelon and Clonreher, have no manor house upon them nor any house of defence but only the Castle of Clonreher. But though this plea were invalid yet we have sufficiently proved that our garrison of Maryborough had the constant command of these lands before the Cessation, and ever since, making use thereof according to our occasions, especially for fuel. They took indeed once some of our men prisoners from hence; so did we take prisoners out of the heart of their country, yet do we not plead thereby to have taken away the possession of those lands from whence we brought those prisoners; so that our constant possession being proved without any reasonable denial on their part, I shall humbly desire your Excellency that I may have leave to make use of the order granted by your Excellency and Council dated the 26th of September last. I assure your Excellency that if we should lose the possession of these lands, it would be a very ill precedent, most of the Irish tenants inhabiting the villages adjoining to our garrison which pay contribution to the Vice-Treasurer's troop, expecting likewise to get themselves out of our quarters.

1645, Nov. 6.—Examinations touching the seizing of H.M.S. "Swan" taken before the Earl of Roscommon and Sir James Ware.

1. Capt. John Bartlett. Deponent stated that between 7 and 8 p.m. on the 5th of Nov. Henry Hickey his brother-in-law informed him that the "Swan" had been seized by the enemy. He sent off Hickey to summon as many sailors as he could from Ringsend. He himself and his brother, Capt. Thos. Bartlett, took a boat, and rowed down the river. They found the "Swan" had been surprised, so Thomas went on to Ringsend, while deponent returned to report at the Castle. Was used to be on board on "Kings days" to fire the cannon, but did not go this 5th Novr., as he had no money to pay the sailors. The cannon were fired however, and, he believed, loaded again at once. Had never had any communication with Capt. Clerk, nor had any of his seamen as far as he new. Had never heard of any plot to betray the "Swan" to Clerk or any one else. The "Swan's" boat went seemingly on the fifth, but certainly did not go to Capt. Clerk. Did not hear that any of the firelocks on board the "Swan" were put under hatches when the vessel was seized. On the 28th Oct. he had complained to the Lord Lieutenant that he could not get his crew to go aboard for want of pay, but that nevertheless he had induced them to do so, and they had remained there ever since, with the exception of two, who had gone

aboard on the 5th. One of his gunners, Thomas Winstanley, asked leave on the 5th to go and see a sailor on Clerk's ship, but deponent refused. Signed, John Bartlett.

(8 Nov.) Second examination of John Bartlett. Deposed that on Nov. 1, at the request of Thomas Heiden, deputy to Sir Edward Bagshawe in the Custom House, Dublin, he had signed a pass for three men to pass by the "Swan" to reach the Parliament ship in the bay, and possibly for three more. He signed them because the men had goods to export, and the Lord Lieutenant could not be come at. He had signed no other passes but at the Lord Lieutenant's direction. Had not heard that Captain Clerk or Paget had said that some one in the "Swan" was "an honest man," or words to that effect.

2. John Bartlett the elder, baker. Deposed that about 7 p.m. on the 5th Nov. two sailors came and told him that the "Swan" had been seized by five or six boat loads of men. He sent Henry Hickey to tell Capt. John Bartlett. Was inclined to think the firelocks for defence of the "Swan" were under hatches, for the fisherman told him they only saw those of the attacking party only on the hatches. Signed, John Bartlett.
3. Capt. Thomas Bartlett. Deposed that about 7 p.m. on the 5th his brother Capt. John told him the "Swan" was taken. They took a boat, and when about Lousy Hill, had the news confirmed, whereupon John went ashore to report, while he went on Clontarf Pool, where the "Swan" lay. On approaching he saw a boat full of the men who had taken the ship, so he hurried ashore at Clontarf till they had rowed away. Had heard of no plot to betray the "Swan." Signed, Thomas Bartlett.
4. Lewis Walcot of Builth, Brecknockshire. Deposed that he had lodged for seven weeks at the house of John Andoes of the "Swan" at Ringsend. Andoes had not been out in his fishing boat for six weeks till Clerk's ship appeared in the bay, eight or nine days ago. Then he went out as if to fish and on returning said he had several of Clerk's men on board as he knew them well, having been pilot with them for 23 weeks. Deponent did not remember if Andoes said it was on this same ship. Andoes added that Clerk himself had come on board, and given him a bottle of strong waters, charging him with messages to be delivered to various persons in Dublin, telling him to make haste, but he did not say who they were. Thomas Warren and deponent heard Andoes make this statement at Ringsend in his house. Signed, Lewis Walcot.
5. Thomas Warren of Poynton, Cheshire. Deposed that he lodged at John Andoes' house, the "Swan" from 8 Sept. to 2 Novr. Confirmed previous deponent's evidence, adding that Andoes said he had been pilot on that very ship and

another with Clerk's men, leaving them about three months ago. Several soldiers were present when Andoes told this story, but he only knew one by name, a man called Harford. On the previous Friday a young man who said he was a Londoner stayed the night at Andoes' house, and left next day saying he was going on board the Parliament ship. Abel Griffith, merchant, went on a boat with the young man. Deponent did not know the young man's name, but thought he was the man that Lieut. Bradshawe was searching for just then. Signed, Thomas Warren.

6. Abel Griffin, merchant (taken 7 Novr.). Deposed that on the 1st Nov. he with Ralph Vizard and George Middleton wished to go on board the Parliament ship commanded by Capt. Clerk, in order to get a pass for their ships and goods. They first got a pass (produced) from Capt. John Bartlett to enable them to pass the "Swan" on their way to Clerk's ship. They went out on Captain Hendra's boat, but Clerk refused them the pass. They were unable to get back till the 3rd, the weather being foul. Deponent heard nothing on board Clerk's ship as to taking the "Swan," but Clerk examined Bartlett's pass, and drunk his health, calling him "his brother John." Three other merchants, Thomas White, Samuel Roades and Thomas Amon, likewise went to Clerk's ship with them, with similar passes from Bartlett. These men also wished to get passes from Clerk, but deponent does not know if they were granted. Signed, Abell Griffine.

   Enclosure. Pass for Griffith, Vizard, and Middleton, signed by John Bartlett and directed to the officers of H.M.S. "Swan."

7. John Andoe (taken 8 Novr.). Deposed that about 1st March being at Milford he was impressed by Capt. Pen to pilot his ship to Carrickfergus and back. On his return to Milford Captain Swanly told him if he would pilot a packet of his to Carrickfergus he should be set free there to return overland to Dublin. Accepting this offer he arrived at Dublin long before midsummer, and since then he had not been on board any Parliament ship. Since midsummer he had been out three times only in his boat; the first time he did not remember, the second to bring Sir Patrick Wemys ashore on his last arrival from England, and the third time on Wednesday the 5th Novr. When he was bringing Sir Patrick ashore Clerk's boat overtook him, and Clerk asked him to take a message to Raphael Hunt that he (Clerk) had news for him of a very special friend. On deponent's delivering the message Hunt absolutely refused to have anything to do with Clerk. Deponent had no other messages from Clerk for Hunt or anyone else, and Clerk had never been aboard his boat any of the three times he had been to sea, nor had any of his crew.

8. Relation of Thos. Suery, being then prisoner on Clerk's ship. Taken Nov. 8.

Relates that on the 5th when he was in the Bay of Dublin Capt. Clerk's long boat seized him, and with his crew he was taken to Clerk's ship and shut down in the hold. About five o'clock he heard Clerk asking who would "serve the turn." The master, Banks, replied that he and a score of muskets would do so, and they promptly set out, Clerk calling to them "Blades, be true one to the other; the lights will do you service." About 1 a.m. Banks returned in the "Swan's" boat with that ship's gunner, whom he announced to Clerk as the man who had given them the keys of the "Swan's" gunroom. In answer to questions from Clerk Banks said that he had left 12 men in the *Swan* and 6 in the *Fleming*, bringing with him 14 and the Lieutenant wounded; and that Harrison the master was on board. Clerk was very gratified at the last piece of news. On relationer's departure he saw the *Swan* under sail, the sails having been taken from Clerk's ship. 24 firelocks were found on the *Swan's* deck, but not a single man. Clerk's boatswain asked some of the prisoners why they had not come out with the ship before, and they replied they "waited for cessation after cessation."

Note.—Thos. Suery took his oath to the truth of the foregoing, the oath being administered by the Clerk of the Council.

Examination of Paul Congan, a soldier in Col. Baily's company, taken before Paul Davys.

1645[-6]. Jan. 22.—Deponent stated that Colonel Baily had to go to Castletown-Tara, co. Meath, on business concerning a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant, on Jan. 8, and ordered a sergeant and six musketeers (of whom deponent was one) to meet him there from the garrison of Dunmoe, about four miles off. In the afternoon the Colonel ordered them to return to Dunmoe, and as they were on their way, by the ruined church of Dowdstown they found some sheep. There was no dwelling within a mile, and though they shouted and searched for the owner, they could find no one. So the sergeant told them to drive off the sheep, saying that if any one claimed them they could have them. In about half a mile they met three horsemen of the troop commanded by Sir Richard Barnewall's brother, with three footmen. The sergeant knew two of them, and they stayed a little while talking in a friendly manner, and then departed. About an hour later as deponent and his party were passing through the land of Kentstown[?], the other party overtook them again, and greeted them courteously as before, but then seeing they were unsuspecting, suddenly attacked them. One

musketeer, Patrick Murphy, they wounded severely, the sergeant they carried off, and subsequently released. The rest of the musketeers escaped by running to a field of furze where the horsemen could not pursue them.

Castletown-Tara and all the country between there and Dunmoe was in the Protestant quarter. About sixty troopers of the Irish army, under Captains Barnewall and Finglas, had quartered themselves a little before Christmas in the baronies of Skrine, Ratoath and Duleek, in the English quarter, and had remained there ever since.

At and near Navan, two miles from Dunmoe, in the Roman Catholic quarter, deponent had heard there were 300 bush troopers, amongst them one Plunket, styled Captain-lieutenant, whom he saw on the 15th January with 30 horse and two trumpeters going from Navan to Kelly. Since Christmas several persons travelling to and from Dublin had been murdered or robbed near the hill of Tara, it was supposed by the Irish troopers mentioned above as being in the English quarter, or by "some others of the Irish called Tories."

The same troopers or Tories were believed to be responsible for a number of other murders that had occurred lately in the English quarters, three near Dunmoe, two between Dublin and Ringanstown and two between Dublin and Navan. The Tories were part of a number of men who had gone to Munster in Lord Castlehaven's service the year before, but fourteen of them had now returned to co. Meath. He knew the names of five of them, of whom three were sentenced to be hanged at Trim for highway robbery, but they had been begged off by Capt. Cox, who had taken them into military service at Dublin. In the summer however they had deserted and were now living as Tories, and doing much damage in co. Meath.

Ormond to Colonel Fenwick.

1646, March 29. Dublin.—Yours to us of the 26th of this month upon our patents of the 15th sent you by Major Astley and Lieutenant Colonel Huesson and your other letter of the same date to Major Gibson, upon your receiving ours of the 24th delivered you by his conveyance, we have received both your said letters yesterday, and thereby understanding unexpectedly for how short a time (but only for three days from thence) you were provided of victuals, we have taken all immediate good care we possibly could for the present advancing of some moneys to you in supply thereof. 150*l.* is all we could at this time procure, which herewith we despatched unto you and do recommend it to your best husbandry for the most provident and thrifty issuing and disposal thereof in provisions and necessaries for the soldiers under your command. And howbeit we shall not be awanting to endeavour your further supplies with all the speed we can, yet the plain truth is, until we receive some supplies from England, which we daily expect if the wind shall serve thereunto, we shall not be able by our uttermost

diligences to furnish in that measure we desire and the present occasion deserves, but shall nevertheless do the best we can, and doubt not but your condition will be likewise taken into effectual care by those that undertook to us to see you provided as did befit, with advantage to you for your sufferings by failure thereof in the meantime. And for your better security in your march to the garrisons designed to you according to your former offer and your desire thereupon, we now send a party of horse under the command of Sir Thomas Armstrong, to be at Gormanstown in the county of Louth, in the highway to Drogheda, upon Thursday, the first of the next month, by nine of the clock in the morning, and lastly we return you many thanks for your good affections towards us, and rest most confident thereof as of your careful ordering of those under your command with such prudence and good government, and of their yielding ready and willing obedience thereunto, that notwithstanding the present straits, no inconveniences may happen, either in our quarters or otherwise, by committal of oppression or injury, disorder or mutiny, in your march or garrisons.

1646, March 30. *Postscript.*—Having heard of your safe arrival (with your whole regiment of foot and all the horse) at Trim before the departure of Captain Packenham with these our letters, we think fit now that forth of the 150*l.* mentioned to be sent you, there be 40*l.* subtracted and sent to Dundalk for the 450 foot of Colonel Moore's regiment left in garrison there. And for the 100*l.* herewith sent you, our pleasure and direction is to take all disputes that perhaps might otherwise arise betwixt those formerly of that garrison and those now by you brought thither that the provisions for them all be equal, and that therefore the corn formerly sent or there provided for the furnishing of that garrison be estimated, and the sum it comes to be cast to the said 100*l.* and the total of both divided with equality amongst all the soldiers of the garrison both old and new, only observing the proportion accustomed by you, which as we are informed is twice so much to a horseman as to a foot-soldier. And we are further pleased that the forces of the whole garrison be forthwith mustered, and upon return of the books to us, an establishment shall be made for their constant weekly payment for the future. And in the meantime towards the latter end of this week you shall receive a further supply from us, and may even expect our constant endeavours to provide for you as far as we shall be enabled during our government here.

Ellis, Lady Esmond to Ormond.

1646, June 17. Limerick.—I received yours with the petition of the new tenants of the Lordship of Arklow, when till now from the beginning of this commotion I could never make them acknowledge any such thing as tenancy, but absolute freeholders, under which title your Excellency's rent with two or three hundred pounds a year over and above your Lordship's rent

hath been detained from me till this day, notwithstanding their allegations in their false petition which I have sent back unto your Lordship as an evidence of their own acknowledgement. It cost my husband above a thousand five hundred pounds to quit their claim of inheritance in that Lordship, notwithstanding as far as a treacherous advantage would minister opportunity they would not, nor will not now give over. I have been in perpetual suit with them these four years, as my proceedings and the bearer whom I employed may inform you, to whom I refer my real faith and integrity to your Lordship and posterity. Grief, age and debility now work upon me, but had I known wherein my few days might advantage your house and family, let my soul want mercy if she lives that desires it more. My Lord, before my husband went to Duncannon he told me that he had many writings belonging to the house of Ormond.* I am so chary of his writings that I will let no man see any of them till your Lordship send one of trust from yourself to peruse them or take them away. And so with my humble duty to your Lordship and my ever honoured Lady, praying God to shower all the blessings of your predecessors upon you and yours.

Ormond to Edward Comerford.

1646, July 6. Dublin Castle.—I am informed that in some prizes lately brought into Waterford there is some cloth and other things whereof I stand at this time in some need. I have sent William Butler thither to make choice of such things as I now want and directed him before he make any conclusive bargain to send me patterns of what he shall find, upon sight whereof I shall return my further directions. Therefore I desire you to provide a reasonable sum of money to be disposed this way to the best advantage, and if (as from me) you desire Patrick Archer to make the prices and agree as for himself, and not using my name, I conceive much may be saved. To this end you must order and direct the bearer as you shall see cause. I rest your assured loving master, Ormond.

[*Postscript.*]—I conceive about 100*l.* may be thriftily employed in those Commodities, and if you have more I desire you to send it me with all speed.

Endorsed :—Copy.

The Lords of the Council to Ormond.

1646, Dec. 15. Kings Inns of Court Dublin.—We have received your Excellency's letters of this day's date and do humbly return your Excellency most hearty thanks for the continuance of your care of us and this place.

According to your Excellency's direction, we have provided the thirty pounds mentioned in your letters, though not without much difficulty, being necessitated to borrow a good part thereof

* Lord Esmond had died in the preceding May, shortly after the surrender of Duncannon to General Preston and the Confederate Catholics.

aforehand upon the credit of the Excise and have sent the same to Trim by this bearer, Sir Thomas Armstrong, knight. And so with our prayers to God for your Excellency's prosperous success we remain, your Excellency's humbly at commandment,

Geo. Cloyne. Cha. Lambart.
Ri. Bolton, Canc'. Arthur Chichester.
Robert fforth. Ja. Ware.

Ormond to the Lords of the Council.

1646, December 15. Leixlip.—Whereas sundry complaints have been preferred unto us by the inhabitants of the baronies of Newcastle Connell and Salt in the counties of Dublin and Kildare that contribution is demanded and levied by some of the horse troops in the said baronies even for the very time that the enemy lay upon them, Now in regard we are sensible having been an eyewitness how much the said inhabitants have suffered thereby, we think fit and do hereby pray your lordships to give order that no contribution be gathered for the time that the enemy so lay upon them. And likewise that for the growing contribution since that, none be demanded until our own return and further orders. Holding it reasonable that we also having had free quarters from them they may receive this present ease from us.

[*Postscript.*]—Upon the receipt hereof you are required to publish to the inhabitants thereabouts these our good intentions and special care for their safety and settlement lest otherwise any might have apprehensions of fear, for which we assure you that neither they nor you by our present coming into these parts shall have any just cause.

[Ormond] to Sir Luke FitzGerald.

1646, December 17. Trim.—We think fit hereby to pray and require you immediately after receipt of these our letters to cause to be drawn hither all the ordnance wherewith General Owen O'Neile did lately march, which were left at your house at Tecroghan, whereof expecting you will not fail, we bid you farewell.

Endorsed :—A copy of the letter to Sir Luke FitzGerald, concerning Owen O'Neile's ordnance.

Sir Luke FitzGerald to Ormond.

1646, December 18. Tecroghan.—My Lord, I am ready to obey your Excellency concerning the ordnances upon the least intimation from General Preston, with whom and the officers of his army I joined in signing the agreement passed between the Marquess of Clanrickard and us, to which I am still constant, notwithstanding any ill offices to misrepresent my actions and endeavours to serve his Majesty. These pieces were left here

whilst I was in my journey from Kilkenny back to Lucan, where it was first made known to me by General Preston, whom I did assure I would make stay of them till I had received his orders, and now to do the contrary were great dishonour and breach of trust in me towards General Preston, his party and army with whom I am engaged, having a company in this place under his command. I shall therefore beseech your honour to respite me till I receive a line from him.

Ormond to Sir Luke FitzGerald.

1646, December 19. Clonin.—This day we received yours of the 18 of this month, which doth no way satisfy us for your detaining those pieces required by our letters of the 17 of the same to be drawn to Trim, for we understand by our very good lord, the Marquis of Clanrickard, that you, together with General Preston and divers others, had bound yourselves by the strongest ties that are to oblige men of honour and conscience from thenceforth to obey all such orders as you should receive from me, without any mention therein made of General Preston or relation to his orders further than they should originally be derived from us, so that in disobeying our orders and not in fulfilling them you will draw upon yourself (besides other possible inconveniences) a manifest dishonour in committing a real and unanswerable breach of trust, not to be extenuated, but rather aggravated by any precedent or subsequent engagement to General Preston, of whose constancy to his resolutions to be obedient to His Majesty's authority placed in us, though we make no doubt he having so deeply and solemnly engaged himself and so well understanding the ill consequences, especially in a man of his profession, that must follow the breach but of his word given; yet if he should be wanting to his own honour, which I can never think he will, I conceive he neither ought nor will be therein taken for example by the rest of the noblemen and gentlemen that with him engaged themselves nor by you. And therefore we must again renew our direction to you for the delivery of those pieces to the Governor of Trim for the time being, wherein you will not only do what is suitable to the duty of a good subject and a man regardful of his honour but minister to us a welcome occasion of doing you all the offices of favour and friendship whereunto we shall be enabled and are exceedingly inclinable, and so we remain your very loving friend, O.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to Sir Luke FitzGerald, concerning ordnance &c.

Ormond to Sir Thomas Nugent.

1646, December 22. Monylea.—We have thought fit by these our letters to advertize you that we have appointed Sir Theophilus Jones with a party of five hundred foot and Sergeant Major Gore with a party of two hundred foot to be to-morrow

night at Balreagh, and also to pray and require you to applot and levy upon those parts of the country the number of twelve beeves and the same to cause to be brought into the said town and delivered to the said Sir Theophilus Jones and Sergeant Major Gore by three of the clock in the afternoon to-morrow, whereof if you shall fail we must declare that by giving you timely notice we have endeavoured to prevent any mischief that the country must needs be obnoxious unto by a failure in a business wherein the quiet of the country and the subsistance of the said parties is concerned, so nothing doubting of your special care herein we bid you farewell.

Endorsed :—"A copy of the letter to Sir Thos. Nugent. For cattle &c. The like to Callo McDonell of Dallystown, Rich. Dalton of Clare, and Morris FitzGerald of Rogerstown, collectors for the Barony of Ratheonrath to bring in to Balfeiragh by three in the afternoon on the 29th of Dec. the number of eighteen beeves for a party of twelve hundred foot to be that day brought into that place."

Sir Wm. Hill and others [of the gentry of Meath] to Ormond.

1646[-7], January 27.—By yours of the 16th of December last from Cullmolin, we have amongst others inhabitants of these parts been encouraged to continue our dwellings, and according to the directions of your said letters we advised others so to remain, assuring them of security, both of body and goods; and upon your Excellency's further intimation of freeing us of thoroughfare and billeting of your horse and foot, a weekly contribution hath been promised beyond our abilities, which we were the more willing to undertake for advancement of his Majesty's service, not doubting by the ease of the said thoroughfare to be enabled so to do; but the unsupportable charge of those forces since continued on us is such that it hath brought us and the rest of the said inhabitants to that extreme exigent, that we with the rest must suddenly quit our dwellings as many of them already hath done, and flee we know not whither, to prevent our utter destruction occasioned by that means, for this poor distressed nook of a country is unable to pay eighteen beeves a day unto the 1,200 foot under Sir Theophilus Jones' command, and forage and victuals to eleven troops of horse now quartered upon us, together with the garrison of Athboy's weekly maintenance; all which amounts to 45*l.* per diem besides the charge of the troops already withdrawn before their departure, likewise undergone by us, which heavy burden being truly considered will be found far to exceed our fortunes to comply with and unfitting our willingness to further your Excellency's designs. These our insupportable pressures we would have sooner presented unto your Excellency, but that we daily expected your return to Trim, which prolonged our sufferings, and now being pressed by the rest of the gentry and inhabitants of these parts we humbly desire your Excellency that you will be pleased to dis-

burthen them and us forthwith of the said unspeakable charge, by removing the said horse and foot from us; for no contribution either promised or able to be undertaken by us can answer the twentieth part of our daily charge and loss by them—our tillage neglected, no man daring to plough, no markets frequented to enable us to make use of anything we have; and not doubting your Excellency's care of our preservation as hath been often intimated unto us, we most humbly take leave and rest your Excellency's most affectionate friends and servants,

Wm. Hill.
Rich. Bermingham.
Joh. Warren.
Robt. Rochefort.
Pa. Enry."

Sir Thomas Armstrong and Other Officers to Ormond.

1646[-7], January 29. Navan.—In obedience to your Excellency's commands we have met with divers of the gentry and delivered the letter directed unto them, whereupon we find them willing (though altogether unable) to answer the expectation of maintaining our horse and foot in these parts quartered, being already impoverished and quite exhausted through the long continuance of the forces on them; yet to manifest their further willingness they offer (which is the whole, or rather more than their ability affords) to pay rateably an acre, as within our own quarters; which at present can no way content the party now quartered on them, nor in the future amount to any considerable sum towards maintenance of so many as we are here. The gentry insist very much upon your Excellency's promise (specified in several letters to them) to withdraw the forces from them, they paying 25*l.* per week, yet some of them notwithstanding have since borne a hundred foot a week, some a troop of horse as long, and some three weeks, which hath altogether ruined them, and kept them from future provision by plough or any other ways. This they intend particularly to press your Excellency with.

"We have also considered on the garrisons appointed by your Excellency for the foot, and find them altogether destitute of all manner of sustenance, the inhabitants forsaking the towns and country daily; so that we conceive it most necessary (the soldiers daily falling sick in great number for want of fitting provision and fuel, being also in a manner devoured with vermin) that the foot be recalled to Dublin for some time of refreshment, otherwise there is no possibility of their being kept here (for all the forementioned and many more reasons) but will of themselves in scattered parties go away, and so ruin our own quarters before them, not having any conduct. And for the horse we humbly conceive it fit that they also be taken away from hence, and for a while quartered in our own quarters, in which (if so it please your Excellency) all the moderation that can be shall be used. The condition of our own horse is very bad, the men being greatly out of repair themselves, so also are their

arms, and many officers departed from their commands. This much we thought fit in obedience to your Excellency's commands to make known, being the only present means we find for preserving this party; humbly submitting and expecting your Excellency s further and speedy commands, we remain, your Excellency's most humble and obedient servants,

Tho. Armstrong,
Theo. Jones,
Ab. Yarner,
Arthur Dillon.

The bearer Major Culme (whom we have employed for the greater expedition) can in many particulars satisfy your Excellency more at large.

Ormond to Sir Wm. Hill and the rest of the Gentry of the County of Meath.

1646[-7], January 30. Dublin Castle.—Upon the sense and tender consideration we have of the present condition of those parts, represented unto us by yours of the 27th of this present newly received, we are pleased to ease their charge and forthwith to disburthen them of the horse and foot now quartered therein, provided that out of hand before their departure, or very soon after, you pay 25*l.* to Colonel Trafford and constantly hereafter the like weekly sum to him the Governor or in his absence to the Commander-in-Chief at Trim towards the maintenance of that garrison, who in acknowledgement thereof, by the retribution of their best services shall upon all occasions be ready assistants to your sureties, which we shall also according to our particular care of your welfare in a special manner look after, and forbear hereafter (the aforesaid contribution being duly continued) to occasion any further charge unto you, by bringing horse and foot again into those parts unless your own preservation, the approach of an enemy, or his Majesty's special service require to the contrary. So we remain your very loving friend, Ormond.

Endorsed:—Copy of his Excellency's letter in answer to Sir Wm. Hill and others of the gentry of Meath. Delivered to Sir Wm. Hill's nephew living in this city.

Edward Comerford to Ormond.

1646[-7], February 23. Kilkenny.—Concerning the difficulty of raising 100*l.* for Lady Ormond by mortgage, owing to the reluctance of persons to accept the security of His Excellency's lands; the disposal of some money so raised and particulars of the lands mortgaged.

William Perkins to Ormond.

1646[-7], March 23.—Promising to send with all speed the two suits of cloths ordered in his Excellency's letter of the 16th instant, but praying to be paid for his "last cloths," having lost 7,000*l.* by trading into Ireland since the breaking out of the "inhuman" war.

Order in Council concerning the furthering of Various Public Works.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

Whereas we have taken into our consideration the great good that may hereafter evene by finishing of the trenches about this city and making and repairing of all the ports, courts of guard and drawbridges about the same; we have thought fit that all the inhabitants both of men and women from the age of 15 years of what rank or quality soever (all exceptions set apart) shall forthwith upon publishing hereof be ready to go to work whensoever they shall be thereunto summoned by the constables of every parish or such other officers as the Quarter master-general shall appoint for the summoning of them, and to work each of them one day in a week until the works are finished. And if any person or persons whatsoever, either inhabitants, inmates or either of their servants shall (being summoned) refuse to appear and work according to direction, we then require the said several constables or those who shall be authorised as aforesaid to repair to the dwelling houses of such inhabitants or inmates as shall neglect or contemn those said directions, who are to pay 6*d.* for every default, and the same to be levied by way of distress upon the said inhabitants and inmates in behalf of themselves and servants so failing, and to be employed towards the advancement of the works aforesaid, whereby the furthering of the service may not be prejudiced. And for the better furthering of the intended service, these are to will and require all persons whatsoever whom it may concern to take due notice thereof, as they and every of them will answer not only their several contempts before us, but pay 6*d.* for every default. And the said soldiers are hereby required to be aiding and assisting as often as need shall require unto the said Constable or such other person or persons as shall be employed as aforesaid for receiving of the said defaults, whereof they and every one of them are not to fail. And for so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant. Given, &c.

Endorsed:—Copy.

Concerning the Finishing of the Works about this City.

For the performance whereof it is desired there may be a warrant granted that all the inhabitants of this City and Suburbs (as well women as men) shall work each of them four days for the finishing of the work. That it may appear the same shall finish the work it is conceived that there is 24,000 inhabitants from the ages of 15 years and upwards, which divided into six parts is 4,000 per diem, which in four weeks or twenty-four days will finish the work.

And that all delinquents shall be compelled to pay 6*d.* per diem for their defaults, no excuse to be admitted from any whatsoever, as well the nobility and gentry as the commonalty.

Which moneys of the delinquents it is conceived will build all the gates, courts of guard, sally ports, sentry-houses, drawbridges, water-courses, &c.

And if it shall be alleged that the works cannot be finished in the time aforesaid, there shall be sufficient security given for the performance thereof according to the former propositions, provided that the delinquents' moneys be paid to the undertakers and that there be no set hindrance or molestation, but that they may have free liberty to cut and carry sods, &c., in such convenient places as to the undertakers shall seem most necessary for the furthering of the works.

And for the furtherance of the works it is desired that all the constables both within the city and suburbs may be required to deliver in unto the undertakers by Saturday next a true list (without favour or reward) of the inhabitants' names, both men and women, from the ages of fifteen years and upwards within their several wards.

[This document is addressed to Ormond and signed "Kerry."]

Sir Philip Percival to Ormond.

1647, March 26.—Complaining that Lord Lowther is pressing him for a debt of Ormond's for which he was security and asking for relief.

Sir Philip Percival to Ormond.

1647, March 26.—Complaining that Lady Moore is pressing him for a debt of Ormond's for which he was security and asking for relief.

Lord Kerry to Ormond.

1647, April 5.—Mr. Perkins shewed me your lordship's letter and with tears bemoaned his condition to be such as not readily able to provide your lordship's two plain cloth suits, and truly (my lord) if you saw what I have of him these past two years you would pity him; he hath twelve or thirteen thousand pounds due unto him from such as your servant and such as, though they can, will not pay him what would keep him from imprisonment, in which condition he stands at this instant. Very desirous I saw him to supply your Lordship, but much troubled that your Lordship said nothing of what was due, which I told him I believed forgotten, and I was confident he should so find and have a noble satisfaction on his ready despatch of your Lordship's new desires, whereupon he engaged me thus to move your Lordship in his behalf, and indeed, my Lord, I know it to be so great a charity to relieve him at this time that I wish amongst all his debtors there and here he may say your Lordship [has been] his most noble and seasonable succour.

[William] Perkins to Ormond.

1647, April 14.—I have according to your Lordship's orders sent you two suits of apparel, a black suit and cloak trimmed with a fair bone lace, the other a fine grey suit and cloak with points, gloves and hat-bands suitable. The clothes I have sent to Chester to Mr. Smyth your lordship's servant who attends the young lord your son, and in the box with the clothes I have put your bills, both the new and the bills for the old account for the clothes sent your Honour in '41, which bills for the old come to 226*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, and by your honourable promise in your letter was to have been paid so soon as the clothes came to your hand, but that unhappy war breaking out just at the same time hindered my payment. Notwithstanding that these troubles have brought me to a very poor and low condition yet have I gotten so much money together as to buy your lordship these two suits, and truly my lord if you had sent for another I had not been able to send it, for our trade is so spoiled that no man now will give any credit. I had an estate when I sent your former suits, but now it is all in the hands of great persons whose estates are sequestered and they disabled to pay. And so all that I am indebted to fall upon me for my own debts and what I am engaged for other men likewise; so as, my lord, I am in a very sad condition at present. I cannot present my sad condition more fully and truly to your lordship than it is done by my lord of Kerry in his letter to your lordship as an eye-witness of a great deal of misery that he hath seen me in since the death of my noble Lord the Earl of Essex.

My most humble suit to your Honour is (even for God's sake I beg it) that your lordship will look upon me with an eye of mercy and compassion as one that hath never refused to observe your honourable commands, so now your Honour would vouchsafe to pay that old and this new to this gentleman my brother-in-law Mr. John Travers to whom you paid the last; by this noble favour your Lordship will put life into an old servant and give him, his wife and children cause to pray and praise God for your lordship. The sum is not great, and yet it is such as will exceedingly refresh me and mine and rid me out of my sad condition as a prisoner. I will not multiply more importunities to your lordship. I write to a man of honour, and so at your Honour's feet I cast myself and trust there to find mercy and justice.

1647, May 8.—Customs received at the port of Dublin from the 18th April, 1647, unto the first of May following. Total, 11*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

1647, May 8.—Customs received in the Port of Dublin from the first of May, 1647, unto the 8th of the same. Total, 4*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.*

1647, May 15.—Customs received in the Port of Dublin from the 7th of May, 1647, unto the 15th of the same. Total, 30*l.* 14*s.* 9¼*d.*

William Perkins to Ormond.

1647, May 25.—I do understand by my brothers that your Lordship is so noble as to make payment of that small debt of mine; if so [be that] your Lordship finds honourable dealings at the hands of the Commissioners, for which your honourable answer and resolution I return your Excellency my most humble thanks; it is no less than the worthy Lord Primate and my Lord of Kerry assured me that your Lordship was so truly noble that I needed not to doubt of it. Truly my lord, the Lord hath so far abased my condition to that it was, that this sum of money from your Lordship will abundantly advance my condition and give me and mine occasion to send up prayer to God for you and yours that it may be with your Lordship as Job of himself, "The blessing of him that was ready to perish did light upon me," this blessing be upon your Honour and all your honourable branches, and let that promise of the Almighty be made good upon your Lordship and your posterity for ever; this shall be the prayer of your Excellency's most humble servant, William Perkins.

Ormond to Lady Thurles.*

1647, June 23. Dublin.—Madam, Since I writ my last letter I have received one hundred pound from my brother Toby whereof I presume he will receive fifty by an assignment he carries with him. The other fifty will be at all times ready for him or his occasions as your Ladyship or he shall appoint. I remain, your Ladyship's most obedient son, Ormond.

The Receiver of my Rents due to me from my brother Theobald Mathew, Esq. is hereby directed to receive the above note in lieu of fifty pounds sterling out of his next gate's payment, and place the same to account which shall be allowed him, and for so doing this shall be his warrant. Dated at Kilkenny, 23rd March, 1674-5. Ormond.

I received the allowance of fifty pound from Mr. Richard Purcell as witness my hand this 24th September, 1675. Theobald Mathew.

Addressed :—For my dear Mother the Lady Thurles, these.

Dorothy Ryves to Ormond.

1647, July 2.—Reminding him of his promise to send her some money that she might be saved from destitution, and that her husband might be able to come back.

Lord Castlehaven to Colonel Mervyn Touchet.

1647, July 16 [Rouen].—Dear brother, I hope this may overtake you at Dublin after perfecting what you stayed for. My advice was and is that you should use all means to come into England; which now I know is much facilitated by the King's

*Lady Thurles married as her second husband George Mathew.

good fortune, many from hence (higher delinquents than yourself) now daily flocking hither. I desire to hear from you how things stand, not thinking to stir from hence suddenly, here being very good company and continual intelligence with England. My brother Butler and myself have lately been at the Army with Prince Rupert, whose gallantry we find according to what you have said; but he desires to be better dealt with, his people being in great distress through want, and himself in no great plenty. He hath about 50 horse and 4 or 500 foot. Sithence our coming over we from the French have neither courtesy nor even so much as justice; neither being able to get Lord Digby's things and mine arrested at St. Malo's by Ca. T., nor the moneys we paid their agents there to be repaid her. But our good fortune is no English have been better received.

Richard Butler to Ormond.

1647, July 16. Roue (Rouen).—In pursuance of your direction I am, God be thanked, come safe hither, having had the honour to kiss the Queen and Prince's hands, and have for your sake received much favour from them. I have from thence waited on my lord of Castlehaven to the French Court, which we left in Amiens being [*obliterated*]; and hearing that the French were resolved to offer battle to the Spaniards, we thought it not amiss, after seeing the Cardinal, to be a witness to the success of that business; my lord has expressed to his Eminence his affection and mine to their service and, to witness it, he told him that we would serve as volunteers in the present expedition, the which he seemed to like; but having attended the Army and seeing there was no hope of relieving Landrecy which was besieged, nor any likelihood of a battle, the French having divided their Army, we came back to Amiens, hoping our late expression would have gained us some favour, which we can no ways brag of. My lord there is nothing I more desire than that you nor yours may not be trusting to French promises or courtesies, seeing we find so many complain of their ill usage. I know my lord of Castlehaven has not failed to inform you how things go here, who to my knowledge has taken great pains here in making it appear how your endeavours there was for the King's service. I shall entreat your care of my wife, who I have left in great distraction and I hear since my coming is very much troubled.

I am your faithful brother etc.

George Lane* to Ormond.

1647, August 10. Covent Garden, 10.30 at night.—Upon discourse had this day with Mr. Tierens I found that your Excellency is not likely to be a gainer by remitting hither of the 2,800*l.* you have in Holland according to my last signification;

* Ormond's Secretary: afterwards Sir George Lane; and during Ormond's post-Restoration Viceroyalty Secretary at War, Clerk of the Star Chamber, and Keeper of the Records in Bermingham Tower.

and his reason for it is that now the merchants expecting a settlement, think their moneys more secure here than they did when they offered that gain, which would induce them to stand upon higher terms now. But he says that he is confident so to order the matter as that your Excellency shall be no loser if you shall continue in your desires to receive it here. But he tells me that your Excellency cannot justly (though in strictness you may) charge your bill upon Jacobson, until he signifies hither that the money is by him received, which he is hopeful he will do by the next post; and yet he believes he hath it, in regard by his letter to Mr. Smith (an extract whereof is sent your Excellency by Mr. Smith) it appears he was to have received it some days past.

I went to Mr. Waring and told him that I feared the Committee would not sit suddenly, and that I therefore desired him to despatch his letter and advice in pursuance of his bills for the second payment, which was but reason, your Excellency having performed all that on your part was needful; whereof he allowed, but yet would do nothing without order from the Committee, who are not likely for ought I could learn to meet in haste. For having waited on my lord Wharton, who is one of it, and having presented your lordship's service unto him (for which he was very thankful) I made bold to acquaint him with my business, and that I was expected speedily by your Excellency with an account thereof; and he was pleased to express that he would endeavour to get a Committee together for my dispatch, and that he would do your Excellency any service in his power; and if that will not do I resolved to make use of Sir P. P. to get a motion made in the House, which he freely offered. I find him satisfied with your last message and very much your Excellency's servant.

There were some letters sent unto you by a servant of my Lord of Roscommon's which came lately from France, and some from Mr. Slingsby, and it is feared here they did miscarry. Those that did formerly miscarry contain nothing prejudicial. This day I made choice of an English draper, Du Barry, for your riding cloak, which Mr. Perkins says is better than the French, and it is cheaper by 5*s.* in the yard. I hope to carry it along with me speedily.

The Army are quartered on both sides of the Thames towards Kingston. This night His Majesty will be at Hampton Court. The business debated on in the House yesterday was whether or no those that chose the new Speaker and remained at Westminster after the old Speaker were a Parliament, or no; and the Presbyterians carried it in the affirmative by one voice; which with what is contained in the enclosed prints is all the news.

William Perkins to Ormond.

1648, April 11.—I have very great hope by some friends in the Parliament House that if I had a warrant under your lordship's hand for the money that is due to me I might obtain so much

favour from the Committee at Derby House as to get the money at Goldsmiths' Hall. Upon this hope and such assurances I do come an humble suitor to your lordship that you will vouchsafe me such a warrant to Mr. Richard Waring and Michael Herring, treasurers at Goldsmiths' Hall, to pay me so much, for which I should be extremely bound to your lordship. For truly my noble lord the disbursement for your lordship and your sons and for some of your servants, is a very great burden to me now; far more than when I have sent you 500*l.* worth into Ireland at a time. For I trusted to your honourable word that I would have ready money for them, and so I know I should had there not been a stay of your money as it was. I beseech your lordship vouchsafe me this your noble favour, for never was any man in such straits as I am in, your lordship knows. And I will try all the friends I have to get it, and if I cannot I am but where I am now. The sum of the old and new, with the young lord's, is 220*l.*

Ormond to the Supreme Council of the Confederate Roman Catholics of Ireland at Kilkenny.

1648, October 24. Carrick.—We understand by our very good lord the Lord President of Munster that you cannot yet procure money for the necesary accommodation of the Army in such manner as may enable it to undertake any expedition for the advancement of the public service, and therefore we desire (if you be not able to furnish the soldiers immediately with what is wanting out of the assignment formerly promised) that whilst their clothing and means are in preparation you will give order for their quartering as hitherto, and issue your directions to the several commissioners for the orderly assessment of them for the prevention of any extraordinary damage to the country.

Your very affectionate friend.

[Draft.]

Articles of Agreement covenanted concluded and agreed upon by and between His Excellency James Marquess of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of the kingdom of Ireland of the one part, and James Bryce and Peter Deferterue, Owners, and Adrian Van Diamond Swart, Captain of the frigate called the Cock or Santa Theresa, now riding at Passage Road in this haven of Waterford of the other part this Seventh day of March One thousand six hundred and forty eight.

Imprimis it is covenanted and agreed between the parties, and the said owners and captain do by these presents promise and undertake that the said frigate is well fitted, rigged and furnished of victuals, seamen and mariners, uptackles, groundtackles, eighteen pieces of ordnance, with sufficient store and powder and shot for them, and all other necessaries requisite for and during the under mentioned voyage; and so being the said captain shall set sail out of Passage road aforesaid with the first convenient wind and weather that shall serve unto Newhaven in Normandy

providing that, proceeding in the said voyage, the said captain shall be at liberty for and during twenty-one days next after setting sail from Passage to seek for fortunes and purchases, and immediately after the expiration of the said twenty-one days, the said frigate shall take her direct course for Newhaven aforesaid, wind and weather serving, and no mischance arriving by rear fight or otherwise.

And it is covenanted and agreed by and between the said parties, that the said captain and frigate shall upon arrival at Newhaven abide and remain there fifteen days, and expect in the interim directions and advice from the Right Honble. Elizabeth, Lady Marquess of Ormond and from Monsieur [*obliterated*] Pape, merchant at Newhaven aforesaid, either for shipping and taking aboard the said frigate the said right honble. Lady her children, retinue, family, and such of her goods as may conveniently be received and loaden into the said frigate, to be wafted and transferred therehence unto this port of Waterford or other port in His Majesty's Government in this kingdom of Ireland, or a discharge and dismiss of the said voyage.

And his Excellency the said Marquess of Ormond doth by these presents engage his honour, and promise and undertake to pay unto the said owners and captain, or unto either of them or their assigns all such money and charges as they are any of them shall lay out in victualling the said frigate from the day of her arrival at Newhaven aforesaid until the said captain or owners shall receive such directions as aforesaid, or until her return with the said lady, children, family and goods to any of the aforesaid ports in this kingdom of Ireland which are in His Majesty's Government, and that the total sum amounting by such disbursements shall be by his said Excellency satisfied and paid unto the said owners and captains or unto either of them or their assigns at furthest within twenty one days next after landing and setting on shore in any the ports within His Majesty's Government in this kingdom the said right honble. Lady Marquess her children family retinue and goods.

And it is hereby covenanted and agreed between the said parties, in case the said captain of the said frigate shall want money at Newhaven to buy provisions and victuals for the company of the said frigate, the said right honourable lady Marquess of Ormond shall furnish him therewith at Newhaven aforesaid, to be deducted hereafter in the payment of the total sum which shall be due for the above-mentioned victualling and provision.

To and for the performance of such part of this agreement, which on the part and behalf of the said owners and captain is to be performed, observed, fulfilled and kept, they the said owners and captain bind them and every of them jointly and severally and their goods movable and immovable present and future, wheresoever the same shall be found in this kingdom or beyond the seas, and especially the said frigate, tackle, ordnance, furniture, apparel and hose, unto his Excellency the said Lord Marquess, his heirs and assigns in the sum of one thousand

pounds sterling current money of and in England firmly by these presents.

In witness whereof, etc.

[Sealed] with three seals and signed by James Boyce, Adrian Van Diamond and Peter Deferterue.

List of the Names of Captains of Frigates who do warfare from the ports of Wexford and Waterford:—

1648. Captain of the Admiral called the St. Francis—Nicholas Holt.

Captain of the good frigate called the Mary of Antrim—William O'Doran.

Captain of the good frigate called the Mary of Isles—Handemarke [? or Undermarke].

Captain of the good frigate called St. Michael—Captain Booth.

Captain of the Mary and John—John Rollester.

Captain of the good frigate called the Cock—Peter Deferterue.

Captain of the good frigate called the St. Peter—John or Joseph Constant.

Captain of the Lord Crafford's frigate—Michael Casey.

Captain of the good frigate called the Cupido—Manuel Buckson.

Captain of the good frigate called the St. Cornelius—Francis Oliver.

Captain Bradshaw of the frigate of which John Talbot and Michael Stafford are owners.

Captain Darcy and Captain Turner.

Endorsed:—List of frigates and the names of the Captains of them who had formerly their Commissions from the Confederate Catholics, 1648.

Order by Ormond concerning the Fleet.

1648. Having understood that you have taken out commission for maritime employment from those lately exercising authority here, we thought fit (upon conclusion of the peace of this kingdom whereby the sole power thereof devolved unto His Majesty's Lord Lieutenant) to signify unto you that we conceive it highly to the public service of His Majesty and the honour and safety of the kingdom that all the ships hitherto employed by those exercising authority as aforesaid should go to sea in a fleet under the countenance and power of His Majesty's authority, and therefore we do by these our letters require you not to depart with your ship out of the harbour where she rides, until on your speedy and undelayed address unto us you shall receive our authority and directions in that behalf whereof you are not to fail.

Endorsed:—Copy of my lord's letters to the several captains of ships lately authorised by the Confederates to repair to his Excellency to be commissioned under His Majesty's authority.

John Bramhall, Bishop of Derry, to Ormond.

1649, April 1. Kilcolgan.—I received this day yours dated at Avonmore, for sending twelve barrels of beef and pork to Captain Bartlett. But I had writ to your Excellency yesterday by Colonel Butler, that as yet there are but nine barrels come in all. Howsoever expecting Mr. Parker's coming hither with the rest I deferred this answer until I was here. I expect them to-morrow and so soon as ever they do come I shall endeavour to see in this as in all other things your commands punctually observed. Divers of our camaradoes who were to have a share of the remainder of the charge above your bounty seem to incline to another passage, as Sir Jervas Lucas and Mr. Ball. And we have not yet the detained [?] resolution of Colonel Crumwell and Colonel Edwards. Yet in despite of all past negligences of others I doubt not to have the ship ready to fall out of the river upon Thursday if your Excellency so think. But if you shall otherwise dispose of the provisions now made I beseech you to be mindful of a passage for your faithful and obedient servant.

Endorsed :—Lord Bishop of Derry, dated 1st received 2nd April, 1649, concerning provisions for Captain Bartlett's ship.

Geoffrey Browne to George Lane.

1649, April 13. Galway.—I am bound to give you many thanks for the care and pains you have taken for both my brothers to whom you have sent patents, although some of my nearest friends were prejudiced by other things—your past subsilences and partly by my neglect. Among others one Nicholas French my best friend in this town, that in my absence looks to my affairs, has been hitherto receiver of the hulks of prizes, and should continue the place by the articles of peace, and was so presented by the Commissioners to my lord; but now Mr. Nicholas Bodkin gives out that he has a commission for that place from his Excellency; which I can hardly believe, and therefore I writ to my lord in the behalf of French, which I beseech you to forward on the ground of the articles of peace. For believe me Mr. Bodkin is not so much your friend and servant as I am, nor so deserving of the public as my friend for whom I thus trouble you.

Endorsed :—Geoffrey Browne concerning Nicholas French.

Geoffrey Browne to Ormond.

1649, April 13. Galway.—I have received yesterday two prizes sent in by the Nuncio his frigate brought by some of this town. The one of the prizes is loaden with 160 tuns of very good rye and about 30 or 40 tuns of pease and beans and some wines. The other hath only 12 tuns of wine and ballast. If your Excellency think it fit, a good part of the provisions may be taken up for the use of the army, for Mr. Darcy by direction from Mr. Coghlan has not dealt in the wheat. The Commissioners have returned unto your Excellency a list of such persons as they thought

fit to be trusted in the several ports about the Admiralty. There is some dispute already risen in this, for the Mayor hitherto assumed the jurisdiction totally; and now Sir Richard Blake pretends some right from my lord of Muskery. The persons presented by the Commissioners to your lordship for judging of prizes in this port were these:—The Mayor for the time, Sir Richard Blake, Sir Dominick Browne, and Thomas Lynch, Esq. Your Excellency may consider what is best to be done at present; either to wink at the Mayor's proceedings or to entrust these. There was likewise presented to the Commissioners among other officers one Nicholas French for Receiver of the hulks. He executed the place for the time past and was very honest and faithful to our party, and withal is the only man I trust to look to my little affairs here in my absence. In consideration that he was secured in his place by the articles of the peace, which settles the affairs as they stood, and by the presentment of the Commissioners, he sought for no other commission, neither was I willing to trouble your Excellency in the short time you had to stay here about particulars. But now I hear that one Nicholas Bodkin of this town procured a commission for that place, wherein I am confident you were not rightly informed; and withal the party is to be questioned for defrauding the public of much of the hulks of the last prizes that came hither by secret practices although he was no way concerned in the public trust. I shall therefore most humbly desire your Excellency to relieve the said French and to confirm him in that place. The excise was proclaimed here on Saturday last, yet they oppose the levying of any money till their agents appear before your Excellency. The Commissioners have concluded here with the Corporation as you may see by the enclosed copy. It was the best agreement we could make. Yet my lord of Clanricarde is not pleased because Bodkin's composition is not made certain. He is very stiff for the man, it seems taking him to be an honest man, whereas he is an arrant knave. There is much difficulty in getting the 3,000*l.* in money, because the Corporation relied most upon an applotment they made of 4,000*l.* for other occasions; and being but now published is found to be extreme unequal, and so recommitted to be rectified, and the return expected by to-morrow night. My lord I stayed here from the Commissioners to bring this business to a certain conclusion. On Monday I intend to begin my journey to Kilkenny, having not hopes, then, to overtake the Commissioners in Athlone.

Endorsed:—Geoffrey Browne. Dated April 13, received April 16, 1649. By an express. Concerning Mr. French and the agreement with the town of Galway.

Summary of Despatch from Patrick Darcy to Ormond.

1649, April 25. . . . . A complaint of a packed jury of malignants who opposed the Cessation for making an applotment of 4,700*l.*, charging the same on such as obeyed the Cessation and

freeing themselves, and yet a willingness in the well-affected to pay their shares in discharge of the 5,000*l.* now to be sent. But that some being applotted for discharge of former loans to the Nuncio and such, you are desired to second your former letters desiring that applotment to go towards the present 500*l.* and a request that you would promise upon view of the engagement of the Corporation to give authority for levying thereof.

He informs of a meeting of the clergy of the province [of Connaught] within six miles of Loughrea, and desires the Lord Clanricarde may give hindrance thereto by example of punishment of some, the contrary being of dangerous consequence.

He desires the speedy removal of John Blake, Recorder, John Blake, Alderman, and Thomas Lynch Fitz Ambrose from Galway, till the applotment be settled, by sending for them upon public business and to take some speedy course with the pretended Bishop of Clonfert* and Father Pat Lynch, Warden of Galway, to prevent mischief.

That the oath of allegiance contained in the Articles be immediately pressed to be taken by the ecclesiastical and lay persons, and that whosoever denies or absents himself may be dismissed as ecclesiastics and be dealt with as enemies.

Endorsed :—The substance of Mr. Darcy's despatch of April 24, 1649.

[In a postscript to the despatch above summarised Darcy adds] I call the Bishop of Clonfert a pretended Bishop, not by reason he is a Catholic bishop, but that he jumped into that dignity as an instrument made for sedition and treason, and contrary to the laws of the land in Catholic times, and against the sense of the late Council.

Andrew Darcy to George Lane.

1649, April 26. Galway.—Worthy Sir, His Excellency was pleased to leave with me a warrant directed to Mr. Mayor and Sheriffs of this town, to receive out of the [*obliterated*] of Amsterdam a certain proportion of wheat, corn and flour; and that they should undertake the payment of the money to the merchants to which they gave in manner of obedience. In effect, after I condescended to pay more than the market went here in respect of the goodness of the corn, and agreed with the merchant for this price, Mr. Mayor nor the Sheriffs would not undertake payment to the merchant, under pretence that the articles were not signed by the Commissioners of Trust, and, after that was done, in respect that my lord Marquess of Clanricarde did not sign the said articles; and in the meantime the corn was sold to others. So that I missed that corn and the price [is] raised here to the eighth part more than it was sold at that time. So as His Majesty is at a great loss. The Commissioners of trust sending to me for the [*obliterated*] of 400 pecks of corn to my lord, 300 barrels of powder, and a proportion of match, I was necessitated to make use of my friends and to give their price. The town alleging that their day of payment

*Dr. Walter Lynch.

was the 1st of May, and by parties of the clergy of the College of Galway, and of others in authority here not affected to the peace of the kingdom, and the expectation of General O'Neill's advance to this province, all delays was used, and by their practice I had much to do [to induce] my friends and such as are peaceably inclined to furnish me with ammunition and corn to be sent to my Lord. I have taken up here 300 pecks of beer and 300 pecks of the French wheat and upon his Excellency's warrant and your message have paid Captain Edgeworth 50*l.* At last when my lord Marquess of Clanricarde had signed the articles, which was not before the 21st of this present, then Mr. Mayor and sheriffs have undertaken payment to such as furnished us. They made a tax here of 4,000*l.* in a very rough and unequal manner, those that anyways adheres to the present Government being more than double charged, and the Mayor in open Court, the 23 of the present [month], gave directions that 1,400*l.* lent to the late lord Nuncio should be paid in the first place, and with much [difficulty] have yielded to let me have 200*l.* to send to the Commissioners of trust, according to his Excellency's warrant to that effect. The general dislike that all those that are well affected here takes that they should be forced to make payment to those that lent the money to the Nuncio, and that in the first place, and by the great and unequal tax laid upon them, do protest not to pay the tax nor any part thereof before there be some course taken for their relief, which if his Excellency do not prevent I am afraid it will be of great consequence.

The tenths of prizes are lost to the town by their articles, until the 5,000*l.* of loan money be paid, which will not be in a long time by that course that I observe. There came two prizes, the one laden with rye and beans, the other with iron and wine and much other rich stuff. In the ship of rye there came at the least 200 tuns and the tenth came but to forty barrels. The prize was brought in by a frigate belonging to this town and the receivers of the tenth are part owners.

Sir Robert Walsh who intended by means of a party here to make a party is gone with some 250 men to sea, the 22 of this instant. The Lady O'Neill is more frequented and visited here than accustomed of late. Frequent letters and intelligences is daily betwixt General O'Neill and the clergy and others here, and many patents received here from General Neill, one of which patents to be a colonel is come to one Walter Lynch, that was entrusted by Sir Robert [*obliterated*] and betrayed the island of Aran to Vangarry [?] and the Flaherties. The said Lynch, his wife and children lives still in the said island and hath a great stock, which will be scarcely surprised if his Excellency writes to my lord Marquess of Clanricarde whom I have acquainted with that passage at full.

This town will not be at quiet so long as the Bishop of Clonfert, Patrick Lynch the Warden and the Lady O'Neill lives here; Alderman John Blake, late Receiver General of this province, who hath never as yet attended for his receipts for his arrears and

is grown very rich by the troubles; Thomas Lynch Fitz Ambrose, and James Blake one of the Sheriffs are supposed to keep correspondence with the adverse party and rule here as they do, which I conceive in duty I am obliged to inform to his Excellency.

Sir, I pray you to intimate to me whose warrants I am to obey in issuing what moneys I receive, or shall I disburse any without his Excellency's express command, lest I might run to any error. I crave pardon for these tedious lines, expecting your return after you acquaint his Excellency with so much of this letter as you think fit.

Endorsed:—Andrew Darcy to Sir Geo. Lane, dated 26, received 29 April, 1649: concerning the affairs of Galway.

Commission to Viscount Muskery for Maritime Affairs, 1648.

Whereas by the late Articles of Peace concluded by us in His Majesty's behalf with his Highness' Roman Catholic subjects in Ireland it is amongst other things concluded, accorded and agreed that until there be a parliament within the said kingdom the Admiralty and Maritime causes shall be ordered and settled by us His Majesty's Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Commissioners entrusted in pursuance of the said Articles.

And whereas the said Commissioners did represent unto us that His Majesty's service and the trade and the commerce in and with this kingdom do suffer exceedingly by reason that the care and superintendence over maritime affairs formerly before the conclusion of the peace exercised in that behalf, are by the Articles determined, and none sithence entrusted in pursuance of the said Articles who should make it his particular work to increase and secure traffic, and distress His Majesty's enemies by managing and directing the sea service and commanding the shipping, we therefore in pursuance of the said Articles . . . . taking into consideration that Donogh Lord Viscount Muskery has been installed for sea employment in the behalf of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects who exercised that trust formerly among them, do . . . . by these presents grant unto the said Donogh Lord Viscount Muskery full power and authority to command, order, direct and settle the Admiralty, maritime causes, sea service, and shipping thereunto belonging, who have taken or shall take commission, letters of marque or reprisal from us, and the said Donogh Lord Viscount Muskery to exercise and execute all and every the commands, powers and authorities, jurisdictions, and liberties, privileges, immunities, fees and perquisites within the said kingdom; and of in and with all the ports, creeks and harbours and places of the same and on the seas of Ireland and unto their command and authority belonging or therewith heretofore specially exercised, executed or engaged; and we do further by these presents give and grant unto this said Donogh Lord

Viscount Muskery full power and authority to command all and every these men-of-war and all other ships or other vessels riding or within any the ports, creeks or harbours of this kingdom, or the seas thereof, from time to time and as often as he shall conceive the same necessary and expedient for His Majesty's service, and to use a seal and all other necessary incidents to that employment, and to appoint such and so many necessary officers as to that command, authority, and trust doth belong. To have and to hold the said power, authority, command and pretensions and other the premises hereby granted, or mentioned, or intended to be granted. *And this said Commission to continue in force unto the said Lord Viscount Muskery until the next Parliament to be held within this kingdom, or until we the said Lord Lieutenant or others, the Chief Governor and Governors of this kingdom by or with the consent of the Commissioners or any seven or more of them do declare our further pleasure to the contrary.* Nevertheless it is not hereby intended that the said Donogh Lord Viscount Muskery have power, authority and command of or over any His Majesty's ships, men-of-war, frigates or other vessels of His Majesty's Navy Royal in the ports, creeks, harbours or seas of this kingdom and Ireland without further order from His Majesty in that behalf. But it is hereby intended that all prizes, enemy's goods and bottoms brought or to be brought into any of the ports, harbours, havens, or creeks of this kingdom by the said Navy, or by any ship, frigate or vessel thereof, shall be proceeded upon and adjudged and be within the prosecution hereby granted in pursuance of the said Articles of Peace.

In witness thereof, etc.

[Draft.]

Persons to whom Martial Law is granted throughout Connaught.

Lord Marquis Clanricarde, Lord Viscount Costello, the Lord Viscount Mayo, the Lord Baron of Athenry, Colonel Richard Burke, Sir Lucas Dillon, knt., Major Grath, Lucas Taaffe, Captain Thomas Leslie's, Andrew Darcy of Neave, Esq.

In the respective counties.

Count. Gall. et Vill. Gallway.

Sir Roger O'Shaughnessey, knight, Sir Ulick Burke, baronet, Sir Robert Lynch, baronet, Sir Richard Blake, knight.

Comit. Roscommon.

Sir Ulick Burke, baronet, John Kelly of Currybeg, Esq., Richard Lane of Tulsk, Esq., William O'Fallon of Miltown, Esq., ——— O'Flynn of Ballinlough, Esq.

Comit. Mayo.

Sir Theobald Burke, knt., and Baronet, John Burke of Lough Mask, Esq., John Walsh, Esq., High Sheriff, Mayors, John Browne and Tho. Neale, Esq., John Garvey, Esq., Walter Richard Burke of Belleek, Esq.

Comit. Letrim.

Murtagh M'Brien oge O'Rorke and Captain Teigne M'Brien oge O'Rorke.

Comit. Sligo.

Captain William Taaffe.

Endorsed [in Sir G. Lane's hand] :—Persons to be granted martial law in the province of Connaught sent me by Mr. Patrick Darcy in a letter of the 20 April, 1649.

Sir Robert Talbot to Hugh O'Brien.

1649, April 27. Kilkenny.—My Lord Lieutenant hath taken my lord of Strafford's estate into his special care, being one who is very much His Majesty's servant, and to whom his Excellency bears a great respect. His Excellency hath imposed (out of his own mere motion) the charge [of] his estate in that county on me, with authority to receive the rents and issues thereof accrued since the peace, wherefore I thought fit to intimate so much unto you that you may take notice thereof, as also to request you that I may have the Castle of Carnew, and other his lands in your possession delivered unto myself or such as I shall entrust to that purpose, to receive the same from you or your attorney on Sunday, the sixth of the next month, at which time I will endeavour to be thereabouts to agree with the tenants for the ensuing year.

Endorsed :—Copia.

Hugh O'Brien to Ormond.

1649, May 1. Carnew.—This day I received a letter whereof the enclosed is a copy whereby I understand that your Excellency was pleased to give order for the delivery of the possession of Carnew to Sir Robert Talbot. It was my misfortune to be visited by sickness which hindered me now in making my personal address unto your Excellency concerning this and other matters, and therefore [I] have employed the bearer to inform your Excellency of the engagement I have from the late Council and General Assembly for one thousand three hundred pounds upon that land, besides eight hundred pound upon the manor of Prospect, formerly taken by your Excellency's order from me, being the only satisfaction I have received for my arrears, imprisonment and great suffering, and humbly pray that your Excellency, before I shall be put from the benefit of the said engagement, will be pleased to cause that money to be paid me according to the said engagement.

Instructions for Commissioners of Sequestration for Cork, Derry, etc.

1649, May 10. Kilkenny.—Instructions to be observed by the Commissioners of Sequestration for the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Waterford, Clare, and the cities of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and every of them respectively.

Ormond.—Degree and qualifications of delinquents liable to sequestration.

1. All such persons as having any estate in this kingdom and are absent from home without licence from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant had and obtained since the 17th of January, 1648, and of these especially :—

2. Such as have been active in or consenters to the execrable murder of the late King, or have been of the Committee for his trial, or have given their votes thereunto, or endeavoured to justify in practice, writing or language those who have perpetrated that murder or their abettors.

3. Such as have listed themselves in the Rebels' independent army in England since the conclusion of the last treaty in the Isle of Wight with his late Majesty, or do continue in that service.

4. Such as have been officers or members of this army, or any others resident here, have asked for and concurred with the designs of the Rebels party in England or Ireland, or held or have had or shall have correspondence with them, or which stand now sequestered for such offence.

5. Such as being absent out of the kingdom shall not return by or before the time or times in the proclamation limited and set forth for that purpose, and in their persons and estates really contribute and adhere to the conditions of the peace lately made by his now Majesty's direction and confirmation between us and the Roman Catholic party, and be aiding and assisting thereunto, and to the cause we have undertaken.

6. Such as in this kingdom shall adhere to and willingly relieve any party in opposition to His Majesty's authority entrusted with us, or hold intelligence with them.

7. Such as shall vilify and deprave the conditions of peace lately made with the Roman Catholics in such sort as the common people shall be alienated from their affections, discouraged or drawn into jealousy in relation to those who were chief actors or instruments therein to the prejudice of the common cause or to an hindrance of a necessary contribution thereunto.

8. Item, you shall accept, take, comprehend and repute all such persons to be delinquents as you shall find shall know or prove to be within the compass of any the degrees or qualifications of the offences above-mentioned, and proceed to a sequestration of their lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels, both real and personal respectively, and the same to let, set, seize and dispose of for the use of His Majesty for the term of three years or under, as you shall in your judgment find of most advantage for His Majesty's service, reserving such rents as you shall agree upon over and above all country charges.

9. And for your more orderly proceedings herein you shall endeavour to inform yourselves by oath and all other ways and means whatsoever of the true yearly value of all such lands or tenements as you shall sequester, and of the quantity and quality of all such goods and chattels as you shall seize by virtue of this our commission annexed, and thereof with all conveniency to inform and certify us under your hands, to the end we may apply a proportionable punishment according to the nature of every delinquency; which you are particularly to endeavour to

know and certify unto us for the better information of our judgment, and to the enabling us with more certainty to direct you herein.

10. Item, our pleasure is that all the rents and revenue of such lands and tenements as shall be so by you to be sequestered shall be paid into such hands as we shall appoint for His Majesty's use in each county and city, and a present rental and entry made thereof, and a true copy tested under your hand transmitted yearly unto the said Receiver or Receivers respectively; and one book or rental you are to send to the Commissioners authorised by us in pursuance of the articles of peace, and another to the Earl of Roscommon, out of which rent so reserved by you you shall receive twelve pence out of every twenty shillings to be paid unto you by every lessee upon the perfection of his lease in part payment of the rent reserved to be allowed unto such lessee by the Receiver or Receivers upon payment of the next half year's rent, and producing your acquittance for receipt of such twelve pence per pound.

11. Item, for the better enabling and encouraging you in this employment, we do hereby give you full power and authority to punish by fine or imprisonment all such persons as shall misbehave themselves towards you or any of you in the execution of the premises. And that you shall from time to time employ such a competent number of soldiers as you shall think fit, out of the next adjoining garrison, to remain upon free quarters upon such delinquents as shall disobey or refuse to perform any your directions in the premises, whereof the chief officer in such garrisons is to take notice.

12. Item, you shall use and employ such solicitors, messengers and instruments in and about the execution of the premises as you shall think fit.

Given at our Castle of Kilkenny this 10th of May, 1649.

[Signed] Geo. Lane.

Walter Blake, Mayor of Galway, to Ormond.

1649, May 19. Galway.—We have received your Excellency's proclamation for an Excise for the maintenance of an army or armies for restoration of our sacred Majesty to his rights and to establish him in his Throne in these three kingdoms and the settlement of this kingdom; in humble obedience whereof and through the faith we owe to his said Majesty, from which we have not hitherto deviated, neither we will, we have had the same solemnly proclaimed; but our traders of this town do complain that the said excise in many particulars is like to prove a fatal destruction to their trade if the same be not mitigated in the said particulars. To that end we do employ unto your Excellency our kinsmen Martin Lynch and John Bermingham, burgesses of this town, our agents, that your Excellency may be pleased to be informed that we are ready to comply with all things conducing to His Majesty's service and the good of this kingdom, but do humbly beseech your Excellency to take into consideration the

many losses received by divers members of this Corporation and traders by sea sithence these present troubles, and if the said excise will go forward without mitigation it will be an absolute and irrecoverable decay of trade, and discouragement all our merchants, whereby the daily danger of their lives and all their fortunes convey unto this Corporation (as they have done since the first erection thereof) all the means they have to serve His Majesty or defend themselves. For prevention whereof they humbly beseech your Excellency to give audience and redress unto our said agents for and concerning the said excise, and we will ratify and allow what they will conclude upon concerning the same.

Signed, Walter Blake, Mayor.
John Blake, Warden.

John Lord Byron to Ormond.

1649, August 6. St. Germains.—I have not failed since I left Ireland to give you account of occurrences here, but have not heard anything from you, which I impute to the uncertain and hazardous passage of letters, whereof we have a fresh and sad testimony by Colonel Leigh's (?) misfortune, and shall therefore leave matter of news to this bearer, Colonel Donnell's, relation, employed by His Majesty to the Lord Lieutenant, and to whom what favour you will do I shall take as done to myself. This enclosed my lord Duke of Buckingham hath desired me to send, which contains the condition of his estate in Ireland, being all for the present he is to rely upon; his fortune in Ireland being confiscated for his loyalty and [he] will take it for a great favour if you will please to acquaint my Lord Lieutenant with it and procure such ease for the tenants that his Grace may hope for some benefit out of it. He intended to have written to my Lord Lieutenant concerning this subject, but was ashamed to burthen his first letter to him with a suit, and therefore enjoins me to that service. He is a person highly esteemed here and deservedly and notwithstanding his mother's° follies (which no man censures more than he) a great admirer and honourer of my lord, Lord Lieutenant's person. Sir, I will trouble you no further, but wish our speedy and happy meeting which (though hitherto without success) hath been ever since I left you and is still the endeavour of your affectionate faithful servant.

Petition of Gentry of the King's County to Ormond.

1649, August 29. Ballyboy.—We, the gentry and inhabitants of the King's County, having by orders from your Excellency duly paid our proportions of the ground applotment, and more than four months means by the weekly applotments, though

° Lady Katherine Manners, widow of the 1st Duke of Buckingham, married in 1635 Randal MacDonnell, 1st Marquis of Antrim. She was deeply concerned with the Confederates and ultra Roman Catholic party.

three months of that time is not yet spent; and having in compliance and in order to your lordship's requests and commands sent by the commissary-general of the victuals applotted upon this county two hundred beeves, four hundred barrels of corn and one hundred beeves more for Prince Rupert, in all which particulars they have strained themselves above their abilities, yet find themselves so injuriously dealt with by the Lord Viscount Dillon* (by what authority we cannot learn or understand), his lordship having of late sent hither officers and forces with orders to receive from this county the sum of 312*l.* 10*s.*; though by your lordship's former orders this county paid to Colonel my Lord Digby's regiment of horse, Colonel Hugh Boy O'Donnell and the Lord of Iveagh's regiment of foot and others designed by your Excellency, a far greater sum than is due or payable by this county for many weeks to come, not including herein the corn and beeves formerly mentioned, and by us shortly payable to Prince Rupert and to the Commissary. This unwarrantable act by my Lord Dillon, and the destructive ways (not only now but often heretofore) by him used against this distressed county, enforces us openly to protest against the said lord's proceedings and against any power of his over us for matter of payment. Humbly beseeching your Excellency to pardon this our letter, though plain and true expressions, and that your Excellency will give credit that what we now express proceeds from a sensible feeling of the distressed and desperate condition this poor country stands in, which if not by your Excellency remedied immediately will be for ever deserted by the inhabitants thereof, we therefore humbly beseech your Excellency to give present orders of renunciation of the said Lord Dillon's orders and assignments to the undernamed persons, being for and above the sum payable by this poor county as before is expressed, and that hereafter we be not assigned by any but by your Excellency, and that with no more than is payable monthly according to the directions of the general rule, and that your Excellency will give orders that our over payments we have made these two months past we shall be allowed of the same in our first payments, without which this county will be altogether disenabled to answer your Excellency's expectations in the least degree; which they humbly offer to your Excellency's grave and serious consideration, not doubting but that the Almighty will infuse into your Excellency's noble heart a tender considerations of the continual afflictions put upon this county, most part through wilful and negligent errors.

John Carroll, William Carroll, Daniel Raleigh, Wm. Dulchante, Roger Dulchante, William Redmond, J. Loghlin, Nicholas Sankey.

Addendum.

The charge of the King's County being per week but 210*li.*, whereas what they are now charged amounts per week unto 420*li.*

* Lord Dillon was in command at Athlone.

Sir George Hamilton to Ormond.

1649, August 29. Kilkenny.—All the money I could possibly send you last week was 600*l.*, which the controller carried with him. And of the 2,000*l.* desired to be borrowed from this town, there is not as yet paid in above 800*l.*, and I fear the rest will come slowly. Message was sent yesterday to Waterford with notice to that city for 1,000*l.* they offer to send, and we hope he will hasten the money hither and endeavour to persuade them to send more.

The bishop of Limerick is sent to Limerick with the like security both for 2,000*l.* and for 1,000*l.*, but they should deny sending the 2,000*l.*; and though we have some hope he may prevail with them, yet we have reason to fear little will be obtained.

I presume we shall have something lent by the town of Wexford, and to encourage them I have promised that what they have furnished in bread, match and other things more than their last have amounted to shall be allowed them out of the 1,000*l.* now desired from them.

The counties pay me nothing except what I get out of this county of Kilkenny, but I am now going abroad myself with some horse to bring in what I can from amongst them; and what your Excellency shall think fit to write to me hereafter about supplies or fragments of money, I have desired James Nicholson to break open your letters in my absence that he may comply with your commands.

I beseech your Excellency not to draw from my assistance my lord of Ossory's troop or Colonel Dillon's, for they must bring in the money of the county of Wexford, Catherlogh, Queen's County and the county of Kilkenny, and I must also entreat your Excellency to have here Piers Butler of Carysfort's (?) troop which I now employ with myself to bring in the corn of the counties of Tipperary, Limerick and Clare, and other weekly applotments thereof, and of the county of Waterford, which cannot be done without horse, though I employ the most part of my own company of foot in that work, which is the reason none of them can be spared to be sent to the field to wait on your Excellency. And believe me the horse and foot are now of greater necessity than ever for bringing in of money, which without considerable parties can never be got in, as the case now stands. Some course your Excellency should do well now to prescribe for getting in of the corn due upon the counties of Westmeath, Longford and King's County, and the double assessment now laid on those counties weekly, whilst I am employed in bringing in monies elsewhere, and for weekly contributions of the counties of Louth, Meath and thereabouts should be looked unto, as some help unto you whilst you are abler to hold them, or the enemy will get all you have to enable him against you. God prosper and preserve you in all your resolutions.

[*Postscript.*]—I have herewith sent you by Lieut. Col. Dwyer, 1,000*l.*, which is all I had by me.

LORD DILLON to ORMOND.

1649, August 30. Athlone Castle.—The enclosed letter[a] I received from the gentry and receiver of the King's County, and the like complaint came unto me from those of Westmeath and Longford, which I desire your lordship to take into present consideration. I have prescribed a course for the future payment of the forces in charge of those three counties, the relation whereof I here send enclosed to your Excellency, being the most certain way I could fix upon, and of most use to the country; which, if allowed and confirmed by your Excellency, will require the immediate calling away all the other forces at present in those counties, as also recalling all former assignments given on the weekly contribution of the said counties, and forbearing hereafter in giving any, which hath hitherto proved offensive to the country, and a weakening of the forces in charge on things. If your lordship will not like this way, [I pray] that you appoint the Receiver of each county to come weekly with his receipts to Trim, or where else your Excellency thinks fit to pay the forces, which they will never punctually do. The bearer, Mr. Richard Fitz-Gerald, has heretofore been a Receiver in the country and did faithfully discharge the same. If your lordship will settle on this course of paying the forces in garrison, Mr. FitzGerald will be a fit man (as substitute under Sir George Hamilton) to receive the soldiers' means from the Receivers, as also their accounts from time to time. I have four days ago writ to Mr. Lane, desiring that a Commission might be sent to take the Receivers' account for the time past. I hear nothing from him as yet, which I desire your lordship to cause the same to be despatched. In the enclosed note is named the proportion of the forces these three counties do bear. Your Excellency did suspend the payment of the weekly contribution of the half barony of Fower [Fore], which is very prejudicial to the inhabitants of Westmeath and the charge they bear. I desire your lordship to recall the said suspension and to direct your lordship's order that the said half barony shall from henceforth pay their proportion of the weekly contribution, as also the arrears due on them, otherwise the county will suffer thereby.

[*Postscript.*]—The Commissioners of Westmeath do come short of the 200*l.* per week by applotting the same. I desire your lordship to require them to applot the said sum to the full.

[Note in margin of above letter in Ormond's hand.]

Orders already sent from his Excellency for calling to the field formed into garrisons all those forces, so as the way proposed may not be approved of and none must be upon assignments or quarters in the country. Application in Trim must be made to the Receiver General, who being accountable for all his revenue we may appoint no substitute without his approbation. The Commissioners employed are intrusted with all accounts of this kind, to whom we leave this particular.

[a] *See* petition from gentry of King's Co. at p. 131.

Maurice Bagot to Ormond.

1649, September 14. Bagotstown.—Your letter of the first of this month requiring me to raise and conduct to His Majesty's camp commanded by your Excellency all the serviceable horses of this country, equipaged and provided to serve for six weeks, and there to appear the 20th, came to my hands upon the 8th of this present; and [I] do return this ensuing humble account of my dutiful discharge of your Excellency's command in that part. Upon the 13th of this month I have convened the nobility and gentry of this county and communicated with them your Excellency's letter, and urged them with my best powers the efficacious contents thereof to the end effectual conformity may be rendered thereunto. The ensuing particulars the gentry there assembled gave me in answer as reasons disabling their strict compliance with your Excellency's said letter.

First that this county and the inhabitants thereof do derive their whole support and substance for the whole year from and by the harvest season, and that they have no other means of livelihood than the grain, which miscarrying one season the whole community of this county must famish.

That the main part of the harvest of this county is yet unsaved, and the sowing season at hand, both which necessities must have been sleighted [ignored] in the absence of the gentry and freeholders.

2. That the imminent danger of invasion threatened to this county from the River of Shannon, and foretold by the beacons on the banks thereof now flaming, doth in providence require the attendances of the inhabitants within the county for the conservation thereof.

3. That in the commissions for weekly assessment, settling possessions, ascertaining the moiety of impropriations, the raising of three hundred forty and eight foot, and other public affairs in the county, the principal and activest gentry are so employed as that in their absences those duties must be at a stand, and they remaining at home it will not be possible to draw forth the meaner sort.

4. That such numbers of troops are appointed to fall into this county upon any delinquency, and some of them actually cessed here already, as that, the gentry being withdrawn, delinquencies must be incurred and in consequence the country shall be havocked by those horse under colour of such delinquencies.

5. That the weekly assessment of this county is doubled for six weeks by public contract, in consideration of remitment of raising the horse of the county.

6. Yet may it please your Excellency the said gentry with all cheerfulness and charity do profess their readiness and firm resolutions to spend their blood and fortunes to the uttermost in the obedience of your Excellency's commands to vindicate His Majesty's rights and their own interest from the hands of the bloody and merciless invaders thereof, and even this time and

occasion; if upon consideration of the above reasons your Excellency will vouchsafe to intimate your further pleasure in this part.

Lord Dillon to Ormond.

1649, September 27. Athlone Castle.—Many of the gentry and inhabitants of the county of Longford have been preyed and plundered by one Walter Dalton. Upon complaint thereof made unto me I had him apprehended and close committed to prison. Soon after Mr. John Dalton and Thomas Dalton, two able and responsible gentlemen, entered into bonds of 500*l.* that the said Walter should be forthcoming before your Excellency or myself, when demanded, to make answer to what should be objected or laid to his charge. Upon which I gave orders to set him at liberty, since which time the said Walter Dalton, meeting about Ballimore in the County of West Meath, with an English gentleman, one of the king's retinue, coming that road, basely murdered both him and his servants and took all the poor gentleman had, both horses, money and clothes. When the murder was committed I sent for the sureties, who appeared before me, but brought not the said Walter as they were required. I therefore desire your Excellency to let me know your pleasure, what shall be done to those gentlemen who are bound to bring in the body of the said Walter. And if your Excellency will have me to apprehend their persons and seize on their goods, to send me your lordship's orders to that effect, as also how to dispose of the said gentlemen after they are apprehended; being of very ill example and of dangerous consequence if the like offence should pass without that severe and speedy punishment.

[*Postscript.*]—This Walter Dalton with other loose fellows plunders the country and robs upon highways poor people daily.

Sir George Hamilton to Ormond.

1649, September 28. Limerick.—I met with an unexpected delay of payment in the county of Clare by the confusion 'mongst the multiplicity of Receivers in that county, so as one half of the money I expected thence will not be brought in before the end of the next week, and it was impossible for me to foresee this, having no intimation given to me of so many Receivers until I met with it there upon one of the accounts. What money is now in my hands, and what I can get this night and the morrow at Kilmallock shall be at Kilkenny on Sunday or Monday at night. This disappointment enforced me to send my troop into Thomond, whereas they had been otherwise employed in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, to enforce the payment still remaining there and will never be got in without horse, and should I now turn from Thomond I assure myself the money would never be got in hereafter.

Order touching the Solemnising of a Public Fast at Drogheda.

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

1649, September.—In regard the miseries of war and famine do still imminently threaten this town and kingdom, and a further execution of God's indignation may freely be expected to be poured down upon us for the sins and abominations in it. And for that multitudes of disloyal persons in this kingdom are combined together against His Majesty and have and do daily commit great spoils and cruelties upon his loyal subjects, Protestants and persons of honour of the British nation in this kingdom, to the grave displeasure of Almighty God and the scandal of the Christian religion: We, following the godly precedents of former ages in the like cases, have thought fit and do for this present occasion appoint Monday next, being the 20th of this month, for a public religious fast to be devoutly observed and solemnised within this town of Drogheda by all His Majesty's liege people therein, and that Divine service and sermons be celebrated and heard in the churches of it, and that prayers may be made unto Almighty God for the averting of His most severe wrath from us, that His Divine aid and assistance (who is the Lord of Hosts) may be implored for the strengthening and conserving of His Majesty's armies for the obtaining a happy and prosperous success, to the utter subduing of the Rebels, whereby our former peace, liberty and truth of religion may be restored unto us. And we do hereby command that all shops be kept shut and no buying or selling be permitted that day; only the ordinary defence of the town is not to be neglected, and what necessary labourers shall be employed in and about it for that end are to be excepted. Given at Drogheda.

Richard Fanshaw to Ormond.

1649, October 30. Mallow.—I received yesterday your Excellency's of the 17th instant, wherein determining the question of my going into Spain as seemed best to your wisdom, you have been pleased to accompany your directions in that particular with such expressions as are only suitable to the nobleness of your Excellency's nature and your accustomed favours to your servant.*

I have nothing at present to request your Excellency thereupon, but that you would please to sign papers to the effect of the enclosed so far forth as they shall be found agreeable to your liking and for the future, that in case I shall have the good fortune to approve myself useful in Spain to your Excellency and this kingdom (as certainly I shall make it my study and endeavour so to do) your lordship would be pleased to allot and procure me such supply and encouragement from home as may not be

* *See* Report on the Manuscripts of J. M Heathcote, pp. 3, 4 regarding Fanshaw's Mission to Spain. Charles II.'s direction to Fanshaw to repair to Spain was given subject to his absence from Ireland being dispensed with by the Marquess of Ormond.

too unreasonable for your Excellency's partial goodness to find occasion to proceed upon the same.

Herein I presume I shall have Dean Boyle* and George Lane from time to time my kind and faithful remembrancers to your Excellency, but above all your Excellency's most noble inclinations, which I have ever found to be much beyond not only my merit but my ambition.

When I have placed my family in Limerick and put my transportation into a way, I hope I shall have time personally to attend your Excellency before my embarkation to express in some measure how much I am etc., etc.

Endorsed:—Mr. Fanshawe, dated Oct. 30, received Nov. 11, 1649.

Pass to Richard Fanshaw.

[Draft.]

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Whereas our trusty and well-beloved Richard Fanshaw, esquire, His Majesty's Treasurer of his Navy, having received His Majesty's special command to repair into Spain (where he is to reside in the quality of a public minister from His Majesty) intends to carry with him a quantity of linen cloth and other commodities fit and acceptable for that kingdom, part for the use of his own family in Spain, and the surplusage to commute there for other necessaries for his better and more decent support in that public employment.

These are therefore to require you and every of you not only to permit the said Mr. Fanshaw with his family and goods to transport himself, affording him your best assistance thereby in matter of shipping and otherwise, but also to suffer such goods and commodities as he will certify to be his to pass excise and custom free; We knowing him so well as to assure ourself that he will own nothing in that kind which shall not properly belong to him, whereof you are in no wise to fail.

[Directed] to all customers comptrollers, searchers, Excise Masters, and all other His Majesty's officers and loving subjects whomsoever it may concern, particularly in the ports of Limerick and Galway.

[Note at foot in Fanshaw's handwriting.]

Two warrants to this effect are hereby desired from his Excellency, one to leave at the port, and the other to carry with me for a testimony of his Excellency's favour, and to serve for a precedent to land them free in Spain, in case upon my arrival there I shall find it decent to desire.

[The third page of the sheet containing the foregoing is occupied with draft receipts to Fanshaw as Treasurer of the Navy for various sums paid by him for the King's service, and on the fourth page a draft order by Ormond as follows:—]

Let certain papers which Richard Fanshaw, esquire, desires to publish in vindication of his integrity in the management of his office of His Majesty's Treasurer of his Navy (occasioned by a

* Michael Boyle, then Dean of Cloyne, and subsequently Archbishop of Armagh.

late aspersion upon him by some mutinying seamen at Kinsale, who stayed behind the fleet returning from Azores) be printed, to the end that thereby all other men may receive that full satisfaction of the just proceeding of the said Mr. Fanshaw which we have, without reading the same, upon many years knowledge and observation of him and his deportment in this and other trusts of several natures.

Given etc.

The Marquess of Antrim to Ormond.

1649, November 2. Waterford.—I am drowned in that depth of afflictions that I may thereby hope to find the more charity and pity from you.* If your lordship be not pleased to grant the payment of the monies due unto me, it will be the greatest misery that can now happen to me, because I shall not be able to perform the last office I owe unto a friend so dear unto me. I beseech you let her dying body prevail in that which she could not obtain in her life, and it must be the only obligation that can be fastened upon your Excellency's most humble servant.

Ormond to Mr. Cnairsborough.

1649, November 30. Clonmell.—I am given to understand that Captain Thomas Plunkett's vessel, wherein I have a share, hath lately taken several rich prizes and carried them to Ostend, and therefore I expect you will take an especial care of what accrues due unto me, and when the same is ascertained to transmit it by sure bills of exchange to my wife at Caen, who I hear is in want of money, and upon all occasions fail not to see her furnished with what is gotten, only deducting your own due.

Endorsed:—Copy of my lord's letter to Mr. Cnairsborough.

R. Bellings and Torlogh O'Neill to Ormonde.

1649, December 2. Kilkenny.—We have in charge upon us from the Commissioners to represent unto your lordship how necessary they conceive it for His Majesty's service that the Castle of Athlone be fortified, and they desire your Excellency will be pleased to impose the care of seeing that work perfected upon the Lord Viscount Dillon, Lord President of Connaught.

Account of Applotments for Victuals for Ormond's Forces.

1649-[50], January 21.—The applotment of corn made by the Commissioners intrusted upon the respective counties of Leinster and Munster in September last; how much thereof was paid by each county severally; and how much is now in the several magazines remaining, together with a note of the late applotment

* Antrim's wife, the Dowager Duchess of Buckingham, had just died at Waterford.

of beeves, made by the said Commissioners and how many of the said beeves are come in and disposed of, how many remains in my and my deputies hands :—

Leinster.

Vill de Roscommon—53 barrels - - paid nothing
Vill de Wexford—166 bar. - - - paid nothing
Com. Wexford—1,743 bar. - - - paid nothing
Com. Longford—561 bar. - - - paid nothing
City of Kilkenny—455 bar. - - - paid nothing
Com. Westmeath—1,245 bar. - - paid nothing
Com. Wicklow—467 bar. - - - paid nothing
Com. Meath—124 bar. - - - paid nothing
Com. Dublin—330 bar. - - - paid nothing
Com. Louth—187 bar. - - - paid nothing
Com. Kildare—250 bar. - - - paid nothing

Payable by the County of Kilkenny 1,993 bar., whereof those appointed by the Commissioners and who received a great part of the said corn are to give an account how much they received, how much in arrear, and what quantity lie in their hands, undisposed, the said parties, being countermanded (as I suppose) by some in power, having refused to obey my order or give a present account to my deputy.

Payable by the Kings County—1,308 bar., whereof behind 908 bar.

Payable by the Queen County—623 bar., whereof behind 500 bar.

Payable by Catherlogh—467 bar., whereof assigned to General Preston by the Commissioners intrusted as my deputy informs me 100 bar.

Disposed by the said deputy—100 bar.

The rest due in the county of Catherlogh is paid by the enemy's parts as the barony of St. Mullins.

Munster.

Com. Limerick - - - - - 1,583 barrels
City of Limerick - - - - - 444 barrels
Com. Clare - - - - - - 1,583 barrels

Sir Dominick Whyte, my deputy for these three counties, writes unto me that the corn and meal of this county comes in daily, yet some impediments there are as appears by his letter which I conceive to be removed.

Com. Cork—2,333 barrels - - - paid nothing
Com. Kerry—777 barrels - - - paid nothing
City of Waterford—444 barrels - - paid nothing

Com. of Waterford—500 barrels, whereof the most is behind and what was received was disposed of by my lord of Castleaven's orders for the fort of Duncannon, as my deputy writes unto me.

Coun. Tipperary 2,333 barrels, whereof John Whyte of Clonmell, deputy for the most part of that county, received a good part of the corn and disposed a part thereof to the Army at their being in Clonmell, and returns only to me the quantity of meal now in his hands and not the corn. The lower divisions of that

county, being both the Ormonds and other territories, refuse to give to the barrel but 32 gallons, and, as I am informed by my deputy there, petitioned to his Excellency, who commanded by deputy to forbear cessing them until the Commissioners entrusted had declared their opinion therein. Now, upon the whole matter I find that there is not in Leinster of the corn received now undisposed of, not including therein what corn is in the magazine of this city, but 243 barrels, and in Munster I find no exportation of corn, but what comes into Limerick from the three counties and Limerick, city of Limerick and Clare, and the corn of Tipperary.

It appears, as formerly mentioned, that of the 10,000 barrels applotted in Leinster there is little or no hopes of getting in of that number of barrels above 3,483 barrels, for no county paid any corn or likely will pay in Leinster, but the counties of Kilkenny, Catherlogh, Queen's County and King's County, and the same are far in arrear. As for Munster, there is no hope to get of the 10,000 barrels there applotted above the number of 5,943 barrels, if so much; the most part whereof yet unreceived, and it being the proportion of the counties of Limerick, Clare, city of Limerick and Tipperary.

Leinster for the last applotment of beeves.

Longford -	112 beeves -	$\frac{2}{10}$ -	paid none
Com. Kildare	49 beeves -	$\frac{8}{10}$ -	paid none
Com Wexford	248 beeves -	$\frac{8}{10}$ -	paid none
Vill. Wexford -	33 beeves -	$\frac{9}{10}$ -	paid none
Vill. Ross -	16 beeves -	$\frac{6}{10}$ -	paid none
Com. Meath -	25 beeves -	$\frac{8}{10}$ -	paid none
Com. Wicklow	93 beeves -	$\frac{4}{10}$ -	paid none
Com. Dublin -	66 beeves -	... -	paid none
Com. Louth -	37 beeves -	$\frac{2}{10}$ -	paid none
City of Kilkenny	91 beeves -	... -	paid none
	1,124	$\frac{4}{10}$	

Payable for the King's County, 261 beeves $\frac{6}{10}$, whereof paid to my deputy 231 beeves.

Payable by the County of Kilkenny, 398 beeves $\frac{6}{10}$, whereof paid none, admitting they were able to pay the other applotments made by his Excellency, in regard the several applotments amounted to above 1,100 beeves, and that this said county paid not to my deputies but 598 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Payable by the County of Catherlogh, 93 beeves $\frac{4}{10}$, whereof paid to my deputies 63 beeves, to Colonel Torlogh O'Neill 6 beeves, to Major 11 beeves.

Payable by the Queen's County, 224 beeves $\frac{4}{10}$, whereof paid 76 beeves.

Payable by Tipperary, 466 beeves, whereof paid only 340 beeves.

Addendum, dated March 8, 1649.

Rent in the magazine of Kilkenny 100 barrels; in the King's County 100 barrels, and of beeves in my hands, 60 beeves. But the hundred barrels in the magazine at Kilkenny was paid in

manner following since the within account was made, viz.: 40 barrels to Mr. Pa. Archer for the use of the fort of Duncannon, and 60 barrels to his Excellency's Regiments and other forces quartered in Kilkenny City last January; and in the beginning of February paid by orders of the Commissioners to the Lord Bishop of Clonmacnois 60 barrels, and to the Lord President of Connaught, by his Excellency's orders, 40 barrels.

[Signed] Tr. Coghlan.

Endorsed:—The Commissary of the Victuals, his account of corn and beeves sh. come to my lord, 16th March, 1649-[50].

Order for Bringing in of Contributions for the Army.

1648, February.—Being informed by the Commissioners authorised by us in pursuance of the articles of peace that they have, by their order of the of February last, enabled you to levy the sum of being a month's means out of their quarters for the forces quartered in that county to be paid unto the Receiver appointed, to be paid over to the Receiver-General to be appointed, and now that we have determined to call the said forces unto a rendezvous, whereby they may be either placed in garrisons or employed on service as occasion shall require, we thought fit to mind you of the mischief your failure in punctual corresponding with those orders must necessarily draw upon you, we being resolved in a high degree to punish such as shall in the least measure be found deficient in their duty; and to the end you may not pretend want of compulsories to get in that money, we have issued our orders with General Garrett Wall to cess so many of his Regiments quartered in that county as shall be necessary upon such delinquents as you or the said Receiver will appoint him, and likewise to cess upon yourselves if the said money be not collected, nor no solvent delinquents assigned, and continue so cessed until you shall, under your hands, deliver him a certificate that the said money is ready to be paid over as we shall direct, and you are further to certify us of your proceedings herein.

[Draft.]

Terence Coghlan to Ormond.

1649 [50], March 8. Raghara.—Though I know your life is full of business, and that it hath neither day of rest or festival, and that it will seem some presumption and too much confidence in me to write unto you upon the subject I now intend to treat of, yet considering in your nobleness and the freedom you were pleased heretofore to allow me, I venture to write unto your Excellency of what I hear concerning you and this kingdom. together with my sense thereof.

It is said that your Excellency in your person and for your particular is just and leal to King and country, but the people are jealous how much the English were countenanced, paid and rewarded, and how treacherously they forsook you and betrayed the kingdom.

It is objected that your Excellency prefer, favour, and employ for the most part persons who pursue their delights with greatest earnestness when they are far engaged in business of greatest consequence. This, they say, most occasioned the enemy to grow bold in advancing and in offending, and disabled us of all means of defence. And they forget not to affirm that many officers of the army, who want both courage and means to effect any service, are brought in by the foresaid persons of power, which occasions that the army is now so weak and destitute of men that they affirm a third part of the forces quartered in Leinster is not visible and will not appear in the field; and this makes the enemy, who knows your weakness, to overrun the country with small parties.

It is alleged that such creatures employed by the said persons in most of the forces of this kingdom are grown so insolent, not for any service, say they, that they did or will do, but presuming upon their former supportors that they will obey no orders from your Excellency or from the Commissioners entrusted if not accompanied by letter or private instructions from their Maecenas; a thing of dangerous consequence and which encourages, as they conceive, great and small, rich and poor, already to contemn authority.

They conceive that too much belief and credit is given to persons of this nation suspected generally to be no good patriots, not caring for religion or country, but guided by insolency, obstinacy and particular ends; yet herein they mean not that your Excellency be limited from favouring such as you please, being more eminent than others, either in blood, merit, or for some other cause; though they hold it requisite that such abusing this favour be corrected and displaced.

Other objections were made, and the former only seeming worthy the relating I took notice of and endeavoured to answer most of them. Yet I held it not unfit that at the next meeting of the clergy further satisfaction be given; for the rest of the objections I would take no notice of, as things that had no spark of appearance to dazzle the eyes of simple people, much less of the understanding.

Of late, most excellent, I was told that you intend to quit this kingdom. I am confident it is not Cromwell's power, nor any past disasters that can work upon you to quit your interest here (if any such you intend). I believe rather the dispositions of some people of this kingdom, whom neither prosperity nor adversity can make capable of any preservation, causes this sudden resolution; but admitting that disobedience in some is come to that height as scarce any sign of obedience is left; and admitting that distrust and jealousies, a thing (they write) incident to all slanders, are had of you, yet ways are open to remove those impediments which if well handled will take good effect.

The meeting of the clergy I hold one of the best and aptest ways, but the warning was so short, and Limerick so far from the North and these parts, as I hear the Bishops of the

province of Armagh will not now meet, to my great grief, as conceiving strong hopes of the endeavours and abilities of some of them in handling affairs of this kind, and in begetting a right understanding between your Excellency and the people, so as I could wish this meeting of the clergy was put off to Portumna about the end of this month; and the rather that those of Armagh province have a provincial synod or meeting the 17th of this instant at Longford, which meeting at Portumna I doubt not would be very acceptable to the former, and I suppose in general will prove discreet and moderate, where I would have nothing concealed to work it in the dark, but all things discovered by way of a free discourse.

Now, my lord, I will conclude with this maxim—there is no warrant to run an extreme hazard, only extreme necessity. I find not the necessity of your quitting the kingdom so extreme. Yet it is evident that by leaving the kingdom you extremely hazard the loss of His Majesty's and of your own interests.

Gratefulness is the poor man's best virtue, and seeing I cannot be liberal I will never be unmindful of your favours, neither will I omit to pray to the Almighty to direct your actions and preserve your person for His glory, the preservation of your country, and for your honour and renown.

Terence Coghlan to Sir George Lane.

After enclosing my other letter to you I received yours, together with a letter from his Excellency, desiring an account of the quantity of provision remaining now in the several magazines, whereof I have already given an account with the Commissioners at Kilkenny. There is no store in any magazine in Leinster; all the provision is in arrears and due on the several counties. only a part of the proportion due on the Queen's Co. was gathered to the fort of Leix and to a castle called Cyan[?]; both places being possessed by the enemy of Dublin and the corn lost, as by letters come to me last night I find. For the provision in Munster, what is come in thereof lies in the magazine of Limerick, whereof Sir Dominick Whyte will give you an account, to which purpose I have written him. The enemy now being in the Queen's County threatens to come to this county if contribution be not given, which the inhabitants are unable and unwilling to give.

Anonymous Letter.

Sir,—I received your letter of the seventh of the last, and do thereby find your inclination to heap obligations on me, receiving which in this our friendly intercourse I count it not the least that you allow we should walk by the rule of mutual forbearance, and do heartily wish that the spirits of other men were as fixed to that Christian principle as you profess yours to be. It would be the sure foundation of private and public peace, which is now lamentably interrupted by contrary practices. I hope I shall never give you cause to alter your judgment of my having

a Commonwealth spirit : I carry the marks thereof in the ruin of my estate and health to this day. And truly did I conceive myself free to resolutions out of judgment and inclination I might come nearer to your full sense in that expression than I shall now mention. But I cannot forget our vows to God in the day of our distress and those many engagements that lie upon us, which in my judgment do preclude me from entertaining any dispute about change of government in this kingdom : which to the conviction of my judgment and satisfaction of my conscience cannot be done but by the three estates in Parliament, freely asking their own and the nation's judgment in their representations, which is the only legislative power that the constitution of government in this kingdom acknowledges ; and which great fundamental liberty of the subject and privilege of Parliament we are bound by religious and civil obligations to preserve, and consequently not to infringe or close with any design for the infringing thereof. Though I bless God He hath given me a heart to acquiesce without inquiring into such a change as He in His sovereign power and irresistible providence, which reaches over all the nations of the earth, shall make or permit men to make in their kingdoms, so I can but preserve a conscience void of offence both to God and man, amidst the actings tending thereunto, by forbearing to put my hand to anything that I account a sin, for in that case Joseph's resolution, by the help of God, shall be mine; how shall I do this great sin and wickedness against God. And therefore, though upon the grounds given you I can expect no fruit of any argument taken about the several forms of government (which in their own nature and institution, if not defiled by sinful accidents and circumstances, may be all indifferently submitted to) yet I shall very willingly commerce with you upon the main points of difference, as I have summarily (to husband your time and my own) stated them ; nothing apprehending other use shall be made of what passes between us than for mutual satisfaction, as it is a fixed resolution in my heart, for I profess to desire the good of all and do bear hatred to no one person nor to any generation of men, much less to those who as they are saints by profession shall I hope be so one day in crowning, after they shall have been made perfect through suffering, and purged from all the dross and filth contracted by worldly prosperity, which the people of God have in all times been losers by. And however apt men are to bear themselves high upon outward advantages and when things succeed for a time according to their hearts' desire are ready to judge their mountain so strong that it cannot be moved : yet, believe it, that afflictions do abide you and all that fear God. Oh, that when the trouble and terror thereof shall be upon any of them, they may have no cause of inward reflection and self condemnation for persecuting the Lord Christ in his members ; which will be the very vinegar and gall of their calamity (and all others) in an evil day, who in times of former fears and anguish of spirit declared it their principle, founded upon the truth of God, not to impress, force or

impose upon the consciences of any by penalty or otherwise. Let such consider whether it be not reasonable that those who as passable spirits and confessedly the Lord's jewels, and do not envy others the fat and the sweet, the great offices and employments of the land, are not worthy in the land of their nativity to enjoy a quiet, contented poverty, unless their consciences be rocked by a subscription which they tremble at though the malignants swallow it without scruple.

Sir, you see that your approving my candidness in answer to your first hath encouraged me to a greater freedom now, which your least check shall discontinue. But I shall never be wanting in a due resentment of your civility and particularly in relation to my poor fortune in Ireland, where you have so freely offered your help and your interest, which I know is very great. I hear my Lord Lieutenant hath continued successes there, and I doubt not but God is using him as an instrument to avenge the blood of the innocents (shed there as water upon the ground) upon the heads of those merciless rebels. I shall wait a renewal of your encouragement before I go over. In the meanwhile I must not forget to acknowledge your favour to my brother, as I am glad to have so full and fair a testimony from you in his wife's behalf, and above all giving you multiplied thanks for your prayer, good wishes and friendly professions I subscribe myself your most humble servant.

[Endorsed :—A copy of a letter from one friend in England to another friend, dated March the 9th, 1649[-50].]

[*Signature torn off.*]

[*Postscript.*]—Pray present my best affection to my brother and sister Lort and forget me not to my brother John Annesley's wife.

Terence Coguilan to George Lane.

1649[-50], March 12. Raghara.—I send you enclosed for his Excellency's better satisfaction a true copy of the account of the magazine which I delivered unto the Commissioners entrusted at Kilkenny, and a note of what was disposed of since by orders from his Excellency and from the Commissioners. By both you shall find there is no relying on any magazine in Leinster ; nor, as I see, in Munster, only what is within that city, whereof Sir Dominick Whyte will give you an exact account. I have sent a copy of this account unto the Commissioners now at Kilkenny ; that you may be mindful of the contents of my letter sent unto you last week by my footman I desire. The enclosed from your sweetheart I send unto you. What small quantity of corn lay in Lower Ormond and the County of Tipperary, and by me intended to be brought to the Shannon side to secure it, is seized up by Sir George Hamilton (as he saith) by his Excellency's orders, which I never see. The enclosed petition my brother Art. Geoghegan desired me to recommend unto you seriously, it being for a confirmation from his Excellency upon the Commissioners intrusted, their certificate. The bearer will

call to you for it. I send you enclosed the primate, the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishop of Clonmacnois's letters to his Excellency. For news, these parts afford none, other than that Clanricarde with his forces is drawn towards Sligo; my lord President of Connaught and the forces of my lord President do very gladly come to the field. We hear that Cromwell is marched that way towards Limerick with his army, having left strong garrisons behind him.

Commission of Martial Law to Teige Carroll, King's County.

1649[-50].—Whereas we are informed by some of the inhabitants of the King's County that the vice and disorder of theft, burglary and robbery is greatly increased there and in other places, to the discouragement of well-affected people, and to the great hindrance of the people in general, which doth work to their disability to comply to levies and bearing of other charges for the advancing of His Majesty's service and the common good of this kingdom: We therefore thought it good and do hereby authorise Teig Carroll of Newtown in the said county, gent., to cut off and execute by Martial Law such pernicious and unnecessary members as shall be from time to time apprehended or brought before him and proved to be guilty of felony, robbery or burglary.

The said Teig Carroll having the consent and approbation of six or more of the freeholders or gentry of each or any barony in that county respectively where such offender or offenders have or shall be found to live in or most frequent unto for the cutting off such person or persons.

And for your so doing etc.

An Abstract of the Estates of the English lately in the County of Wicklow and now in Opposition to His Majesty.

1. The Manor of Powerscourt, lately belonging to Mr. Richard Wingfield, which estate is termed by the name of Toole's country.
2. The Manor of Bray, belonging to the Earl of Meath.
3. The Manor of Carranroe belonging to Sir William Parsons, consisting of four score towns and villages.
4. The Manor of Kildalagh, belonging to the Bishop of Tanlaght.
5. The Manor of Knockrath, belonging to Mr. Warde.
6. The Manor of Baltinglass, belonging to the Lord of Baltinglass.
7. The Manor of Carnew and several other lands in Catherlogh belonging to the Earl of Strafford.
8. The Manor of Koranesallagh, belonging to the lord of Ranelagh.
9. Several towns and villages in the Byrne's country belonging to the lord of Strafford.
10. Part of Farrincrea, belonging to Sir Henry Tichborne.

11. The Manor of Dunganstown, containing sixteen villages, belonging to Sir John Hay.

12. The Down Deer park and several other Towns, belonging to Sir George Radcliffe.

13. The Manor of Newcastle, belonging to the Earl of Strafford.

14. The Grange, with several other towns, belonging to Sir William Usher.

15. Killoghter, with other lands, belonging to John Usher.

16. Killodreenan with other lands belonging to Sir Thomas Newcomen.

John Walsh and Gerald French to Ormond.

1650, April 10.—Having in pursuance of your Excellency's late directions informed ourselves of all possible ways for bringing in the sum proposed for disengaging Colonel Butler, we do find no hopes of any the public dues of the County of Clare to be got for that or other use till the first of May next, the lord President having so far secured the same to himself, as he would not admit the Receivers of that county to give any account, much less pay any moneys but to himself till then. Out of the County of Limerick there is no expectation till the county be in another condition than at present they are, having for the most part departed their habitations.

Pass from Cromwell to Richard Butler.

1650, April 29th.—By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Forasmuch as Colonel Richard Butler of Kilcash, in the county of Tipperary, stands engaged for some moneys for the ransoming of some prisoners at Dublin, who are since released, and doth desire to go to the lord of Ormond, the lord of Inchiquin or any others of the enemy's party to disengage himself of the obligation aforesaid. These are therefore to require and strictly to charge all officers and soldiers under my command quietly to permit and suffer the said Colonel Butler, with James Lea, James Comerford, and Vincent Dalton, his servants, and their horses, riding arms and other necessaries quietly to pass to the Lord of Ormond, the Lord of Inchiquin or any of the enemy's party to procure his discharge of the aforesaid engagement and to return to my headquarters without any let or interruption. Provided the same be done before the twelfth day of May next. And I hereby declare that if within the time aforesaid the said Colonel Butler shall discharge his said engagement, that then the said Colonel shall be free and at liberty from his imprisonment. Given under my hand the 29th day of April. [Signed] O. Cromwell. [Printed in Gilbert's *Contemporary History.*]

Marquis of Clanricarde to Ormond.

1650, May 24. Ballinasloe.—May it please your Excellence, Yours written at five o'clock I received last night before supper, and much about that time letters from Galway informing me that Cap. Antonio was there armed with a good frigate which

brought 100 barrels of powder, 1,000 muskets and bandoliers and 100 case of pistols. I have written to try what proportions may be had of them, but find that nothing will [be] gotten without ready money, wherefore it will be necessary your Excellence speak to the Commissioners of Leinster and write to those of Munster to be provided of money, and then I believe they may have store of those most necessary commodities, and I shall endeavour the like in these parts. My lord president spoke of some proportion of powder that he would buy, his resolution I desire to receive when your Excellence comes to Roscomon tomorrow, where you will with much longing be expected by your Excellence most faithful humble servant Clanricarde.

[*Postscript.*]—It is likely that Terence Coghlan may have spades, shovels and pickaxes, and some at Athlone. All that I can get shall be timely there. The surrender of Clonmell is certainly true and probably my trumpeter hanged.

AGREEMENT concerning AMOUNT of COMPOSITION to be PAID by the BARONY of ATHLONE and HALF-BARONY of MOYCARNANE.

1650, May 31.—Forasmuch as the gentry and freeholders of the Barony of Athlone and half-barony of Moycarnane summoned to meet in the town of Athlone the 28th of this instant month to conclude upon a certain sum of money by them to be paid for this present year beginning the first day of this month of May, as well for the maintenance of the forces charged or to be charged ordinarily or extraordinarily whatsoever, in discharge of all manner of charge for this year ending at May 1651 upon the said Barony and half-barony, have freely and unanimously, in their great zeal to His Majesty's service, conservation of his right and interest in this kingdom and their own preservation, consented (notwithstanding the great disability and poverty that the said Barony and half-barony by former contributions and pressures is reduced unto) to the payment of two thousand one hundred pounds to be paid in the way now fixed upon, and in manner following, viz., five hundred twenty and five pounds at or by the first of July next, and five hundred twenty and five pounds at or upon the last of August following, and five hundred twenty and five pounds at or by the fifteenth of December following, and five hundred twenty and five pounds at or upon the last of March ensuing, the aforesaid payments to be in lieu of all assessments, contributions, winter-quarter challenges and impositions come or to come or to be imposed whatsoever: we the Lord marquess of Ormond His Majesty's Lieutenant General and General Governor of this kingdom and I the Lord Marquess of Clanricarde His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor of the County and town of Galway, and we the Commissioners entrusted in pursuance of the articles of peace do hereby accept of the said composition in manner and form as aforesaid, and do hereby promise, assume

and undertake upon our honours and by and in virtue of the trust in us reposed that we nor any of us or any other for this present year ending at May 1651 charge challenge or demand or suffer to be taken from the said Barony of Athlone and half-barony of Moycarnane or any the inhabitants thereof any more composition or assessment, contribution or quartering of soldiers or any other charge or challenge whatsoever during the said year, and we do also accept of the payment of the said 2,100*l.* and thereof acquit such payments as have been already made (intending always that the delinquents shall answer for their own just proportion thereof) as they rest charged for it, provided always .and it is our further pleasure and consent that the excise of the said Barony and half-barony, the one moiety of the impropriations and benefit of clergy, leases, and church livings in the said Barony and half-barony, is and shall be allowed unto the gentry and inhabitants thereof, and it is further our pleasure and consent that if any of the parishes or any other part of the said Barony and half-barony pay not the proportionable charge of the said sum of 2,100*l.* wherewith they shall be charged, that the forces of the county of Roscommon or part of them shall be commanded to levy the same upon the delinquents, and that such others as pay their own proportion of the said sum so compounded for shall not suffer in any way for the delinquency through the failing of others in that Barony and half-barony appearing refractory or delinquent. In witness whereof we have hereunto put our hands and seals the last day of May 1650.

Edm. Kelly.
Willm̃. Fallin.
Dani. Kelly.

[Endorsed :—This is a true copy of the original.]

1650, June 1.—Similar agreements concerning amount of composition to be paid by county of Sligo, and Barony of Ballymoe, co. Roscommon.

Sir Lewis Dyves to George Lane.

1650, June 2. Galway.—Sir, I have sent you here inclosed five several bills of the disbursements I have laid out for provisions and other necessaries belonging to his Excellence's frigate, wherewith you may be pleased to acquaint him at his best leisure. When you peruse the bills you will find the biscuit, which in the former account cost 30*s.* a hundred, I bought at the rate of 22*s.* a hundred, and likewise of the beef at a lower rate than was paid before, but in truth it is not to lay a blame upon anybody, for I believe provisions was then dearer than they are now. The total of the five bills amounts to 82*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* whereof I have received from Mr. Darcy upon my lord's account in money but 59*l.*, which in truth I believe was all he had, otherwise I would have had a hundred pounds of him to have had something remaining in my hand to have

* Dyves—so spelt in this letter. In the Dictionary of National Biography the writer appears as Dyve.

served for such necessary occasions as usually happens a shipboard, especially when we come to any harbour, but the wind being fair I would not lose the opportunity of going forth to sea, in expectation of the rest of the money, which he undertook to have procured for me within eight or ten days. As soon as I come to another harbour where we may lie with safety, I will immediately send an express to let you know it, and in the meantime I shall intreat your favour to put his Excellency in mind that his dispatch may be ready, that we may not waste our provisions and lose our voyage and that you will likewise be pleased to remember to send those blank commissions I spoke unto you for; and [if] I may anyways be capable to serve you where I am now going, I shall desire you to command me with as much freedom as you would do any man that most professeth himself to be, Sir, your affectionate, humble servant, Lewis Dyves." Addressed :— "For [my] much honoured friend George Lane, Esq^re^ Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—these." Endorsed :—"Sir Lewis Dyves to G. L. with several accounts of provisions for the vessel appointed for his transportation."

Five accounts enclosed with preceding letter.

Nicholas Bodkin to Ormond.

1650, June 16. Galway.—May it please your Excellency, Your letter per Mr. Lane I have received. I have ever sithence your Excellency intrusted me with the management of the customs of this city used my best endeavours and diligences to improve the same for your Excellency's advantage, which had been done long since but that this corporation hindered the same by having made several orders of their court to detain unto them the said customs for a challenge they make for loan money, whereof Mr. Lane have copies, but by Mr. Lane's coming hither and his good and prosperous endeavours only got, the Mayor consented that we should dispose of the said customs for your Excellency's use, which we have done just as Mr. Lane signifies unto your Excellency, but could not be compassed upon any terms unless I should join in the bargain, which I have done rather than the business should remain undone, and the certain confidence I have your Excellency will not see me a loser by any business that concerns you, and yet the farmers would not agree unless I should be bound unto them for performance of your Excellency's part of the Articles. My lord, all this I have done, and will for ever do any thing in my power in order to serve you. Colonel Bullard is come back hither from sea and as I suspect is in want, and without question will be an earnest suitor to you for a supply of money; and my lord, I humbly offer unto your Excellency the troubles and scarcity of these times and how hard it is to get money, and that therefore your Excellency should not meddle with this little sum that with much difficulty is got for you out of the said customs, to no man nor upon any terms than for your own special necessary

occasions, nor give the said Bullard no assignment upon any of your friends. I paid him the last 25*l.* 10*s.* you directed Sir Lewis Dyves to pay him, but Mr. Darcy promises to repay me the sum. This is all at the present, and that I am for ever unalterably, my lord, your Excellency's faithful and most humble servant,

[*Postscript.*]—I humbly pray your Excellency that I may receive a letter from you per this bearer all such news as fitting or ripe to be imparted.

George Lane to Ormond.

1650, June 16. Galway.—May it please your Excellency, Coming hither on Wednesday about four of the clock, I could not that night find the Mayor at leisure to be conferred with, nor the next day by reason of his attendance upon the procession, till the afternoon, at which time I did in the presence of my lord Taaffe, Mr. Geoffry Browne and Mr. Bodkin signify unto him your Excellency's expectations pursuant to your several letters touching the customs, and desired his positive resolution in that matter, either by his immediate agreement with me accordingly, or a total relinquishing of any further claim thereunto in the behalf of the Corporation, to the end others who had made your Excellency certain proffers for them might not upon the score of his interposition in that nature be deterred for dealing therein. To this he promised an answer on Friday morning by the advice of his Council which was in effect a negative till such time as your Excellency did appoint commissioners to examine the arrears of their loan moneys (which was affirmed to be a considerable sum) and put the corporation into a way of satisfaction of what should so appear, which I told the Mayor your Excellency could construe no otherwise than a disobedience to your commands, and an apparent contempt of the authority wherewith you are entrusted, and therefore desired him seriously to consider with his Council whether it were not a more becoming and dutiful part, first to render your Excellency all due obedience and compliance in that particular and afterwards to propose the means of their just redress, which I was confident would be readily afforded, rather than by opposing your authority and disobliging you in the neglect of your favourable proffers to exclude themselves from all care and favour, and consequently necessitate your Excellency to betake yourself to the means of reducing them to obedience and subjection. But finding no reasonable argument could therein prevail and that one of the orders your Excellency will find enclosed was positive for the detention of the customs from you till the payment of their loan moneys, and withal that the young men had entered into a combination to stand opposites, I held it seasonable to produce unto their view the Mayor's letter declaring the Corporation's

acceptance of the farm of the customs at the rate you proposed and seeming to fix them to that (despairing of any other medium); the Mayor, though publicly contradicted by the captain of the young men, avowed the letter to have been written by direction of the corporation, and declared that it should be made good in all its parts, and did then promise to call an assembly and to give a final answer that afternoon, by which time Mr. Darcy came upon my letter, and having received information of my progress, went directly to Court and was there so earnest, I may truly say passionate, in the business that upon some terrifying expressions uttered by him, he was by an universal cry silenced, and though Mr. Browne went thither at my entreaty and made some discourses evidencing their errors and the prejudice that would inevitably accrue to themselves if they persisted in them, yet he could not much abate their height. However the Mayor (who hath showed himself very observant of your commands in this affair) declared his dislike of such violent proceedings and in fine by Mr. Belling's assistance (which I thought fit to crave) he was persuaded to sign the original of the enclosed copy for the encouragement of Mr. Bodkin and his copartners to proceed to an agreement with your Excellency, which I have with much difficulty brought this day to the perfection of this instrument, which yet is not binding to your Excellency in case you shall not approve thereof, but if you do, it is humbly desired for the contentment of the dealers that the other part may be returned to me perfected, together with your Excellency's instructions what to do with the money payable in present, there being no possibility from this place to transmit any by bills into France or Holland, yet I am promised that if your Excellency shall choose to have the last 500*l.* paid there, rather than receive the ammunition here which is mentioned in the agreement, the farmers will send thither provision for it in goods and will undertake for true payment of their bills upon their arrival. I believe your Excellency will give Mr. Archer an assignment upon the powder for the 102*l.* 10*s.* ordered for him yearly out of this port by your Excellency, wherein he now interposes in regard of the intended agreement. If so, I beseech your Excellency's pleasure may be signified therein.

An arrangement for farming the customs of Limerick has been partially concluded, but with great difficulty, the Parliament shipping being now in the harbour.

Commission to execute Martial Law.

1650, June 24. Ennis.—Ormond. By the Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland. Whereas lewd and ill disposed persons assume unto themselves a liberty to murder, rob, pillage, kill, burn and ravish, and do frequently escape punishment for the same and other treasons and capital offences by them committed, by reason that in these times of distractions and distempers the common justice of the land according the ordinary prescribed

course of the common law cannot be executed upon them, to the undoing of His Majesty's good subjects and countenance of such malefactors, whereby the numbers of them do increase more and more. We therefore out of the necessity for prevention of so great and growing a mischief have thought fit to issue commissions of Martial Law into the several parts of the kingdom, and therefore reposing much trust and confidence in the fidelity, prudence and judgment of you our well beloved ————. Do give and grant unto you full power and authority, during our will and pleasure, to execute Martial Law in the ———— of ———— and accordingly to punish by death or otherwise all and every person and persons being no freeholder nor of any known quality or substance in goods and chattels offending capitally as aforesaid, and found with the manner or convinced of the crimes respectively by good proof and testimony, and likewise upon the persons of straggling soldiers and troopers under the degree of a cornet or ensign who shall commit extortion or misdemeanour in the said county, and range from their colours or quarters without a pass from the General or Commander in Chief, or other known head officer of the Army; and this power and authority you are to execute with all circumspection and moderation and only in cases of necessity for the punishment of notable malefactors and the preservation of His Majesty's good subjects. Given at Ennis the 24th of June 1650.

Instructions for Dealing with Prizes.

1650, June 26. Ennis.—Ormond. 1. Imprimis, you are to preserve the cocketts, bills of lading and all other papers taken aboard any prize you shall make, and to bring with her the master and one or more prisoners taken in her, to the end that by examination of such prisoners and upon view of such cocketts, bills of lading and papers by the commissioners entrusted by us with maritime affairs, they may be the better enabled to judge of the lawfulness of such prize.

2. You are not but in cases of inevitable necessity to expose to sale any prize to be taken by you in any other place than in the parts of this kingdom under His Majesty's obedience.

3. You are upon the taking of any prize to see the decks nailed up and to provide that no part of the goods be embezzled until the waiter of the port wherein such prize shall come be received aboard, who thenceforth is to be accountable for the safe keeping of them.

4. You are immediately upon landing such prize to acquaint them entrusted by us with the maritime affairs in the port where it shall arrive with all the proofs and circumstances that may enable them to proceed to judgment, and to give up unto them such prisoners as have been taken by you.

5. You are before you make any use of our commission or be thereby authorized, to enter sufficient security before the Mayor of Galway to observe these our instructions and the limitations in our said commission. Given at Ennis the 26th of June, 1650.

Endorsed :—"Instructions for Captain."

Lord Inchiquin to Ormond.

1650, July 1. Inchiquin.—May it please your Excellency, I have here enclosed sent you the assignment and should be glad you could get the money from the Commissioners upon it, for it is not only like to be useful to (but I fear much wanted by) us. Yet seeing I have received money in this county upon your Excellency's warrants and told you that I would after get yours here, it was and is my intention to pay the money out of that I have gotten, in case you should not get it otherwise, for I am not so partial in my own behalf but I think it is not reasonable that I should be paid so much and your Excellency have none of yours. Besides I hope the Commissioners will now put me off no longer for the money they engaged to pay me, for their engagement was that I should have it out of the first levy, whereof I beseech your Excellency to take notice, and if you please to observe unto them there that I do confidently look to be paid it out of this money, I believe they will desire I should. Otherwise I shall not move your lordship for any warrant for it, as things stand, but will wait a fitter opportunity, which I had rather miss than press any inconvenience upon your Excellency whereunto the bare pretence of justice shall not drive me, until necessity exact it from your Excellency's most humble and faithful servant.

[*Postscript.*]—I had these two assignments because I was doubtful whether it was to be had in the county of Clare, and thought sure I might get it in the county of Kerry if I should miss it here.

Patrick Darcy to George Lane.

1650, July 7.—Marked "For Mr. Lane only," stating that there was owing to him in March, 1643, the sum of 182*l.* 0*s.* 06*d.*, towards payment of which he has received the third of the prize-wines since the death of the Lady Dowager, amounting to 157*l.* 06*s.* 08*d.*, and that his gilt plate, never bought in London for less than seven shillings the ounce, he rated at but five shillings the ounce.

Sir N. Plunkett and R. Barnewall to Ormond.

1650, July 27.—After charging them with the cost of a week's provision of bread, the balance of a fortnight's pay, amounting to 18*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, is still due to the gunners, smiths, carpenters and pioneers employed at Tecroghan, which the writers have no money to meet. It is conceived that the enemy expect payment for the carriage-horses and cars taken by the Connaught forces and

Captain Bellew has consented to satisfy them, he himself taking the ten oxen now remaining here belonging to the public, in part or full repayment.

Patrick Archer to Ormond.

1650, August 7. Ennis.—May it please your Excellency, I have written unto your Excellency three days ago and in my last unto you I forgot to certify your Excellency that a post came unto me from the merchant that came aboard the vessel come into Berehaven from Mr. Bennett and others there; and that I sent express orders to Mr. Bennett, by this vessel, if she goes safe, upon his return thither, when he goes, for to furnish or to supply my Lady Marchioness, with a 100 or 200 pistoles at least for my account, hearing of the necessity that she was in now, before a relief goes over unto her honour, as is expected very soon. And in case he had no means of mine upon his hands, I sent him strait charge to borrow so much somewhere or other or to take it up upon use, before I had sent over relief unto him the next voyage by my servant, as I expect to send God willing very soon about Michaelmas. I'll assure your Excellency I wrote so earnest unto him in that particular, that if ever he would have me to do any thing for him or that if ever he would oblige me, not to fail by any means therein; so that if the vessel will go safe, I doubt not but she will be supplied of so much God willing. If Mr. Walsh and the rest did clear me, or despatch me here, I would also write accordingly by another and another or the first that goes, for I protest there is not a woman breathing now, next my own, that I do pity now more than she in the case as she is, and that I would sooner endeavour to force myself with all my endeavours for to see her relieved than that good woman. And I hope now with your assistance if you take my advice as I spoke to your Excellency at last I'll ease your Excellency of 500 or 600 pistoles per annum. Do but send now for all the Commissioners, seeing they gather there together now at Loghreagh, and move unto them the case I am in, how I lost all my means in Kilkenny and Waterford and let them take or set down some course or other for to pay me such moneys as the kingdom owes me, being 2,742*l.* 8*s.* in one warrant or order, as also about a 100*l.* more that the province of Leinster owes me particularly, as appears by my Lord of Castlehaven and Commissioners' order or note. Your Excellency knows I cannot get a groat out of Limerick or Galway for the forbearance of my moneys, being for my subsistence by the orders that your Excellency and Commissioners gave me upon the Customs, nor no benefit thereof I cannot get. Do but take this speedy course with the Commissioners and I'll undertake to ease your Excellency of 500 or 600 pistoles a year at least for her maintenance. And as for your Excellency's payment, you may pay me at your own leisure, from time to time. And for any benefit I'll desire now at your hands only to make sterling moneys here of

the French moneys there, as to say 20*s.* sterling here in this kingdom for the pistole there, which is 17*l.* 10*s.* lost unto your Excellency in every hundred, your Excellency knows I never had a groat yet but a pistole here for the pistole there, nor never desired otherwise from you. I would I could do your Excellency more, though my Lord of Muskery paid to Mr. Creagh and to Mr. Roth 25*l.* in the hundred benefit in your Excellency's behalf and his own. I sent this letter purposely by the Doctor for fear you should forget this business, and I would have no man else to know (of the Commissioners I mean) my way, only yourself, the Doctor and Mr. Edward; which knows somewhat of my mind at large. I know this payment you will force them to pay if you please, and in doing this, your Excellency will do a great deal of good to yourself as you shall find it hereafter as also your Excellency will put me in a posture of good dealings again, and get myself or gain an honest living besides buying stock; having nought else but my best wishes and respects ever attend your Excellency.

Commission of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

1650, August 8.—Directed to Sir Phelim O'Neill, knt., Torlogh O'Niell, Torlogh O'Boyle, Philip McHugh O'Reyly, Torlogh McArte O'Neile and Hugh McMahon, Esquires, reciting that "the want of due administration of justice in the province of Ulster doth occasion the increase of much stealth, robbery, oppressions, wrongs and other misdemeanours . . . there being none at present qualified with any civil power there for the rectifying of the same," and empowering the abovementioned persons "to try and make inquest and enquiry of all murders, manslaughters, rapes, felonies, burglaries and such like offences, as also to hear and determine all matters of debt between party and party, the same not exceeding ten pounds sterling in such manner and power as Judges of Assize heretofore in time of peace did, or by the laws of the land were accustomed to do in the said Province," and for the better execution of this Commission a suitable place or places of sitting are to be chosen, the said power and authority to continue during the Lord Lieutenant's will and pleasure.

Bartholomew Stacpole [Recorder of Limerick], to Ormond.

1650, August 18. Limerick.—May it please your Excellency, I have according your orders repaired hither with all the expedition possible, and being forced to press horses for the carriage of the quantity of ammunition desired by your Excellency to be sent to Clare, and they being ready to part hence, a post came unto me informing me of the enemy's endeavours to force the passage of Killaloe, and earnestly pressing a present supply of ammunition I was necessitated to send thither some of those horses designed for Clare, so as for the present I send thither only 12 barrels of powder and 600 weight of match. There was 400 weight of

powder and 500 weight of match sent to Killaloe ; the remainder shall be sent wherever your Excellency will direct. In this I received no opposition, nor do I think I shall in any the like affair, the people here earnestly desiring the forwardness of that prince.

Elizabeth Butler to Ormond.

1650, August 18. Portumna.—The distractions of these times compel me thus to presume to trouble your Excellency, earnestly imploring your charitable consideration of my distressed and destitute condition, being left in the poor condition of widowhood and daily enforced by the incursion of the enemy to fly from my habitation. My humble and earnest request to your Lordship is that you would be pleased to grant the reasonable request of the enclosed petition, for without your Excellency do commiserate my misery, I am left destitute of all hope of relief, having no other unto whom I may address my grievance. This being all, I humbly crave your Excellency's pardon for this my necessitated boldness.

Patrick Archer to Ormond.

1650, August 22. Galway.—That the same day that I departed Ennis at my coming hither, passing through Macherry Chrossyne, I was told that six barrels of powder passed that place that day, which was to be at Quinn, or beyond it, that night, and ere yesternight eight barrels more of powder departed hence for Limerick by the carriage that came thence. And this is all the powder that departed hence since I came from Clare as I understand, but there is good store of carriage come to this town this day, and I am sure a parcel of powder and match will go along with them, for I saw the match ready this day, a pretty quantity. But as far as I find out there are not above 8, or 10, or 12 barrels of powder, the most that goes with any carriage together to Limerick in all. There are 45 or 50 casks aboard the ship still of powder that are not nor will not be discharged before it be all landed in Kilcolgan the latter end of this week or the next week at farthest, and is to be sent for Limerick, which belongs all to one man. Therefore my only advice unto your Excellency is to send one out of hand a trusty man to Quin, and let him watch there, where he shall be sure to hit upon all the powder that goes after one another. If Mr. John McNye Marra [Macnamara] undertakes to do it from time to time, he is a good warrant to do it, but ye have need to look very well to it in time, for all the powder here that the merchants has of Limerick, they will send all away after one another this fortnight to come, for they are resolved to leave none here at all. But when at all times that you hit upon any of the said powder at Quin or in the way, you must allege that they are to buy all, and to pay ready money for the said powder, and to send order to the [*obliterated*] merchant to come thither and receive moneys for all. Otherwise

when the merchants here understand that any of their said powder is taken or kept by the way, then none of the merchants will venture none of their powder by land at all, nor of any other ammunition, nor send any by any carriage at all. They will rather leave all here still. I delivered your Excellency's letters to Mr. Bodkin and to Mr. Lynch to receive the 500*l.* worth of powder and match of them according your Excellency's order unto me, and I see there is no expectation of it at all of a groat's worth of it. I kept the messenger these two days for their answer or letter as they told me they would write, but now their absolute answer is that they will give no ammunition at all and that they are sorry they ever meddled with it, and now they would not as much as confess that they agreed for it at all, for fear to be plundered or pillaged here as Mr. Bodkin told me; so that I see that your Excellency and my lord of Clanricarde must reduce these people some way or other in time—otherwise never expect payment. I told your Excellency of this several times, and wrote to you and yet no course was taken. You see what a mischief particular members does now in Corporations in seducing the people, when there is no course taken in hand to remedy it. The fifty barrels of powder here in one man's hands, he offered them unto me at 6*l.* per cwt., and no less ready moneys. Tell Mr. Walsh and Mr. McNyeMarra, let them pay but my 175*l.* that remains due upon their receiver to Mr. Stritch there to my order and send me word by this post that the moneys is paid and I'll go presently in hand with the merchant here and agree with him for the whole, and will reserve it only for the use of the public, and will send it where they bid me, for fear they shall not get any in time, when they want it; for if it goes over to Limerick I doubt me whether ye may have any or not in time of necessity. Do but move this much unto them; and if they will do it in time, let me hear by this post from them. The news of England is most certain, and of the great distractions there, for I have it confirmed now unto me by a very sure way. Though we are much distracted and disunited here in Ireland, yet I'll assure your Excellency they are much more distracted and disunited in England, thanks be to God for it.

The Scotch have burned and wasted all the castles, towns and holts for the matter of forty mile up in Scotland and above Edinborough, and burned and took up all the corn there and drove away all their cattle to prevent Cromwell's coming thither, to have him diffurnished with any kind of provision, whereupon Cromwell marched towards those borders being 1,300 strong, and at night time a good party of his army revolted and ran away from him and came unaware upon that army again with a party of His Majesty's Army, and beat up their quarters, and defeated them and routed them all. Upon this Cromwell goes up to the Parliament, and every shire in England made up a 1,000 foot and a 100 horse for him which came to fifty thousand foot and 5,000 horse, and going towards His Majesty's Army, His Majesty being then thirty thousand strong in the field, this last news is that all his

great army revolted against the Parliament of England for the most part. So that now I trust in God that all England will be very soon reduced to their former obedience to His Majesty. And I hope these tyrants with us in Ireland will then fall and vanish of themselves soon after. Do but keep the passage of the Shanninge [Shannon] now these two months to come and you will tire them out, for all their aim is to get over the Shanninge to put ye all in a distraction. It is very certain that the enemies were beaten now lately at Charlemont by Sir Phylimin [O'Neill]; and sadly Coote and other commanders taken and a second relief gone in to it. I saw the quarter made in Waterford and I see there is no quarter made for me, nor for any of them that are absent, for all our goods there, so that all is lost. I lose above 3,000*l.* worth of goods there, believe it, but I hope to see the time shortly to come about, and to make them that made the quarter and that counterfeit knave and traitor Sir John Walsh pay for it, if all those goods of mine be lost, and his and all their goods being saved, for my house paid above 3*l.* a week contribution I hear during all the siege and the time past since I came away. With my best wishes and respects ever attend your Excellency who remains your Excellency's faithful and real friend and humble servant, Patrick Archer.

[*Postscript.*]—I'll wait on your Excellency at Loghreagh as you bid me.

Bartholomew Stacpole and Geo. Comyn to Ormond.

1650, August 27. Limerick.—May it please your Excellency, The enemy's resolution of continuing about Castletroy and their hourly increase makes us trouble your Excellency with acquainting you that there is no powder left here to supply that place nor any other post about the Shannon, we being hourly cried upon from all parts for ammunition, and the places in danger to be lost for want thereof. We have with much difficulty got two barrels of powder from the merchants here, upon our private judgments, we being engaged already unto them in two barrels more for the powder taken by your Excellency's order from them, which brings such a prejudice upon us as we cannot have any the least credit with them, being clearly destitute of any money to buy it. And though there were four barrels of powder sent by us to Killaloe upon the enemy's last attempt upon that passage, and six barrels more stayed by Colonel Wogan at Sixmilebridge sent to that place or Downassy [Doonass' Roads] by your Excellency's order, yet we find by the inclosed letter of Captain MacEnerny that that place is disfurnished, neither do we know whom to call for any account of that powder, we having received no notice of your Excellency unto whom that powder was intrusted. The want of bullets and match is as great here as that of powder. And if we had not made shift to borrow some from the Mayor of this city, we had been utterly disabled to provide Castletroy with any. We are therefore humbly of opinion that if your Excellency will not cause these wants to be timely supplied, that that place and the passages of the river will be soon lost. Major General

Hugh O'Neill sent orders for the party in that county to march hither to the relief of this place who are not yet come nor anything heard from them. If there be not a little more life put by your Excellency's authority in the exigency of this affair, that county will be lost and consequently that we [shall] have less of the kingdom, which we humbly submit to your Excellency's better judgment.

Sir George Hamilton to Ormond.

1650, November 21. Loghreagh.—Your letter and authority there enclosed by Colonel Trafford I received, but as to the money there is no part of it as yet come in, though my Lord Marquis Clanricarde tells me by the end of this week he assuredly expects the whole, but how much it is I know not. Sure I am he is very earnest to have it brought in and very impatient that you are so long without it. There is no hope of getting any gold upon any terms in this place; so as Galway is the only place like to be furnished in.

Sir George Hamilton to Captain James Goghe [Gough].

1650, December 6. Kilcolgan.—I have not received any letter from you since your setting to sea from this kingdom though by Captain Philip Roche I understand as also by another young man that left you in Jaerssie [Jersey] that as you had the good fortune with the frigate to take a very rich prize soon after your going abroad with her so it was your misfortune, as they say, to lose her in France, she being seized on by the governor of that place or port in which you brought her as being no prize, by which we are not only sufferers in so great a loss but rendered unable to set to sea for a new adventure; and all this by the injustice as I understand of the proceedings of that governor of whom no right is as yet procured, by which I am totally ruined, having no other stock of substance left me than what was there adventured in setting forth that frigate which I put chiefly in your charge and trust; and now that his Excellency the Lord Marquis of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is going to France I have intreated him to interpose himself in what may conduce to the recovery of what has been so lost and to sue for remedy thereof and satisfaction, as also to dispose of the frigate for the future, and have to that purpose prevailed with his Excellency to accept of a power from me. And this being the only best way I could think of I have desired he may call on you and Captain Ketine [Keating], captain of the frigate, for an account and perfect information and proof of the whole progress of the voyage and of the loss of that prize so forcibly taken from us, and be by you informed which way to proceed therein, as also how most advantageously to proceed for setting out or disposing of the frigate for the future. I therefore desire you by all means both for your own interest and mine to apply yourself speedily and fully to his Excellency the

Lord Lieutenant, whose assistance will not be wanting very effectually, both for recovering of what is recoverable and enabling the frigate to set again to sea, and in all that concerns the same his orders is totally to be observed. What I here write to you is also to Captaine Ketine, and I desire to hear frequently from you both at large of all business.

Nicholas Bodkin to Sir George Hamilton.

1650, December 8. Galway.—The inclosed acknowledgement I have given my Lord Lieutenant, having received his Excellency's acquittance for the sum containing in the same, which he gave me for no other end but for to save me from being questioned for the said sum until you should hear further from his Excellency, or I receive the whole benefit of our bargain for the customs of this port according our articles (which he left in your hands), and in the meantime his Excellency left me at liberty to make all use of his acquittance for to save me from being troubled by the public (that he well knows would be very able and willing to do me all injury for bringing that bargain of the customs to pass for my Lord and for my other constant service to his Excellency). Therefore, good Sir, I make it my humble request unto you that you will let nobody know of my said acknowledgement until as aforesaid, and that your worship as the nearest I know in this country to my said Lord will look upon me as a very true and faithful servant to my Lord and one that hath a special desire to prove myself also upon all occasions.

Colonel Sutton will deliver you my said acknowledgement sealed under cover from my Lord.

[Endorsed:—From Mr. Bodkin about an acquittance of 144*l.* in his hands etc. and the acknowledgement under his hand that it is in trust notwithstanding.]

Marcus Browne and Ar: Lynch to Sir George Hamilton.

1650, December 26. Galway.—Your letter to Mr. Bodkin we have perused and for answer we say that the chiefest cause of our dealing in the customs of this town was in order to serve and furnish his Excellency's then pressing occasions for money, and that accordingly we paid him all that we have undertaken except four hundred and thirty six pounds sterling in powder and match, as may appear by his Excellency's acquittance now produced to the bearer, your man. We also say that we never received one penny customs as yet, notwithstanding a great deal of goods hath been shipped here perforce by the captain of the young men and others, which ever since dared us out of our said bargain and our countenance amongst the people, which is all we yet got by being brought by the said Mr. Bodkin into the said bargain of the customs, whereof we made timely complaint to his Excellency and brought the said captain of the young men and the rest before his

Excellency at Tyrellane, but no redress nor correction yet done, and that is the cause that my lord Lieutenant himself was contented not to put us to any more payment until the benefit of our articles in that behalf were first made good to us. Yet we will according to your commands, wait on you there the 15th of the next month as well to produce our said acquittances and account for what we paid, and our said articles, as also to show good cause and reasons for not paying any more money for that uncertain bargain, but to have full restitution of as much as we already paid and laid out.

[Enclosure.] Nicholas Bodkin to Sir George Hamilton.

I have not much to add to this letter but that I have received your letter per your man, and have procured my fellow farmers to promise for to wait on you the 15th of the next and will be there then myself where we will satisfy by words or deeds what is expected by your worship from my said fellow farmers.

Sir George Radcliffe to Ormond.

1651, January [15-]25. Hague.—I am very much obliged to you for the honour of your letter from Caen, and I am heartily glad for your safe arrival. For though your leaving Ireland is an argument that all things there are not as they might be wished, yet the preservation of your person for better times, and the great assistance which the Duke of York may expect from your company with him, do in some sort recompense what is amiss in Ireland. . . . . .

John Bramhall Bishop of Derry to Ormond.

1651, February [4-]14. Antwerp.—Here is no news worthy to be imparted more than that which you know there. The States do not much yet. The two princesses agree not well. I pray God the young prince suffer not by that means. I have given order for the return of a thousand livres to your Excellency to Paris. If it be not done upon that letter, Mr. Parker is going thither who shall see it effected. I have only had a letter from him of his safe arrival, but have not yet received the honour of yours by him. I have traced Captain Plunkett. He is not in the Barbados, but in a French island called Gardeloupe, not far from St. Christopher's, where he hath a good plantation and two frigates that go to sea, but your ship is sold. It will be no difficult matter for you to procure from the Queen Regent and Council an order to the Governor to see him secured until you be satisfied and my lord of Inchiquin, both for your ship and your share. Be pleased to direct your letters for me to Mr. William Lowthers, English merchant at Rotterdam. So God bless us.

Endorsed:—Through the hands of your Excellency's most humbly devoted servant, Richard Brown.

Marquis of Clanricarde to Her Majesty the Queen.

1650[-1], February 22. Loghreagh.—Madam, Foreseeing how fatal it may be to the quiet of this kingdom, if God shall be pleased at any time to free it from the power of His Majesty's enemies, to have bishops nominated at Rome for the vacant sees in Ireland, or recommended from hence by the subscriptions of a multitude, or the sometime partial votes of prelates, as hath been the custom for several years past, I have made bold humbly to desire your Majesty would be pleased by your letters to move his Holiness to suspend at present all pretensions to any bishoprics in Ireland, except upon extraordinary merit and by your Majesty's special recommendation, three parts of this kingdom being either dispeopled or in the hands of the enemy, that so we may be both eased of an unnecessary burden and ways left for rewarding those of the clergy who shall be found industrious in keeping the people united in the ways of His Majesty's service; and that your Majesty may timely consider of apt and faithful hands to whom the presentation to vacant bishoprics and other ecclesiastical dignities in this kingdom for the future shall be entrusted, and of the manner how such persons shall be authorized, which as the principal means to preserve unity and obedience to His Majesty's authority and without which no long continued peace or quietness in this kingdom can be expected, is humbly offered unto your Majesty's consideration by your Majesty's most humble faithful and obedient servant.

Endorsed:—A copy of my letter to the Queen's majesty the 22nd of Feb. 1650.

Theobald, Viscount Taaffe* to the Queen.

1651, [February ?] n.d.—May it please your Majesty; I had the honour of receiving a letter from His Majesty by Mr. Rainsford wherein he commands me to apply myself to your Majesty for whatsoever concerns the Catholics of Ireland, which I shall most willingly obey. I have by several letters acquainted your Majesty with the assistance procured from the Duke of Lorraine; the grounds whereupon he afforded it was to have a considerable seaport in Ireland put into his hands for caution of repayment of such moneys as he should lay out upon request of the Catholics, to whom he has employed an agent [the Abbot of St. Catherine] with commission to assure them of his assistance if secured of satisfaction. It is possible the Irish may make some difficulty in giving him the possession of any of their towns, not knowing how consonant it might be with His Majesty's pleasure, which doubt, Mr. Rainsford informs me, your Majesty may resolve; having commission in that particular, I have been willing during my Lord of Ormond's being in Ireland, by whose commands I came from thence, to negotiate for the service of my country, but now I have no commission for it, so as being not able to act anything by authority, I shall omit engaging myself in so important an affair further than to endeavour

*Afterwards first Earl of Carlingford.

that the Duke of Lorraine may receive security for the money already laid out by him and preserve a disposition in him to advance His Majesty's service in that kingdom. If by your Majesty I may be thought capable of anything else, your pleasure shall be absolute as to the government of the will and actions of your most dutiful and obedient humble servant.

Endorsed:—Copy of my Lord Taaffe's letter to the Queen 1651.

Ormond to Lord Taaffe.

1650-1, March 13. Caen.—I had given you an answer to your letter of the 24th of February the same day I received it, but that I supposed this post day would have given me some further knowledge of that particular wherein my Lord of Inchiquin undertook to speak with the Duke of York, but missing that, I have nothing to advise in that point, the fitness of making the overture being past consideration and the business being placed where it cannot want those deliberations requisite in a matter of such importance; only this out of the friendship you justly presume from me I advise, that if anything be further done in it, you lose no time in freely acquainting the Queen with the part you have had in it, and the motives inducing you to it, which will come better from yourself than any other that may inform her of it. I may almost say the same thing touching the business of Ireland and the Duke of Lorraine, wherein for aught appearing to me, there is nothing done that were to be wished undone, and for what remains to produce new and further supplies is left to the Agreement that shall be made with his agent by my Lord of Clanricarde assisted by such as the late General Assembly have appointed, who as they are best judges of their own condition, so they have free liberty from His Majesty in case of high necessity to endeavour their own preservation even by receiving conditions from the Rebels, the which must be more contrary to his interest than to receive help from any other to resist them almost upon any terms. Besides in this you have made your application where the king hath commanded you, and so without new commands you are fairly quit of the matter, and our friends in Ireland are by 5,000*l.* beforehand with His Highness. I must acknowledge your Lordship's kindness in the thought you had concerning my son, but till the overture touching the Duke of York be laid aside or pursued, your Lordship may please to let it rest as it is. I should be glad to know in what state your Lordship is for your particular, being very much concerned in it, how incapable soever I am in contributing to the amendment of it.

Endorsed:—The copy of the Lord Lieutenant's to the Lord Taaffe the 13th of March 1650, received from Sir Nicholas Plunkett and Mr. Geoffry Browne the 7th of October 1651.

[Printed in the *Clanricarde Memoirs.*]

ANONYMOUS LETTER.

1650[-1], March 21. London.—Knowing you to be no declared enemy of this Commonwealth, I shall venture to tell you here are great plots discovered, for having intercepted one Berkenhead* (brother to Aulicus I hear) as he was going from the King of Scots to the Isle of Man, about him was found a journal of all his negotiations and instructions to every particular person, by which discovery and confession of the party himself, they have seized on divers persons, but Mr. Cooke (secretary Cooke's son) very dexterously made an escape, for being brought to White Hall afore the Council of State, who upon his first examination commanded him to withdraw, while they were drawing up a warrant for the committing him close prisoner, and in this interim there coming up to the outward room the German Count, who is also apprehended, which diverted from him the eyes of his keeper, and the rest of the company, so that straight he slipped down and ran quite away, which troubles our Governors very much, for they say he was the person who was to give the word for all these risings.† The Count I believe they have nothing against, but as he hath ranted against them afore his servants, who are his accusers, but here is one Shittleworth a Lancashire Presbyterian Colonel committed to the Tower by the discovery of Berkenhead, and Ashurst, Booth and divers others are sent to be apprehended in the country. Truly the discovery of the plot is looked on as a great deliverance, for undoubtedly it was laid very home, nor do some of our wise ones think themselves quite freed yet; but to prevent the worst, Colonel Harrison is to go from hence Monday next, there being already marched what forces possibly can be spared from these parts, which with those they shall join in Lancashire are supposed will amount to some 3,000 horse and foot. Here is a rumour this morning as if Massey should have attempted to come into England in two places, while another party of the Scots did face some English forces on this side Stirling, where some little fight and loss there hath been, though nothing of so great consideration as the Cavaliers report, but Massey and they are both retreated back, and that which frightens most here is, that they say the King is very strong, and resolved to advance on this side Stirling to take the advantage of General Cromwell's being ill, who is in a very weak condition, which it is supposed may dishearten the English soldiery very much. Ireland also is but in a very deplorable condition, the sickness increasing very much, and the Irish numerous in the field, but the Lord Deputy Ireton, who hath lain still a great while, with the recruits that shall be sent him we believe the next month, will be able to take the field and make himself again master of that part of Ireland which was conquered the last summer, which is all can be expected, our troubles at home rising so very fast.

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* Isaac Berkenhead, a Royalist agent, arrested. Aulicus is John Berkenhead, editor of the Royalist newspaper, *Mercurius Aulicus*.

† Cooke was subsequently re-captured. *See* Cal. State Papers, 1651.

JOHN BRAMHALL, Bishop of Derry, to ORMOND.[5]

1651, [March 28-]April 7.—Upon my return to Rotterdam I have received yours of March 16. As their moneys at Dunkirk came short of other moneys twenty-eight in the hundred, so commonly their words overreach more. Howsoever I have procured a thousand guelders, Hollands money, to be returned you by bill of exchange this next post by Mr. Cowak [*or* Quack] according to my Lady's former appointment. I ask him how the exchange goes between this place and Caen and he tells me it will be about 53 for the crown, which will make of your French money in livres turnois at Caen about 1,130 livres. I have intreated Mr. Lowther to send you Mr. Cowak's receipt whereupon it will be paid immediately there, and a note what the exchange is. If things had been in so good a condition as they were about two years since I might have been able to have done you better service. We expect Mr. Fanshaw here every day, by whom I writ to his Majesty about this business. Here is the most glorious embassy that ever came from a republic. They are vilified by the people, affronted by the French, courted but delayed by the States, and will be until they see what will become of the king's affairs. In the meantime they may clap up an accord for free trade. At the English house here which is the cheapest place in Holland as paying no excise they spent in four days above 400 pounds. And to the dishonour of the saints one of them lost his beads in his bed. If Captain Plunkett had meant honestly, he might have sent to my lady an hundred times ere this. I rather think he chose that place to lurk in. St. Malo's is the likeliest place to receive information of him. My lord of Inchiquin since his release from his arrest is gone to Antwerp. At his return I shall confer with him about it. He did incline to send one. All happiness attend your Lordship and all yours.

JOHN BRAMHALL, Bishop of Derry, to ORMOND.

1651, April [16-]26. Hague.—I returned you hence a fortnight since a thousand guelders Hollands money for which you are to receive at Rouen 1,130 livres turnois. What advantage you have thence to Caen you may better inform yourself upon the place. When the great meeting was at Brussels about your Commissions I proffered them for 5,000 guelders by the year. Then the proposition was slighted, now they listen to it and proffer 4,000, and I believe will come up to 5,000 which was the sum demanded for France and Flanders. The world is so full of deceit, and people are so backward to pay money that my humble advice is that you compound with them upon the best terms you can make, and if your Lordship be pleased to authorize me, I shall endeavour to make you a good accord and get you good security. Things may so fall out that some benefit may be raised elsewhere.

[5] Bramhall acted as the Royalist prize agent.

I wish you had acquainted me that a moiety of Captain Brett's ship was yours. He should neither have sailed under another commission than yours, nor have hazarded the loss of her as now he hath. I have written effectually about it to all my friends there and at Mr. Parker's* return thence your Lordship shall know more.

Captain Cary who sails now by another commission pretends that he hath paid all his tenths in Ireland for prizes brought into Flanders and other places. I am confident it is a mean evasion, for he produceth no acquittance. I beseech you send a testimony of the contrary, and I will endeavour to make him do what he ought. The States here do what they can to protect the Ambassadors; but the people are generally disaffected to them. Many affronts have been offered to them. In one of them was Colonel Butler's boy and hath suffered for it. He is yet in prison. The *kirmess* here is an unruly time. The Parliament is risen in Scotland, have named a committee of seventy-five, all except three or four of undoubted faith and a council of war. The Chancellor is out, Warriston Steward and Cheesely excommunicated and declared incapable to bear office. Middleton† hath hanged up three for opposing the levies. So God bless us. Yours Excellence's most faithful servant,

JOH: DERENSIS.

Addressed:—A son Excellence Monsieur le Marquis d' Ormond a Caen.

[ORMOND] to LORD INCHIQUIN.

[1651, May.‡]—Your letter of the 12 of April came not to my hands till the eighth of this month, so that by computing the time of eighteen days prefixed by your letter for your stay I despair this can overtake you unless at your journey's end whither this bearer is bound. Out of your letter all I can gather is that you esteem the business worth your journey, but what is proposed or accepted by the Duke of Lorraine I know not nor shall not enquire into without I find a disposition in the Duke of York to inform me in it. There is an allowance of 4,000 pistoles a year agreed on for his Highness Royal, and our Queen hath sent for him, but he is not expected till about a month hence. There is likewise some kind of invitation from the Queen Regent to Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice which as is supposed will bring them to Paris by that time. With the Duke I presume the Attorney will come and I purpose to go to kiss His Highness hand, but if I find him fixed in his resolution to be governed by Prince Rupert, I shall rather make use of the visible excuse I have for want of support to withdraw myself than to countenance or in vain contradict such determinations as agree not with my

* Probably Lord Hatton is intended. He was known by this pseudonym in his Royalist correspondence during his exile. *See* the Nicholas Papers.

† General John Middleton, afterwards Earl of Middleton.

‡ For date, see (*inter alia*) Nicholas' letter to Ormond of May 14-24, 1651; *Ormonde Letters.*

reason, which I may the better do that there appears not to me that I can remember any command from His Majesty for my attendance upon His Highness. I confess I shall have much diffidence in any counsels or actions governed by any that reject advices barely upon dislike of those that give them, and that shall fortify their own counsels more by violence than reason, but how to get Prince Rupert excluded considering the King's affection to him (his relation to His Majesty in blood, and his constant serving him) I know not, nor shall I go about it, having nothing to object against him but general dislikes, and that of many that are not totally free themselves. This if it be necessary must be the work of some united body or of His Majesty's own prudence upon observation of what tends to his service, which latter I could wish the way, for to make use of the former though to a good end and upon just grounds is so dangerous that it can only be justified by necessity and by a purpose to make use of an ill custom grown too strong for us, only to abolish itself in the end. By the Duke of York's cold silence when you mentioned my opinion in the main business I guess I am rendered suspected to him as one gained to the Queen and my Lord Jermyn, and for that reason I would have no such command from the King interesting me in His Highness' affairs as should seem sought by me to pin myself upon him, for as I am most clear from an itch to be meddling and from the faction of siding with parties, so I would be thought to aim at serving the King honestly and plainly without crotchets or lies. By a letter of the 29 of April from my Lord Taaffe, I find he believes the Duke of Lorraine real and liberal in his intention if His Majesty's consent be obtained, wherein yet I find your Lordship not fully satisfied. I presume care is and will be taken that no prejudice arise to His Majesty from the treaty if it fail of an award, and then I for my part am out I fear of so remote a danger as any that may happen after Ireland is recovered, which I should think better ventured than that the present advantage of so great a diversion to the rebels should be lost or delayed. I presume you went furnished with answers to this and all other incident obvious objections. I shall therefore offer no reflections of mine upon a subject so important and known to me only in the general proposition, which may be varied to good or bad by a multitude of circumstances in the thing itself and in the consistence or incompatibility of it with other designs.

The course taken by my wife falls out to be just the same you advise, we have yet heard nothing touching it. Take the pains I pray to let His Majesty know the inducements and scope of that business that it be not mistaken by him, and say something of the impossibility of making anything out of it in present, lest a contrary belief should hinder me of any bounty His Majesty might otherwise intend me. Your care of my supply can only for the present be answered by the great care I am in for your safety, and my wishes that your voyage, your business, and your person may be safe and prosperous.

Endorsed [*wrongly in point of date*]:—8 Martii, 1652. Copy of my letter to my Lord of Inchiquin.

Ormond to Sir George Radcliffe.

1651, [May 29-]June 8. Caen.—I am most glad my purposes towards his Highness Royal (which are and shall always be full of humble affection and duty to his person and interest) are so understood. I hope to give proofs of my zeal to his service beyond what I am apt to brag of. I have not of late heard anything I can depend on from Paris, touching the Duke of York; by the last I had I did not find provision was made for him either in the proportion or with the certainty I wish. I presume whatever is done in it His Highness knows immediately from the Queen and that she also is by him informed with how little honour, satisfaction, or perhaps safety he can stay longer where execrable rebels are honoured as the ministers of a lawful state. I hear some letters are lately come out of Scotland, I suppose some may be from Mr. Fanshaw, upon whose judgment of things there I should as much depend as upon any man's. If you come into France I shall be glad it may be where I may have the contentment of your conversation. I am as unfitted for Court attendance as you can be weary of it. I remain, your affectionate humble servant, Ormond.

John Bramhall Bishop of Derry to Ormond.

1651, June [14-]24. Brussels.—Yesterday I returned from Bruges. Since I came to this town I can meet with no man, though I have been about it both last night and this morning to have given you a further account. Our cause is most just, but all the advantages on the other side—states, ambassadors, Hollanders, Zealanders, Antwerpians, and, which many times works more than all these, present money, which weighs more for the most part than promises. Hideous things have been dispersed abroad, that they had two commissions, that they had entered into a conspiracy to rob the subjects of the Catholic king. And this by such men as made me to stagger. But I have sifted it and find it to be most abominably false. We disclaim favour or pardon, and petition for justice in it. The only real pretexts which they have are that the captains are French and the greater part of the mariners French. I perceive all things have been carried here by courtship, I shall change that soft way into another by advocates and the language of the law of nations. I brought some money with me for my voyage which will serve to fee them though not to satisfy others. I am still hopeful because I know no law to the contrary. I shall omit no occasion to inform your excellence how things pass.

Queen Henrietta Maria to [the Commissioners employed to the Duke of Lorraine].

1651, [June 21-]July 1. Paris.—Henriete Marie R. Trusty and well beloved we greet you well; we have received yours of the

19th of June by the Lord Taaffe, and having also understood from him more particularly the state of Ireland and of the propositions now on foot for the support of those affairs, we shall assure you that nothing shall be wanting on our part to procure those supplies, which the condition of things there renders so necessary. And we pray God they may be so hastened and be of such consideration as that the present exigence of that kingdom may be relieved, which none can more desire than we do, nor esteem more importance unto the good of the King's affairs. We have entreated my Lord Taaffe to give you a more particular account of our sense, and of all that hath passed in this matter since his being here, remitting you to him. We pray God to prosper your good endeavours and to have you in His protection. From Paris this 1st July, 1651.

Endorsed:—A copy of the Queen's letter to us, received from Sir N. Plunkett and Mr. Jeffry Browne the 7th of October.

[Printed in the *Clanricarde Memoirs.*]

Queen Henrietta Maria to the Commissioners employed by Lord Clanricarde to the Duke of Lorraine.*

[1651, June or July.]—1. To approve of what hath been done in Ireland by my Lord of Clanricarde in the Treaty with the Duke of Lorraine's Minister.

2. To signify to the agents of Sir Nicholas Plunkett and Mr. Browne Her Majesty's sense of the sad condition of His Majesty's affairs and of the people of Ireland, and to profess her readiness to lay hold on all occasions that may redeem them from the distress they are in; particularly her readiness to give the Duke of Lorraine all the encouragement in her power to proceed in sending relief thither for the ends proposed by them. That therefore she desires them by virtue of their commission to know what it is that the Duke expects from her in that particular; that if it be what may consist with His Majesty's honour, the interest of his crown, and may be done without apparent danger to his person, or interruption to his affairs elsewhere, she will be wanting in nothing that may proceed from her tending to the preservation of that people in their obedience to His Majesty and in prosperity to themselves. But she is confident that the Duke of Lorraine really intends what he professes, and will therefore propose nothing that may derogate from His Majesty in honour or interest, as she conceives some of his propositions made by the Duke's Minister apparently do, and were therefore with much resentment rejected by the Marquis of Clanricarde, who being a person entrusted in the cause of religion and concerned in fortune and alliance in Ireland, she would not willingly appear to come short of him in care of or affection to the King's rights and reputation.

3. That if notwithstanding all their endeavours to moderate those particulars they find them insisted on, she knows no power

* This paper is not catalogued in List of Documents in Report IV. App.; but has been printed in 14th Report Pt. VII. *p.* 99.

deputed by his Majesty to make such an agreement, and that in such case of so high and unusual a proposition, she knows no good expedient but to despatch an express to the King to give him full information of it, and of the state of Ireland as it is represented from my Lord of Clanricarde and to expect his pleasure.

Endorsed :—A copy of her Majesty's Answer to the Commissioners employed by the Lord of Clanricarde to the Duke of Lorraine, sent by the Lord Taaffe, 1651.

Warrant of James Duke of York for 5,000 guelders to be paid yearly to the Marquis of Ormond.

1651, July [9-]19.—These are to will and require you that you pay unto the right honorable James Lord Marquis of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant General under his Majesty of the kingdom of Ireland, the sum of five thousand guelders flemish yearly out of the first profits arising from our tenths in the ports of Dunkirk, Normandy, Picardy, and meaning that this our warrant take place immediately from the date of it, for which said five thousand guelders flemish this together with an acquittance under the said Lord Marquis of Ormond's hand shall be your sufficient discharge. Given at Paris this 19th of July 1651. James

To Mr. Ed: Windham, Esqre., Receiver of our tenths in the Ports of Dunkerke, Normandy, Picardy.

By his R.H. command,
Hen. Bennett.

Endorsed :—A copy of the Duke of York's warrant for 5,000 guelders per annum out of the tenths of prizes, &c.

Nicholas French, Bishop of Ferns to the Agents with the Duke of Lorraine.*

[1651, July 10-20. Brussels.]—I do with all sincerity offer mine own opinion what is to be done by you in this exigent (which is) to the end the agreement you are making with his Highness the Duke of Lorraine become profitable to the nation and acceptable in the eyes of God; that you will immediately with humble hearts make a submission unto his Holiness in the name of the nation and beg the Apostolical benediction, that the light of wisdom, the spirit of fortitude, virtue, grace, success and those blessings of God we at one time enjoyed may return again to us; the necessity of doing this is the greater that the person from whom you come with authority is for several causes excommunicated *a jure et homine*, and is at Rome accounted a great contemner of the authority and dignity of Churchmen, and persecutor of my Lord Nuncio and some Bishops; some of his own letters came fair for the proof hereof; you may be pleased to call to mind that he (though much and often moved thereunto) never joined with the confederate Catholics until he found the opportunity of bearing down the Pope's Nuncio, and had the Lord of Inchiquin (who

* *See* Lord Taaffe's letter at *p.* 209 below.

not long before dyed his hands in the blood of Priests and innocent souls in the church or Rock of St. Patrick in Cashel) to close with him in society of army. The nation hath now no cause of joy in that conjunction of those two stars. Do you think God will prosper a contract grounded upon the authority of such a man (if some other way be not found of reconciling him to us). That therefore what is profane may be made holy and what is rotten sound, say in the name of the nation with the prodigal child *Surgam et ibo ad patrem et dicam ei, Pater peccavi in cœlum et coram te*, and even immediately go to his Holiness' Internuncio in this city to make this happy submission, *Quia nescit tarda molimina Spiritus Sancti gratia.* This being done go on cheerfully with your contract with this most Catholic Prince, who, did he rightly know the business (without such submission) would never enter upon a bargain to preserve or rather restore holy religion in a Kingdom with agents bringing their authority from a withered accursed hand, and God will send His angels of strength and light before that people, at least many of them who are lying in darkness and shackled with the irons of excommunication.

Endorsed :—A copy of a letter from the Bishop of Ferns to the Agents with the Duke of Lorraine concerning the Lord Marquis of Clanricarde.

Probably enclosed in Taaffe's letter of August 10.

[Printed in the *Clanricarde Memoirs* and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana.* A good abstract of the letter in Borlase's *History of the Irish Rebellion* (p. 350) which supplies the date.]

Agreement* between the Duke of Lorraine and Lord Viscount Taaffe, Sir Nicholas Plunkett and Geoffry Browne, Esqre.

1651, July [12-] 22.—Articles of agreement passed betwixt his Highness Charles the 4th by the grace of God, Duke of Lorraine, and Theobald Lord Viscount Taaffe, Nicholas Plunkett, knight, and Geoffry Browne, Esqre. deputed and authorized for and in the behalf of the people and kingdom of Ireland.

His Highness the Duke of Lorraine shall be received, accepted of, and publicly held for the true and royal Protector of Ireland (which shall also pass to his heirs and successors) all power and authority of governing the kingdom, and all titles lawfully belonging to a royal Protector to be conferred on him, according the conditions to be specially expressed in the subsequent articles.

1. First whereas in this treaty the cause of religion is chiefly concerned it did seem just and fit to the parties so agreeing to begin the whole affair by imploring his Holiness' benediction and fatherly help and aid, which aid as they hope will not be wanting unto them in spiritual or in temporal affairs, so they protest that they will most constantly persevere in the perpetual obedience and faith of the see apostolic and his Holiness.

* This agreement has been printed in the Clanricarde Memoirs, but there are some differences of expression in the present version. Also printed, but with many variations, in Borlase's *History of the Irish Rebellion*, and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana.*

2. As to he cause of protection to be undertaken by his Highness, when it shall come to that pass that he shall join his forces' aid as much as in him lieth in prosecuting by war the king of Great Britain his enemies, so far it is from his intention to diminish any of the King's right in Ireland, that rather he would have it known and attested that after Religion and the kingdom are restored to their due state he is ready to resign all authority unto his Majesty, the cost and expenses made for this end being first paid and satisfied.

3. To the end that things may come to this pass, the obedience and fidelity of the people and kingdom shall be given unto him exempted and freed from the superiority of any other whosoever, as his Highness will not be wanting for his part to expel from thence heretics, traitors to king and religion, and to recover and defend the interest of the loyal subjects of the said Kingdom.

4. The chief command of the militia in the same kingdom, as well for the present as future time, the choosing of the Militia, and other the means and ways of managing the wars shall be directed by the sole person of his Highness, and at his beck and command, or by some other Roman Catholic whom he shall please to substitute to supply his place, all others being excluded.

5. It is also foreseen and provided of all sides, that his Highness doth not induce or bring into the kingdom, cities and places intrusted to him for caution any new thing contrary to the securities, privileges, immunities, proprieties, goods, lands, estates, or to the established laws of the kingdom, but shall preserve whole and entire the use and benefit of all of them unto the faithful subjects of the kingdom, reserving notwithstanding to himself the authority and power of applying remedy if anything hereafter fall out in detriment of the public good.

6. As concerning the exercise of Judicature and Administration of Civil affairs, it is agreed upon that all shall proceed according to the laws of the kingdom and politic form appointed by his Majesty's Governor or Parliament without innovation.

7. The self-same course of holding Parliaments which hitherto have been, shall be observed, unless by occasion of complaints concerning the government, or for some urgent affairs, an extraordinary course must be used, in which occasion as the ancient laws of the kingdom require, the summoning of the aforesaid Parliament shall be in the power of his Highness.

8. When it shall please God to grant this happy desired success unto Religion and his Highness' Armies in this kingdom, if it shall so seem fit unto the Parliament that helps and aids be afforded unto his Majesty against his rebellious enemies in other kingdoms his Highness is even now most readily thereunto inclined.

9. If through pressing necessity of affairs his Highness be constrained to defer his own going into Ireland, it shall be in his own choice and election to substitute unto himself in this charge some pious Catholic, whomsoever he will judge fit for that place, and to commit unto him the chief commaud of

the militia and independent from any other, who if it shall seem expedient unto his Highness shall be admitted and made partaker of all Councils belonging as well to state as to policy, with the self-same authority with other Councillors lawfully appointed.

10. All cities, castles and lands recovered from the enemy shall return unto their own lawful owners constantly remaining in the catholic quarters under the command of his Highness, and it shall be in his Highness his power in the same places, and in such other forts and holts as please him and as he shall judge expedient for the behoof and security of the nation, and his own, to place garrisons, as also the other forces, and the whole Army shall receive their several pays as well out of the revenues of the kingdom as they shall be able to bear, as also in supply thereof out of his Highness' treasury, an assurance being given for the repayment of the said moneys and of other charges which are already made and hereafter shall be made for the like uses, and the goods of enemies and convicted persons shall be applied unto the aforesaid expenses of war or for rewarding those that shall stoutly behave themselves for the Religion and kingdom according as it shall seem most just unto his Highness with the advice of General Assembly or Parliament.

11. Over and above twenty thousand pounds already laid out and spent for the use of the kingdom, his Highness will give and afford all such sums of money and all such number and quantity of arms, ships, ammunition and all other provision and necessaries fit for war as shall not be above his ability nor less than the necessity of continuing the war and recovering the kingdom shall require.

12. For the repayment of all such sums of moneys, as well the principal as also for the yearly profit thereout accruing, it is agreed on that the whole Nation of Ireland shall be engaged for full payment and in cautition and assurance thereof. The undernamed cities, to wit Galway, Limerick, Sligo, Athlone with its castle, Waterford and the royal fort of Duncannon, if it be reduced from the enemy, shall be delivered into the hands and possession of his Highness, his heirs and successors, and remain till full satisfaction be made as aforesaid. And it is also agreed that the aforesaid cities, forts and castles, with due loyalty towards his Highness, his heirs and successors shall not refuse on any pretext to admit Garrisons by him or them sent unto them when it shall be needful and that they shall yield due obedience by virtue of this present treaty, and when levies shall be made for payment of the aforesaid moneys unto his Highness as well of the principal as of the yearly profits lawfully agreed upon and cast up, taxes and divisions shall be laid and imposed on the goods and rents of private persons, with equal proportion on each one, according his own share and as the General Assembly shall prescribe and moderate.

13. And the aforesaid Commissioners together with his Highness shall agree upon some certain way and method whereby a true and exact account of the expenses made by his Highness for the service of the kingdom, may be taken and calculated, by

naming and proposing for this purpose certain persons, which notwithstanding may be changed by the General Assembly if it shall so please them.

14. Lastly neither shall his Highness determine or conclude anything concerning League, Cessation of Arms or of peace without consent of his Highness' substitute and General Assembly, nor shall the substitute and Assembly determine or agree on any the like without the consent of Highness.

In witness whereof his Highness the Duke of Lorraine hath put hereunto his hand and seal 22 July, 1651.

Endorsed:—A copy of the Articles of agreement with the Duke of Lorraine.

Henry Bennett* to Ormond.

1651, [July 22-] August 1. Paris.—I make no doubt but the Queen will endeavour the establishment of his Royal Highness' troop when the Court is quiet enough to hear a proposition of that nature, the rather because his Highness professes a desire to have it so, which I was resolved to be satisfied in by asking him the question, and he answering me in the affirmative I took the liberty to proceed and tell him your Excellence had a mind to offer him a person void of exception who might compound with my lord Gray† for his lieutenancy, his Highness replied he liked very well of it, and that my lord Gray asking him his leave, he would very gladly give it him. I will not fail to advertise your Excellence when there is any further step made in this business, and in the meantime most humbly offer myself to obey any commands you shall be pleased to honour me with therein. I presume your Excellence is not ignorant of the thought S^r^ John Berkeley‡ has had of purchasing this place, for which he offered a thousand pistoles, but I hear my lord Gray has refused it as too little and that Sir J. Berkeley is not in a disposition to exceed it. If we had any news here unknown to your Excellence, I should presume to send it you, as I shall take the boldness when there is any within my knowledge. 'Tis looked for every day when the Prince of Conde should either make his visit to the Court, or do something which should put him at greater odds with it; hitherto he lives here without either. His condition is too mysterious to offer your Excellence any of my guesses in it.

John Wandesforde to Ormond.

1651, [July 22-] August 1. Paris.—The honour I had to read your letter to Antwerp doth sufficiently discourage me from prefaces, for in them your fancy took up a very high place, so that I shall not trouble you with any thing of mine; the like I might say of your great judgment which I should revere no less,

* Afterwards Earl of Arlington.

† Andrew, seventh Lord Gray, who was at this time Lieutenant of the Scots gens d'armes.

‡ Berkeley was governor to the Duke of York.

but that I then should deny myself the fruition of your patronage, which in these sad times is almost all my comfort, therefore if these be mean representations to your Excellency, you will suppose the resignation of my poor reason carried me too far in these addresses to you, and there I am sure of another nature to pardon your servant's zeal in your service.

My Lord, two days since I received from the Lord Cottington advices of great prizes taken by Prince Rupert upon Cadiz from the Spaniard to the great incensement of that state, which as I hear hath caused the king to send out Don John de Austria to fight him at sea, who fought long with Mons. St. Paul (as he is named vulgarly) and after his death the vessel yielded, which was 1,000 ton, had 56 brass pieces and carried 600 men—all these are made slaves; he lost 250 men and had wounded 60 besides these. I see a letter with Mr. Attorney that he had taken six ships of great value, and that the king of Portugal had 24 ships of war to send to join with him; it may seem a convenient time for the Duke of York to use his power to relieve himself and other necessitous persons about him, and the sooner the better, for I believe much is true though no letters be come from him, neither is it known where he is as yet, I suppose he pretends the taking of his ships at Carthegena to be his ground and that his prizes are in Lisbon. The king of Spain was present in the tribunal where the gentlemen were tried by the Council of State in Spain for the death of Ascham*; the state would satisfy the Parliament of England with their death, but the Nuntio appears for them, the sentence not yet known. The Queen of Spain is past her time, but not delivered. Our Queen is in devotion, and the Queen of France wants not her trouble, for the Prince of Conde hath taken her ministers from her, and may have more if he pretend to it. I leave our king's business in the hands of God Almighty for success, it stands fair at present. The earl I told your Lordship is at Nantes hath writ me that he hopes his occasions will not require anything hence, that his health repairs slowly, that he will design me a place to meet with him when he shall be able to travel.

Anonymous Letter.

1651, [July 22–] August 1. Camphere.—There came hither upon Sunday last a sea-faring man who came from Leith nine days before; he saith that Cromwell with his whole army was marched towards Glasgow four days before that time only sending back 1,000 foot for strengthening the Garrisons of Leith and Edinburgh, with intention, as was given out, to hinder the new levies of the West Country from joining with the King, and that the very day he came from Leith were heard many hundreds of great shot, but there was not any news come what the business should be, when he parted. This man did bring with him a letter from a Master of a Dutch ship of this town, to one of his owners, which

* Anthony Ascham, Envoy of the Republic of Madrid, was murdered there by Royalist refugees in June, 1650.

letter I have seen, bearing that he was making all the haste possible he could to be gone from thence, because said he, here will be a very great change in a short time, but I dare not write any news. Yesterday here was with me a countryman of mine, called Hamilton, an officer of the French army. He came from Dunkirk Sunday night last and tells me that he did read a letter written at Leith $\frac{14}{24}$ July to one at London, shewing that they were in no good condition at that present, for their General had lost above 14,000 men killed and taken, in so much that all would be quite lost if the forces in the north of England do not march speedily to their aid. This letter was found in an English ship going from Leith to London, but was taken by one of the King's Frigates and brought up to Dunkirk Saturday last, and this the gentleman affirms to have seen and read it himself. He says the letter was directed to one Mr. Black at London, and that the expression was, the Scots' King hath massacred 14,000 of our General's men.

Endorsed :—Advertisement from Camphere 1st of August 1651.

Ormond to Lord Inchiquin.

1651, [July 24-]August 3. Caen.—My Lord, Till your letter which I received on Monday last came to my hands, I did verily believe you gone for Norway to get a safe passage for Scotland, but I think you have taken the much better resolution to expect the event of action which you could not hope to be at. I am persuaded the business of Ireland is at an end to all intents but torying, which will for a time hinder the planting far into the country. There is one gone from my wife a good while since with a letter to Cromwell such as was advised by some friends we have in England. I conceive it will be fit to expect his return and answer before she resolve of going herself, and that his application will amount to a claim from her to her own estate. I found the Queen and the Duke of York in so great want for their own support and the French State so poor and disordered that as it was impossible for me to stay there without a more certain and constant supply than I could hope or modestly propose for, so it would have been vain and impertinent in me to have pressed for it. They were both pleased to take notice of my condition and to profess their desire of mending it, so as that I might constantly and commodiously to myself remain with them, but till that was in their power they held not fit to command my attendance; so I remain here in expectation either of that good hour or the much better of being called upon by the King, of which Mr. O'Neile gives me hope in a letter of the same date with that he sent you. I have much confidence my Lord Duke of Hamilton who is deservedly in greatest power in Scotland will not be against it when he thinks it fit for the king and me. The unsatisfied gentleman you will think the more unreasonable when I shall tell you I gave him ten pounds out of my stock when he went hence, which all things

considered was one of the greatest bounties I can brag of. that is my condition and his merit. I am to ask your pardon for placing him upon you. Prince Rupert has doubtless taken Spanish prizes of great value but whether he will keep them, or if he do of what use they will be to the king I know not. Some money he received by my means in Ireland without which he could not have gone to sea; when the king's command came to him to pay it to me he was not pleased with the direction, as the person employed to him reported. However if you can get the account of what he had from Parker, Sir Lucas or the other man that was with Lucas whose name I remember not, be pleased to carry it with you and procure the King's direction to him to pay me so much. Parker has orders to sell the frigate as you desired.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to the Lord Inchiquin.

Ormond to Sir Edward Nicholas.

1651, [July 24–]August 3. Caen.—I am now wholly on the taking hand for matter of letters, there coming nothing hither but what you will have with more speed and certainty from other places. I do not find that the Duke of Lorraine hath yet sent away any succours for Ireland or so much as notice that he is preparing for it. I doubt that as their ill condition there gives him ground to pause, so his pausing will give them ground to compound for what is left, and so he must sit down with the loss of 20,000*l.* and they with the state of perfect slavery, the frequent lot of such as affect immoderate power upon weak foundations. The remaining consolation is, that if the king recover England, Ireland will follow, without which if he had it again so peopled as it was [it] would be lost. Prince Rupert's having taken prizes of a good value if they be good prizes is confirmed [*obliterated*] it is supposed he hath carried them into Lisbon. [*obliterated*] letter whereof you were pleased to send me an extract makes the king's condition to me more cheerful than anything I have heard thence because I find his supposition and reflections upon it so melancholy that I can assure myself of all he makes good and have hope he may be mistaken in his fears as I know he wishes to be. If my Lord of Inchiquin be gone for Scotland, be pleased to send the inclosed after him with the first good opportunity and pardon the trouble I give you to the reality wherewith I am your most affectionate humble servant, Ormond.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to Sir Edward Nicholas.

Lord Inchiquin to Ormond.

1651, [July 27-]August 6. Near Brussells.—As the assurance given us from Scotland of His Majesty's marching did a while induce my stay here, where I might possibly be nearer coming to him in England than if I were in that kingdom, so now the expectation of knowing where to find him does a while detain

me though I know he is marched towards England. And hearing in what condition our suit touching the Prizes was in I came hither to consult with my Lord of Derry of the best means to get our frigate again in possession, which I do not so much despair of as I do of recovering the Prizes.

I find both the Admiralties are made sure against us, as also the Arch-duke's Chamber Secretaries, and all our hopes is that the Arch-duke will take the matter into his own consideration with the advice only of the Council of State, by which my lord of Derry believes we shall be more advantaged than I can think, having discoursed with my lord Amb. Hyde and others who are of opinion (that) except His Majesty should possibly defeat Cromwell nothing will be ordered for us. Wherefore I came to the Utrecht, rather hither to entreat Sir Henry De Vic to use what industry might be to get the frigate in the first place, whereby so much would not only be secured but our enemies would lose the benefit of their strongest plea, which is their suggestion that our ship is to be accounted a pirate.

I was put in the head of compounding with the merchants to get such a sum from them as might near countervail the 10th and our shares which I find might have been had, and I confess I thought it fitter that we should thereupon acknowledge L'Estrade's* interest than prosecute this business (upon this matter) for him, for our own interest might have been so secured. But my lord of Derry conceives that would be a great prejudice to His Majesty's service, his Lordship believing that by L'Estrade's means Dunkirk will be still a safe port for any of our ships to win into, and besides I find his Lordship engaged to him to prosecute his as well as our interest in this business. So as all that is to be done is to have a representation made to the Archduke of the condition your Lordship and I are in now, being driven from our countries and fortunes, and thereupon to request that he would please to cause our own ship to be delivered to us, though the business wherein other parties are concerned depend longer, and the better to obtain this we do pretend an important occasion to use her speedily and not as a man-of-war. If this will not do I expect nothing, yet there is now a letter come from the Judges of the Admiralty requiring the captain and all the men that were in our ship to be freed, paying their fees, whereof the Bishop thinks great use will be made for our advantage, but the use he means to make of it is not to accept the liberty tendered but to shew it to the Arch-duke and the Council of State, as an argument that no cause could be found to condemn our men as pirates which he supposes will at the least facilitate the getting of our ship. I go back to Utrecht this day and if by that time I come there I may probably guess where to find His Majesty I will not stay an hour longer than I must needs.

JOHN BRAMHALL, BISHOP of DERRY to ORMOND.

1651, [July 27–]August 6. Brussells.—Here is little done since my last; the goods remain still upon ship-board notwithstanding

* Count D'Estrades is meant. *See p.* 185 *note.*

the sentence of 'main levé,' only we have preferred a request in Latin to the Archduke at a private audience which I adventured in despite of Latin and law to draw up for him. What the result will be we expect daily. I am still the same I was in my judgment and see nothing to alter me. I have done nothing yet about the 5,000 guelders per annum, but shall do very shortly, for Mr. Lovinge comes by this town towards Dunkirk within two or three days, but whether upon the receipt of this pension you have accorded to suspend your consideration I desire to be informed.

Mr. Lane writes to me about some lace. If we could get the prices there is some rare lace and other commodities of that kind, and my Lord Taaffe tells me of three coach-horses. If our business succeed any moderate way I shall bring you them and a round supply. If not, patience, and shrink up the shoulders.

Mr. Parker presents his humble service and promises to observe your Lordships commands faithfully. My Lord of Inchiquin is now here. But of all concerning that my Lord Taaffe will inform you. I have sent you a copy of our remonstrance to the Archduke that you may by Mr. Lane's help understand the new state of the cause and what reason we have to stand to our tackling; so God bless us.

John, Lord Byron to Ormond.

1651, [July 30–]August 9. Paris.—My Lord, I was in hope ere this time to have been able to give your Excellence an account of some progress made in the business concerning the Duke of York's troop, but the same persons that ever did do still obstruct it and will so long as their power lasts. Not long since the Duke went to Chaliott (where the Queen continues still) to desire Her Majesty's advice how he might better his condition here, his pension being so small that he was not able to live of it; to which she replied that she would not at all meddle in his business, nor advise him in anything, so long as he suffered himself to be so governed by the Attorney, and that she could not any longer conceal the offence she took at his so frequent repair to him, without ever acquainting either Her Majesty or any body else entrusted by the King in His Highness' affairs with the subject of his long discourses, and that she took the entertainment of such a person (who seemed to stand in open defiance with her) as a great disrespect and affront, especially to come so frequently into the house where Her Majesty lived and yet never to see her, nor give his attendance upon her as in duty he ought to have done. The Duke had little to answer to this so true a reproach and made what haste he could away, being much discontented for a day or two after; neither does the Attorney come so frequently to him, but so long as my Lord Gerrard does it is still the same thing. We are now in daily expectation of my Lord Taaffe's return. Choquen (who is come before) tells us that negotiation will come to nothing and that the Duke of Lorraine hath played the 'furbe' [fourbe, knave] in the business, but Choquen is so great a furbe himself that little credit is to be given to what he

says, and I heard that there are letters that speak otherwise, but your Excellence can better tell that than I, who I believe have had some account of the business from my Lord Taaffe himself. The Duke seems to be extreme desirous of your coming hither and I believe really is so, but I cannot say that either my Lord Gerrard and the Attorney or that my Lord Jermyn and Sir John Berkeley are so, for both extremes have their designs upon this young prince, which haply they think may be hindered by your Excellence's presence here, which is therefore far more earnestly desired by me if it might any ways stand with your convenience. An acquaintance of mine who is newly come from London assures me that the King's condition in Scotland is far more prosperous than the diurnals acknowledge; that Cromwell has lost many men in offering to attack the King's camp, that his quarters have been several times beaten up, and that there is a great sickness in his army and his men extremely discouraged and this he says he heard from young Burlacy [?Borlase] who is an officer of theirs and lately come from their army. It is believed Prince Rupert has taken many rich prizes. I pray God either the King, the Duke of York or your Excellence be the better for them; however methinks it were not amiss if you looked after it in time and writ to the King for a positive order to Prince Rupert to pay your Excellence what he owes you, for without such an order (if that be able to do it) I doubt nothing will be obtained. Mr. Pooley will go shortly and if your Excellence please to write I shall take care for the safe conveyance of your letter. Other occurrences I believe your Excellence has from other hands so that I shall not need to add anything more to this letter.

Lord Taaffe to Ormond.

1651, [July 31–]August 10. Paris.—I came hither yesterday morning and delivered my letters from the Duke of Lorraine to Her Majesty and the Duke of York; that to Her Majesty contains only his thanks unto her for the offer she made to employ herself in his accomodation with the Crown of France, wherein he earnestly solicits a continuance and tells her that his demands are in the hands of the Duke of Orleans whose assistance he hopes she may have, a trial whereof Her Majesty makes this day. That to His Highness Royal expresses his willingness to contribute assistance to His Majesty, that at present he will give him two thousand men and send them to any port of France or Holland, and that if he were in a better condition, which is, if he had made his peace with France, he would assist him with treble the number, whereof I am in some expectation, having received some encouragement to that purpose yesterday from the Duchess of Orleans to whom I brought a letter wherein I am in some proportion entrusted with the solicitation of this affair. There is another offer of a thousand horse from Monsieur Baron de Brevert a Hollander and Monsieur Vanderngt [?] who will transport that number on their own charge into England. These being matters

of concernment the Queen and the Duke of York conceive it necessary that your Lordship repair hither, to afford your advice in the prosecution of them. There are those here that would not be sorry that either your inclination or wants might keep you out of business, nor others that want the fear that your being here may be a prejudice to their particular pretensions, though I verily believe its but a groundless jealousy, and upon that supposition do earnestly entreat your coming with all possible expedition, it being necessary that sudden results be taken, for believe me Ireton is sent for to come into Scotland with eight thousand men, all excuses set apart, which will reduce the King to great extremities, especially if no diversion be given in England.

The Duke of Lorraine is more forward still to assist Ireland than he has reason for, considering the discouragements he daily receives thence, how all the castles in Connaught are surrendered without a shot, and the enemy permitted to march without a blow; notwithstanding he has sent two frigates away with arms, ammunition and some money, one to Black Rock and the other to my lord of Muskery with letters to assure them of sufficient supplies to recover the nation, if he find by their assurance a probability for it. We have as yet perfected no articles with him, so that what he has done and does is upon hazard. I gave Mr. Maxfield letters to your Lordship from my Lord of Inchiquin who was at Brussells on Sunday last and a packet from the Bishop of Derry. I received letters from Mr. Beling [Belling] wherein he gave an account of the state of Ireland when he left it, and really I am now so weary as that I can send him no return, but an assurance that all my industry shall be used in procuring and sending relief to our friends there. I send your Lordship herewith a letter writ by the Bishop of Ferns[a] to my fellow Commissioners and myself, which I desire you bring along with you hither.

[*Postscript.*]—That Ireton has received a considerable loss before Limerick is infallible.

John Wandesforde to Ormond.

1651, August [2-]12. Paris.—The successes of the Lord Taaffe's treaty is held inducement enough for your journey hither but how they consult either your conveniency or the present state of affairs here I know not, for it is true that at this instant there is no present actual power of State, the Queen endeavouring to temporize till the King's majority and then to confirm her power under his sovereignty. The Prince of Condé endeavours to settle a council of his own choice by this Parliament and if counsels serve not the last resort must be arms, for which the King hath large promise, but the Lord of Condé is vigilant over his person so that until there be some composure there appears to me no

[a] *See p.* 172 *above.*

hope of commands for transport of soldiery or shipping. These are the visible difficulties, perhaps there wants not greater; therefore I fear these despatches must stay their time, so if your Lordship come speedily you must stay long. The Lord Gerrard hath true value for your Excellency and designs you for the command of this action, how rationally I know not nor the real fundamentals, therefore must leave it solely to your own wisdom. I had thought your person might have been required here upon some late counsels taken by the Prince of Condé, but he is a dark person and his affairs are upon casual events, so that those must depend upon subsequent acts. Your Lordship may be pleased to know that I am to-morrow to meet the honourable person I mentioned to you, and the place is to be Tours. I know not my stay, but if any commands of your Lordship's come upon me I shall hasten to obey them, and therefore have left orders to the master of St. Cross' to send to me; however I presume if you come you will not leave the town before I shall return to kiss your hands.

Lord Byron to Ormond.

1651, August [2-]12. Paris.—My Lord Taaffe is now returned from Brussells with some offers from the Duke of Lorraine which if well prosecuted may be of great advantage to the King's service. Your Excellency's presence here will contribute so much thereto (as you will find by Mr. Seymour* who is expressly sent by my Master to your Excellence) that if it may any ways stand with your convenience I hope you will undertake the journey. There are some people on both sides (as I intimated to your Excellence in my last letter) that would be better pleased with your continuance at Caen or anywhere, rather than where the Duke of York is, but he is so extremely desirous of your company that I hope your Excellence will rather comply with his than their desires that envy him so great a benefit. I have my own ends in this too, but they are wholly swallowed up in the consideration of those great advantages which both the King and my master may receive by your presence here at this time. Mr. Seymour will so fully inform your Excellence of all other particulars that I shall not need to say more.

Ormond to Lord Inchiquin.†

1651, August [5-]15. Caen.—A party of Cromwell's journey into Fife, and the defeat there of a party of the King's will before now have forced the King to fight upon all the disadvantages that are on his side, as those that know the situation and the country and the King's condition do comprehend. So that if the news of this defeat hath overtaken you on this side I believe it will have stayed you till the success of the second general encounter shall be known. I fear this rub will be enough to carry the business

*Henry Seymour, Groom of the Bedchamber.

†This and the following letter are catalogued in error under the year 1657 in the list in the 4th Report.

and the prizes against us, if nothing but Cromwell's being defeated could carry it for us; and if the King shall be defeated not only our ship but D'Estrades'* friendship will be in danger. But this is so little a part of the ill consequences of such a misfortune that I am not satisfied with myself for having it come into my thoughts. My lord Taaffe's return, I fear without very solid propositions, hath occasioned his R. H. to command me by Harry Seymour, sent to me express, to go presently to Paris; a voyage I am not well prepared for in any respect but obedience, and which I think might have been deferred till my condition more fitted for it without prejudice to the service proposed; but yet to-morrow I begin the journey. My stay there will be for not above a week at the most. I hear there are expresses ready to be sent for Scotland. If you be gone before I can send to you again, you will hear from me by one or both of them. If not you will from Paris hear again.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to the Lord Inchiquin.

John Bramhall, Bishop of Derry, to Ormond.

1651, August [16-]26. Brussells.—I have nothing to add to what my Lord Taaffe brought you but that our adversaries cool in their confidence, notwithstanding their large promises of 30,000 guelders to one and 20,000 to another etc., and notwithstanding their friends' reciprocal undertakings. We use to say when a castle parleys there is hope, and now they are contented not only to listen to a treaty but to propose, so as at their return out of Zealand, whither they are gone to confer with their principals, I am in hope we may stumble upon an accord. I for my part shall prefer a lean composition before a fat sentence, which is not to be hoped for in any indifferent space of time without His Majesty's good success be the midwife to deliver it to the light. As any thing is worth your notice I shall represent it from time to time. But I have more hopes now of a speedy accord than at any time since the beginning of this process. So God bless us.

Sir George Hamilton to Ormond.

1651, August [19-]29. St. Malo's.—The sad uncertainty of the King's present condition cannot but be apprehended by you with a greater sense than by most men; for though several letters from Paris be come hither this day by the post that mention the King having come into England with some men, yet in such a condition as it appears rather to be out of necessity to preserve himself and that party by the hope of some assistance in England than to be designed for a recovery of that kingdom, though it may possibly prove the recovery of it, and upon that hope it is probable many faithful and well affected men in that kingdom may engage; though I believe the most staid, and

* Godefroi Count D'Estrades, then Governor of Dunkirk, Lieutenant-General of the French Armies and Ambassador in Holland.

persons of greatest consideration, may for some time look on without meddling until they be invited upon reasons fit to engage them both in allegiance, honour and judgment.

It seems the affairs in Ireland grow nothing worse this month past, and by a letter come within this three days hither, written a fortnight since, from Brussels, notice is given of the Duke of Lorraine's preparations for sending over of men to Ireland. This letter is kept close by reason it gives the party advice to carry a frigate hither to Ireland with men, for which he will get a very high freight, at least *4li.* a man to freight and victual them into Ireland, and the money to be advanced in hand, security being given for performance; and he writes that the more force the frigate be of, the better rate she will get for every man's transportation. But the party that writes enjoins secrecy, the rather that others who have frigates here and elsewhere coming to know it might reap the sole benefit. The whole [of the] men being designed to be transported only in frigates as the safest way both in regard of their sailing and forces, which makes the rates of the frigate very high.

The speedy knowledge of the certainty of this, and of the highest rates, and of the money to be paid in hand, and of the time to be ready much concern me; for if the condition should hold and that I might engage myself in that business, without reflecting on your Excellency with prejudice or on myself with want of duty, I could very much advantage myself in a most certain way with the least hazard imaginable: provided always that I could get the money in hand, and that I could find people to be bound for my performance; which I will infallibly perform and will bring the frigate or more than one or two frigates with me.

For besides this frigate I am now in suit for and will soon by one means or other fall into my disposal, I can furnish myself with two better frigates now here at easy rates, both of greater force and burden, and can make all the three ready within a month, fit with all necessaries and provisions and victuals fit to carry a thousand or twelve hundred men, which these three frigates will perform; and if the freight prove but four pounds per man I will perform all with that money, pay for the frigates themselves, victuals and all things, and repay myself the money lost in Ireland by the frigate I am now in suit for here, and will recover very soon; and some money more will also remain and the three frigates will free my own. This may be thought a good bargain, and will prove most certainly so, if I can but get the money in hand and be able to find surety for performances, provided the rate be but *4li.* a man and whatever can be procured above *4li.* a man will be all free gain. The force of the three frigates are in the enclosed papers, and the number of men that each of them will carry.

If my lord Taaffe may be by some means sounded in this particular, I presume he will be able to make known what is intended and the rate, and might be able to make up the bargain, if he were dealt with soon at the highest rate could be had. But

I forbear to write to him till I first know your Excellency's opinion what may be fit, and if you think it fit and find it feasible let it moved by somebody to him that no time may be lost and I advertised by post to prepare accordingly.

Addressed to His Excellency the Lord Marquis of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant Generall of Ireland at Paris.

Lord Muskery to Ormond.

1651, August 25. Ross.—I made sure account by this to have a return by my man Roche, whom I employed purposely unto your Excellence to let you understand the state the country stood in then and my own resolution. I heard he landed about three months ago at Nantes, and methinks if he met not with some mischance in his return he should be with me back by this time, for I gave him strict charge to use all possible expedition (my condition being very perilous) to bring me your Lordship's resolution. My Lord, I have not leisure to give you an exact account of the state the kingdom's in, and what has happened since your Excellency's going away, but, in brief, the enemy has been master of the field wheresoever he came, and have sate with two armies before Limerick and Galway, that before Galway commanded by Coote, and Ireton before Limerick. The siege has lain before Limerick these three months, and I believe the town stands at defiance with them for thirteen months to come; they have spent, as I am credibly informed, 3,000 piece of cannon and 500 bombasses against the town and have not done worth 5*l.* of hurt nor killed 7 men; the enemy has lost at Limerick since they sate before it at least 3,400 men by sickness (which is extreme hot both in their army and garrisons) and by the sword. I assure your Lordship the garrison behave themselves very gallantly and have made many brave sallies. In one attempt that the enemy made with boats upon the King's Island they lost 700 men at least, some say 1,000; they have renounced all kind of condition and quarter and are resolved to die upon the place rather than expose themselves to the mercy of a cruel and perfidious enemy. In a word, I am of opinion that Limerick and Galway will go near to break their army if they stick by them, as I suppose they will, being so deeply engaged and incensed; at least I am sure they will well hold out till the Duke of Lorraine's succour and release overtake them, if there be any such thing intended, as I fear it is not. I have not been out of this and the county of Cork since I parted with your Excellency in Connaught, so that I can give you no account of the affairs beyond the Shannon, but by hear-say, which is that my Lord of Clanricarde and my Lord of Castlehaven have a handsome army consisting of 2,500 horse and 7,000 foot; Coote is not, as I understand, 2,000 horse nor 5,000 foot afore Galway. I believe they have had assaying to one another by this time, for I believe my Lord would not lay so near as twelve mile unto the town and not venture to relieve it, which they say he was obliged upon some engagement to do. I do not know, but if they have not very ill luck I suppose they have

Coote at great disadvantage. I suppose your Excellency has heard of the treacherous surrender of the castle of Athlone unto the enemy; they say it was the act of Sir James Dillon and Sir Robert Talbot, who were trusted by my Lord Dillon. They say all three had a finger in the pie, but methinks the act is too mean and base for the thoughts of so worthy gentlemen. I have had the good fortune to clear two garrisons in this county, so that this county is free to our garrison (in the most remote and westward part of the country) called Dinhill Inish. My Lord, I have four garrisons in the county of Cork, besides three more that I recovered and demolished, though I make very hard shifts to hold out, yet we make a great noise, and sometimes we light upon opportunities to give them some knocks. My Lord, to begin this summer with I had but one barrel of powder and scarce lead and match proportionally, but we proceeded so against the enemy's castles that when we took one it furnished us with ammunition against another. My Lord, all I can say is that I suppose God had a hand in assisting us hitherto, for when I came first into this county all the county of Cork entire was lost and under the command of the enemy, and so was this county to this our garrison and the hills round about it, and not 100 men in arms to oppose Broghill, who was then ranging where he pleased over the country. My Lord, out of this nothing we have struggled all this while, and now have in these two counties 3,000 foot and 800 good horse, who, I am confident, are a good proof to stick unto me against all machinations and inventions. My Lord, I suppose you may hear to my disadvantage something that happened of late between Broghill and me; it is the custom, I observe, by the enemy upon all occasions to represent their matters much better than they are with them, and by that kind of lying they gain credit and opinion with the people, and they want not shipping to convey it where they please. It is true, my Lord, that Broghill and I had an encounter about a month ago, which truly I could not avoid, he pressed so earnestly upon me, for I was three days upon a retreat, purposely to avoid fighting; but when I saw that I must break, disperse my party, or fight, in truth I apprehended engaging with him was the least perilous of the three, for I understood myself to be at least upon equal terms with him in horse and foot, and if I had gained the day I had cleared the county of Cork behind me and would be in a condition a few days after to disturb Ireton afore Limerick, for if I had carried that day I was confident within ten days to be 1,500 and 4,000 foot at least, and if I had lost the day, I knew it was but to go to the old trade, which was to take my refuge to the hills and fastness till I were recruited. My Lord, the truth of the story, in brief, is that we were much about one number in horse, foot and dragoons, only they exceeded me in dragoons and I believe I did exceed them something in foot. My Lord, though I say it, the day was well fought and disputed of both sides, in so much as my men were plundering of their baggage, which I believe was a main motive for the enemy to gain the field, for the enemy keeping

some order, and vaulting handsomely when they saw our men plundering and scattered, they fell upon them and in downright terms put them to the rout, which was not pursued above half a mile, and I believe by reason of the enemy's loss, for they had 165 horsemen wounded besides 57 men killed upon the place, and when they confess so many, I believe it was something more. Of my side there were 104 dead upon the place, a matter of 180 wounded and 9 taken prisoners; we took 5 of them prisoners that day. This is, in brief, the truth of the day's passage. I had a fair day as I could wish, and had won the day (if God did fight against me) if it were not for the carriage of one Major Lalor; it were tedious to trouble your Lordship with the particular, but I can only attribute justly the loss of that day only to him. Now, my Lord, I have said all this much for your satisfaction of this kingdom's affairs, give me leave to tell you that you have much neglected your own interest and mine, that you have never sent since your departure to inquire after me, or to give me intimation what you were doing or what resolutions you had to dispose of yourself, of which you promised to give me intimation soon after your arrival beyond, and if it were possible to send a little frigate with some proportion of ammunition, and to this hour I have not heard one word good or bad, which I assure your Lordship was no small discomfort to me amidst my many other adversities and crosses, for I depended so much upon hearing from your Lordship and to understand what resolution you were of concerning the disposing of yourself that I would [not] so much as think of what might be safe or convenient for my own particular till I had heard from you, for (if you will give me leave) I am resolved to run the same fortune with you either at home or abroad, and I conceive it will not be so safe for you to be long about making a resolution one way or other, therefore I beseech you let me hear from you with all convenience, and if you can procure means to accomodate me with any quantity of ammunition, it will come most opportune and seasonable. We hear reports of the King's prosperity and good success in England. If that be so, my opinion is that it is better to be striving and endeavouring to give a turn here than to be seeking banishment under the best state or prince in Christendom, for if we quit here, and these rogues become entirely possessed of the country, I fear it will be much more difficult to get it out of their clutches than people may imagine. I do not speak this to decline any resolution that you shall think fit to take, but only to offer my own conception, which I submit to your Lordship's better consideration. I had the honour and happiness to receive a letter from the King of the 6 of June, wherein he is pleased to express much kindness and friendship unto me, which you may well imagine has given me much comfort and satisfaction in those doubts and fears that I thought I had just cause to suspect. My Lord, when you write and that you have not a conveyance of your own, direct your letters to Richard Creagh, who will take care to send them if it be possible, and if you have a vessel of your own that you may think fit to employ, let him make for

Beerhaven, or the river of Kenmare, but Kenmare of the two, if she may take her election when she comes upon the coast. There is a world of distrusts and jealousies between these new Independent comers and the old Protestants, which expect no better measure at their hands, if they prevail, than we do; they are weary of them, and if they saw a fit opportunity ready to declare and act against them, if the king stand upon any reasonable terms in England, you may be confident of the old Protestants if only they had countenance sent unto them and a man to manage it that they may confide in. I suppose your Lordship has assurance of this from better hands amongst themselves. I have no more at present, but once more to beseech you to contrive all ways that I may speedily hear from you.

Marquis of Clanricarde to the King.

1651, Aug. 27. Drumruiske.—May it please your Majesty:—An unlooked for reprieve to a condemned person stretched upon the block expecting the stroke of separation could not be more joyously received than your Majesty's most gracious and royal favours delivered me on the second of July by Mr. Dr. King; not that the enemy's power, though almost their whole strength in the kingdom did at once advance upon me in the counties of Galway and Clare, nor that death could in any shape appear terrible to me if acting in your service and armed with the justice of your cause, but the apprehension that I was to perish and pass out of the world in public appearance as a person proscribed and disavowed, having not until that happy hour received the least intimation of your Majesty's pleasure or rising prosperous condition; but now that your Majesty hath vouchsafed not only to own me in that capacity I presumed to venture upon, but also graciously express some advantages to be derived from thence in order to your service, it hath given that life and encouragement to the well-affected of this nation, who formerly despaired, that I am confident they will venture upon all hazards that may give best testimony of their duty and loyalty to your Majesty, and from those examples increase their number both for affection and action, being doubtful they are not yet numerous that aim at perfection in either; for my own particular I find my spirits so elevated by your favours as may probably stir up a confidence to act somewhat and so to persist therein as may carry some appearance of disobedience, for your Majesty hath shown such a tender and indulgent care of my safety and preservation, even to the prejudice of your own great concernments, that it cannot be possible for me in nature or duty to quit the defence of your royal interests as long as there is any the remotest hopes either to preserve them or handsomely to perish with them.

The particular state and condition of your Majesty's affairs in this kingdom I have at large directed to Mr. Fanshawe for your Majesty's information when your greater affairs allows a vacant hour for these meaner objects, and shall presume no further than

to offer one particular to your Majesty, that if my Lord Lieutenant hath not attended upon you, or shall be otherwise employed, that your Majesty may be pleased to lay your commands upon him to send Sir George Hamilton to you; he left me about the end of June, and I dare with much confidence affirm that his attendance upon you will be of much satisfaction to your Majesty and of general advantage to your service, and for those respects it is the most humble suit of your Majesty's most humble, faithful and obedient subject and servant, Clanricarde.

Addressed:—For your Majesty.

Marquis of Clanricarde to Richard Fanshawe.

1651, Aug. 27. Drumruiske—Sir: It was both to my very great satisfaction and wonder to find your name and character in those despatches I received by Mr. King upon the 2nd of July, and a further search into them made it apparent unto me that those important and highly obliging favours and necessary provisions made proper for all accidents and occasions here, could hardly at such a distance in the absence of my Lord Lieutenant be in that manner construed but by your presence, knowledge and careful solicitation, for which all the retribution I am yet able to render to you is truly and gratefully to express and cordially to wish God's blessings and all sure happiness to increase upon so sure a friend and good a memory.

If His Majesty's most gracious and particular care and regard of me, how unworthy or unable soever I have been to serve him in these disastrous times, had not so powerfully and seasonably appeared, I must have long since perished under the pressure of those engagements undertaken by me, not so much by any rules of judgment or probability of success as through an ardent zeal to serve His Majesty by making diversion and keeping up some life here until better provision could be made, and others of more ability and experience chosen to manage the affairs of this kingdom with greater advantage to His Majesty, which in my then condition was the greatest ambition I could aim at, and therein I have reason to expect from the friendship and promises of others that I should have been in some kind or other supplied before this time, and it can hardly prove credible to you that since my Lord Lieutenant's departure, at the beginning of December, to this very hour I have been so far from receiving assistance that I have not heard a syllable from him, or any that accompanied him, nor the least knowledge where he doth reside or what he hath in agitation, nor any intelligence at all of His Majesty's successes or condition or any other foreign affairs, more than what Mr. King brought over, and some others in March last that were in probability like to have proved dangerous guests unto me, neither have I any vessel to send, or means to set any forth for the gaining of knowledge what persons out of this Island doth now inhabit the other parts of the world. Though I have not been lucky in meeting with those correspondencies I expected, yet I am hopeful in a matter of so great concernment that either

my Lord Lieutenant or some other of His Majesty's Ministers abroad, or those I employed to proceed in the treaty with the Duke of Lorraine, have long since transmitted to His Majesty the whole proceedings of the treaty, as far as passed here between the Lorraine ambassador and me; what further growth it hath received since and what was the bottom of the original beginnings thereof, of both which I am yet ignorant, it coming to me in the nature of a direct surprisal, I did entertain it with all the tenderness and caution I could possibly amongst a people that would have flown into the highest violences and extravagances imaginable if I had not entertained it in that moderate measure I did, wherein I met with sufficient difficulties to bring it to that conclusion it received here; and if it had been or were yet possible for me to send with safety the whole original papers to appear in their full and clear expressions, I should presume to hope they would at least receive a favourable construction and a merciful pardon, if they did not produce somewhat of satisfaction, use, and advantage to His Majesty, both in the matter itself and knowledge of the inclinations and affections of all such persons as did engage and interest themselves therein, before it came to me; but to supply the best I can, tho' not sending of the whole transaction, Mr. King hath done me the favour to send you a very compendious and exact abstract of what was most material therein, and I have dwelt the longer upon this point, and have been more careful in representing all the circumstances I could, in regard of the paper you sent me in cypher, which I must confess did infuse into my mind some doubtful apprehensions, and invited me to a strict examination of what I had done, and if His Majesty hath been as clearly informed and rightly dealt withal by others abroad, I am hopeful no material prejudice can happen by any engagement of mine in His Majesty's behalf, though I shall not enjoy much quietness until I have a full information from you whether any of us have done well or where we have offended. Mr. King hath likewise (the more to ease me, being in somewhat a weak and sickly condition and void of those remedies and accomodations proper for my infirmities) sent you a brief of his observations since his arrival here, which I do well approve in the general, and only vary from his expressions in two particulars, both towards the latter end. In one place he saith that I am much troubled with fear that such a party should overcome all, and that he sees great cause to fear it, which I conceive will require this explanation, that I am of opinion that the greater number of them are rather loyal in show and profession than reality; but I know many of them in whom I do repose a very great confidence in relation to His Majesty, and that I do not apprehend any fear of them, if the matter were to be determined between them and such as I may be able to bring in opposition against them; but my fear indeed is that their coldness and backwardness to engage with us, together with factions amongst themselves, may probably be a means both of their destruction and ours; but I have drawn into these parts purposely to force them along with me after their failing of many

former engagements; the other part is that he is fearful my infirmities may have some relation to death, which is an opinion I cannot admit of, for besides that it is natural to my sickness to be hopeful of recovery to the last, so I cannot doubt any such matter or entertain any such apprehensions until I have better discharged my duty to His Majesty in some considerable and advantageous service, and until I enjoy that blessing as to have a sight of his royal person; that performed I shall then cheerfully and most willingly sing my Nunc Dimittis.*

The forces of the Province of Leinster that hath served with me in this province for the most part of this summer, and being at first about 4,000 foot and 500 horse, and brought hither by the industry and gallantry of Sir Walter Dongan, Commissary General of the Horse, are now reduced to a very small number, part of them being sent into the county of Clare with some of the Lester party to keep up the war there, and endeavour the relief of Limerick, though scarce possible on that side, and together with the inhabitants of that county commanded by Colonel David Roche; others of them garrisoned at Galway at the request of my Lord of Taragh, the governor thereof, who I am confident will give a very good account of that important place. I have now licenced the remainder of them to repair into Leinster to recruit themselves, upon the engagement of all the officers to be speedily in a very considerable posture and so active in service there as may probably draw away the rebels' forces of Leinster from Ireton and Coote, which may possibly enable Muskery to attempt somewhat upon the first, and give me opportunity to deal with the other with the forces of this Province and such as I can procure out of Ulster, or if this fail those of Leinster are engaged to repair back hither immediately upon my first orders to them; and through the miscarriage of my Lord Dillon in the treacherous surrender of His Majesty's Castle of Athlone, perfidiously contrived by Sir James Dillon, and entrapping and ensnaring of my Lord Dillon to be an unfortunate partaker in the infamy thereof, I have now appointed the Earl of Westmeath to be commander-in-chief of the forces of that province, of whose proceedings in my next despatch I hope I shall be able to give you a good account to the advantage of His Majesty's service. I believe the Earl of Castlehaven hath made his own application to His Majesty and represented his present condition; some perverse and ill-affected persons of the County of Clare (taking advantage of Ireton's passing over the Shannon, which was most impossible for his Lordship to prevent, having so great a length to defend and so small a number to act therein, and having given me frequent advertisements of what must happen if not supplied, which was not in my power to afford him, being at the same time overlaid by Sir Charles Coote's advance out of the North, assisted by the forces of Leinster under the conduct of Reynolds their Commissary-General of the Horse) fell into league with others as mischievous as themselves in the town of Galway, where I then resided, and contrived a wicked

*Clanricarde survived till 1657.

though impertinent charge against his Lordship at a time when all the inhabitants of that town were in a confusion and uproar, and indeed most of all the officers of the army were in so great a fury and disorder upon the first relations of the betraying of Athlone that the mention of treachery in any was cried up with a general belief, wherein for a while none was more suspected or likely more to suffer for it than myself. Though these practices were at last beaten down and some small proportion of temper and wit recovered, yet as high seas continue some days after a storm, so factions could not be so soon overcome but that in some cases I still remain upon my good behaviour, which may probably invite my Lord of Castlehaven to entertain some thoughts of discontent, even in relation to myself. But if it please God to enable me to give any opposition to the enemy's present attempts, I doubt not very soon to give his Lordship the satisfaction of a severe punishment upon the offenders, and the exercising with an increase of power his former charge and commands, as he is already fully cleared in honour and reputation by all the officers and commanders of the Army, and now I shall conclude that none can serve His Majesty with greater faithfulness and more right and dear affections than his Lordship.

I conceive it will be a necessary duty in me to give some account for His Majesty's information of the dispositions and quality of several other persons, and now in several degrees active in His Majesty's service here, and which you will receive in the enclosed list. I now send you in cypher a copy of my letter directed to the Queen's Majesty in February last, which may be subject to the construction of a very great and unusual presumption in the quality I serve His Majesty, but yet if it be duly considered, though that calling and especially of that profession should be never so severely prosecuted, yet the private and titular use thereof can hardly be ever taken away, and the danger rather that way increase, if not timely foreseen and prevented; and if some such course as I have proposed can be fitly contrived, in all probability if we escape the fury of the present enemy, we may well expect a lasting calm and quiet obedience in this kingdom. If I have erred and overacted my part herein, it was an error of judgment free from any wilful crime, and the power remains in such hands as all prejudice thereby (if so esteemed) may be easily prevented.

The Marquess of Antrim hath been long quartered by the rebels in the Lord Viscount Gallmoy's house not far from Kilkenny in a very obscure and unregarded condition, and I believe his undertakings are so well understood by them that I apprehend little danger can proceed from him unless he can find a contrivement to appear for His Majesty, having gained the reputation of pulling down the side he is on, and it might have been possible to have lighted upon him before this time but that it was conceived the advantage of securing his person and the industry to be used for the effecting of it would not countervent the expense of his maintenance.

I shall now draw towards the conclusion and therein deliver my opinion of the present condition of the kingdom [in] the nature of a riddle, for as such all the affairs thereof hath for a long time appeared to me. I conceive it almost impossible to prevent the nation's sudden falling into the enemy's hands, and on the other side it appears as impossible to me for them to gain the kingdom if aids come not out of England, for though they are powerful, vigilant, active and united, yet they are not so numerous, though assisted by very many of the Irish, as to grasp or secure half the kingdom to themselves. Then to our credit be it spoken, though numerous and indifferently well armed, we are so stupid and backward to use in our own defence, so wedded to a little private profit and present ease, though ruined in future, so factious and inclined to emulations, jealousies and distinctions of families and provinces, and the soldiers so given to liberty and rapine for want of certain pay and seasonable provision, that each week produces such unexpected changes as renders it impossible for me to contrive or design any settled course of safety or preservation for them. Yet if some money, arms and ammunition should arrive, none can tell what wonders may be wrought. However I shall strive to the last to keep up the diversion here, that neither the rebels themselves nor others by their conquest of them may be a disturbance to His Majesty in his other dominions, and if I could more powerfully serve him, I am confident I should not continue in so sickly a condition, and I shall presume upon your favour at all times when occasion is offered to give that testimony.

[Endorsed :—Copy.]

Instructions for Sir Geo. Hamilton for his journey* into Ireland.

[1651, August.] 1. You are with all possible expedition to repair to some part of our kingdom of Ireland remaining under our obedience, where being arrived you are to use all diligence in getting where the lord of Clanricarde, our Lord-Deputy, shall then be and in delivering him our letters herewith delivered you.

2. You shall give him and such others as by him you shall be directed an account of the many hazards and difficulties of our escape, and of the kindness and civility wherewith we are now received in this kingdom.

3. You are to let him and them know that we omit no industry or solicitation to procure supplies for that our kingdom, and that we doubt not to be able before the next summer to send them very considerable assistances for the relief of our good subjects in that our kingdom.

4. You are to let them know that we repose great confidence in their fidelity and the continuance of their good affections to us, notwithstanding the great discouragements that our late misfortunes and the prevalence of the enemy in that kingdom may have given them, and that we desire them to be assured of

* This paper is not catalogued in List of Documents in Report IV. App.; but has been printed in 14th Report App. Pt. VII. *pp.* 98-9.

our constant and affectionate care of that our kingdom, and our just sense of their incessant endeavours for and suffering in our service, and that we remain steadfast to those graces and conditions derived to our good subjects by the articles of the late peace, whereunto we shall with great cheerfulness make such further additions as their constancy in these times of trial shall merit.

5. You are to return as speedily as possibly you can with a present account of the condition of that our kingdom, of the number of the forces there, and the preparations and resolutions for our future service, as also of all things most necessary for the enabling them to prosecute the war.

6. You are to make particular application to the Lord Viscount Muskery, and having communicated to him these instructions, and all things committed to your trust to bring us his sense and advice upon all the matters relating to our subjects and service in that our kingdom.

7. You are to propose unto them the securing of some harbour or port where such supplies may be safely discharged, and that may be most useful at present, and on your return to bring us notice of the harbours or ports that shall be secured.

8. You are in the communication and management of these instructions to govern yourself entirely by the directions of the Lord of Clanricarde for the general, and by the Lord Muskery for those parts where he commands.

9. In case you shall be necessitated to land in Munster, where my Lord of Muskery is, you are to be advised by him concerning the means of conveying your despatch to the Lord of Clanricarde, and in all things for our service in the performance of these our commands.

Endorsed:—1651—Instructions [in Ormond's handwriting].

Charles II. to Marquis of Clanricarde.*

1651. August.—Right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin we greet you well. In the return we made to the despatch brought us from you by Dean King into Scotland (which by this time we hope is long since delivered unto you, or at least that some of those duplicates which we were careful to transmit unto you are come to your hands) we not only gave you particular answers to what was contained in your said despatch suitable to the propositions and representations you made, and to the then state of affairs, but endeavoured to give you all possible proof of the great satisfaction we took in your taking upon you the government of that our kingdom at a time when all the discouragements imaginable at home and from abroad might have deterred you from us, if your zeal and affection to our service had not prevailed with you beyond any apprehension of those obvious dangers and distresses that you were in all probability to expect, and which we since find you have met with, and laboured under with eminent loyalty and

* This letter is not catalogued in List of Documents in Report IV. App.; but has been printed in 14th Report App. Pt. VII. *pp.* 97-8.

constancy. We are so highly affected with so remarkable a testimony of faithfulness and courage in you, and those that have adhered to you, that we take pleasure in repeating our resentments of it to you, and the thanks we desire you to receive and distribute in our name to those your adherents, so as your deliverance from the ruin whither by the loss of your lives and fortunes or by a miserable thraldom proposed for you by the rebels, increases very much the assiduity wherewith we endeavour to procure those assistances that may enable you to recover the rights of our birth and crown, and the liberties of all our good subjects; wherein how fair our hopes stand for prevailing and that seasonably, is fitter for you to receive from the credence we desire may be given to Sir George Hamilton. In what we have said we doubt not but that you will find our approbation of what you have done in our service is sufficiently included, which we therefore mention not, nor do we hold it needful to use any other arguments to induce you and such others of our good subjects as are undestroyed or unenslaved by the rebels to continue your resistance against them than to refer you to your own observations which will furnish you plentifully with sad instances of their bloody perfidy and unparalleled tyranny; and to assure you that out of what it shall please God to send us for the work of our restoration (which we have good ground to hope will be for proportion answerable to the work, and for time seasonable), a principal and timely share shall be set apart for and hastened to your succour: which to let you know, and to be ourself informed of the present state of that our kingdom, that the assistances we shall design for it may come securely and usefully to it, we have sent the bearer, Sir George Hamilton, to whom as we again desire full credence may be given, so by him we expect a speedy account of the condition and resolutions of our good subjects there. And so we bid you very heartily farewell.—From our Court at

Endorsed:—"August 1651. Draught of a letter to the Lord of Clanricarde." Addressed:—"Lord Marquis Clanricarde, Lord Deputy General of Ireland."

Charles II. to Marquis of Clanricarde.*

[1651, August.]—My Lord of Clanricarde. Besides the letter you will receive herewith framed as well as I could to be made public use of by you, your great service and my own inclinations require from me that in my own hand I should give you assurance of the great sense I have of your merit and present danger, both which have as great a part in the inducements of my sending Sir George Hamilton to you as any other advantage I can expect from his employment. To him I must again refer you desiring principally that he may be credited by you when he shall tell you that I am with great reality and constancy

Your

* This letter is not catalogued in List of Documents in Report IV. App.; but has been printed in 14th Report App. Pt. VII. *p.* 9.

[Unsigned and undated. Endorsed:—"Draught of a letter from His Majesty to the Marquis Clanricarde intended by Sir George Hamilton, but not sent." Evidently of same date as the preceding draft.]

Ormond to John Bramhall, Bishop of Derry.

1651, [August 22-] Sept. 1. Paris.—To-morrow I return to Caen having stayed here as long as it was possible for me to obey His Royal Highness' commands in that particular. The suit you are in, threatening so much delay and uncertainty, I am of your Lordship's opinion that a moderate composition is to be accepted. I presume your intelligence of the King's condition comes near as soon to you where you are as it does to Paris, so that if you are to govern yourself by that I cannot assist you in it. My Lord of Inchiquin being near you I presume you advise with him in his concernments; mine are wholly left to your management. I would be glad to know whether the paper I had from the Duke be accepted and like to produce money and when; I remain, your lordship's most affectionate servant, Ormond.

Since I writ this Mr. Bennett gave me a letter to read from Mr. Griffith, whereof I send you an extract concerning the warrant I sent you for 5,000 guelders. If anything may be had of the prizes he writes of, you will please to send him your warrant. Bargain there is none made, but I would have no pretensions for His Highness thwarted for me.

[Endorsed:—Copy.]

Sir E. Nicholas to Ormond.

1651, [August 22-] Sept. 1. Antwerp.—I am much surprised with a letter I received this morning from the Duke of York, wishing me to keep myself in readiness for a journey into France, in case His Highness should send for me, not knowing what can possibly occasion His Royal Highness to have such a thought, since I hear there is no letter nor express come from the King since Mr. Pooley's arrival. As I am altogether unable and unprovided for such a journey, so I should be very unwilling to be put on a necessity to decline any command His Royal Highness should lay upon me, and therefore I beseech your Lordship to do me this honour and singular favour to free me of the care what to do in such a case by using some good means to prevent my being sent for. And truly to speak freely to your Excellency in that point, I very much wonder why I, being so unhappy as to lie under the Queen of England's displeasure, should be singled out for that journey, and other councillors in these parts who are more able, and who go on the same principles I do, should not have also the like command to attend. I should be glad to know what particular business hath now occasioned the Duke to send Secretary Nicholas this message, and hope he will not send for me upon generals, but will let me understand the particular business that moves him to it, and that the King hath given him

some order for it; without which I conceive I ought not to assist in council in any His Majesty's affairs. And I am confident that if His Majesty hath a desire that any of his servants in foreign parts should consult of his affairs, that he will now, being so near, send an express order for it. Your Lordship's noble favour in preventing my being thus sent for without the King's particular directions, or singly, will be a singular obligation laid on me.

We have it from several good hands that the King with a considerable army was on Tuesday last was seven night at Preston and Wigan in Lancashire, and we hope that he is increased in strength and advanced southward. I hope all His Majesty's faithful will take this opportunity to rise in all parts of the kingdom to assist His Majesty and free themselves from the tyranny they lie under, else they will deserve to be rendered for ever slaves to their fellow-subjects. I could wish that all the loyal English soldiery now in foreign parts who have formerly served His Majesty or his father and who have power in their country, would hasten over to encourage and conduct their friends to assist the King all they are able, for he will have need of the help of all hands. I much fear that the 2,000 men which are in a body at Plymouth upon a design to make an attempt on Jersey will keep the West country so in awe as they will not dare to rise for the King. The enclosed I received even now for your Lordship from my Lord Inchiquin, who writes that he intends shortly for France. I expect this next week more certainty of the affairs in England, and shall not fail to give your Excellency an account if I have thence anything of certainty or importance. Beseeching your Excellency to vouchsafe me the honour to let me understand what you know touching the particular cause of the Duke of York's intention of sending for me, and how and by whom he comes to be put upon it, whereby you will add much to the many obligations of, my Lord, your Excellency's most humble servant Wm. Jackson.*

[*Postscript.*]—My Lord Ambassador Hyde presents his humble service to your Excellency and saith he will write to you when he hath anything worthy your trouble.

Ormond to His Royal Highness [the Duke of York].

1651, [Aug. 28-]Sept. 7. Caen.—May it please your Highness: At my coming hither I found an advertisement from St. Malo sent me from one I dare rely on that there are there three frigates one of 30, another of 16, another of 12 guns who undertook to transport from [*obliterated*] of France that shall be assigned them 1,200 [*obliterated*†] provision sufficient for the men for a voyage into Ireland. The same party said that he is able to contract for the like kind of transportation for 3,000 men including the 1,200; these I think he supposes to be all foot. The rates he speaks of

* An alias for Nicholas.
† The Manuscript of this letter is much soiled.

are four pounds (I presume English or French pistoles) a man. Payment he will have [*obliterated*] hand and at least a month's time afterwards [*obliterated*] the place to be assigned him for taking in his freight [*obliterated*] into Ireland they usually victual for six weeks; I think never for less than four, which makes the bargain more tolerable, taking with it what they will consider the hazard of the voyage, and the loss of their time of cruising; the surplusage of the victual may be of use though the voyage should be shorter, the bargain being made so as to ascertain what the proportion shall be; if your Highness conceives this may prove of use to the business you have in hand and shall enable me to look after and conclude it, I shall go upon or near the place and will be sufficiently assured against loss or disappointment as far as the nature of such contracts will bear; if my Lord Taaffe be gone and your Highness hold it fit, the substance of this offer may be sent him; in the mean time be pleased to command notice of your sense to be given to your Highness' most faithful, humble and obedient servant, Ormond.

[Endorsed :—Copy.]

John, Lord Byron to Ormond.

1651, [Aug. 30–] Sept. 9. Louvre.—I doubt not but your Excellence knows of the King's happy progress in England by several hands and ways, and to give us the better ground to believe it, there are letters come to the Duke of York out of Holland which were brought hither by an express from Scotland which assured us that the King marched into England (not only with a flying body of horse as we first heard) but with his whole army consisting of 15,000 foot and 6,000 horse with a good train of artillery, of which a particular list was sent his Highness. His Majesty's army is much increased since his coming into England, and at Warrington Bridge he forced his passage with so great a slaughter of the army that opposed him under the command of Harrison and Lambert that (by their own confession) they were forced to run as far as Utoxeter in Staffordshire, leaving the King a fair and uninterrupted march to London, from whence in all probability he cannot now be far distant. Since your Excellence went hence, I received a letter from Sir Harry de Vic, wherein he says that the Duke of Lorraine lately told him that he wondered much no better use was made of his offer to the Duke of York, now being the time to put it in execution, that he was willing not only to give the men but to be at the charge of their transport, which is more than ever I heard before. My Lord Taaffe is now going to adjust matters with him, but unless he make great haste, the diversion will not be seasonable, though I believe foreign forces may be useful to the King were his condition never so prosperous. The continuance of this good news may I hope hasten your Excellence's return hither, for unless my master have the benefit of your company, I shall rather apprehend hurt than expect any good from this expedition.

Sir George Hamilton to Ormond.

1651, [Aug. 30-] Sept. 9. St. Malo.—Yours of the 5th I received last night and am glad my letter of the 29th August met you, though I wished I had sent it in time to have overtaken you at Paris. The design being altered or intended for a better place is the more pleasing to me and can alter nothing of my business if the rates alter not, for in judging the design to have been whither the rumour spoke it, I had accounted for four weeks victualling in my propositions, though the voyage might very well be made in one week and so the greater part of the victuals saved to myself, and I presume this month's garrison will serve for the other design, the one half at sea the other after landing; but as for horse I presume some other vessels will be found much cheaper and fitter for that purpose, those that I mention not being proper for that carriage, and must be in them at twenty or fifty pound every man and his horse with victualling and necessary provision for them, and a frigate that will carry 300 foot will not carry above 40 or 50 horse and their men; it is true they may carry 40 ton weight of powder and shot beside the horse and men at 3 or 4 pound per ton for freight; and whereas your Lordship is of opinion the 1,500 foot and 500 horse, with the victualling and cannon and other materials, may take up the room of 3,000 foot, it will rather take up the room of 5,000 foot. The voyage intended is shorter than the other, but much more hazard is like to be met, at least for the shipping, in relation to the return thence, though they should get safe thither, and the charge will be much at one. There can be little or rather no part of the money spared, for all in hand will do but what is necessary for the voyage and for my own occasions, preserving the vessels free to myself which is the great part of my design. One of the vessels will be ready within this fortnight but I fear I shall not be ready in time to engage her and may chance be employed on some voyage of the owner's before I be in condition to secure her; the other may be ready in three weeks or a fortnight after receiving the money and notice given, and the third may be ready in a month after like notice and money given. I give your Excellency many thanks for your care to place my son George in a condition that I hope may enable him to acknowledge it with better service than I have ever been in condition to do you. James begins early as your Excellence is pleased to advertise me, of which I will be at care to prevent as I may, though I know nothing so like to prevail in that case as good counsel and some way of employing his time to divert idleness which is the greatest curse of that gentlemanly vice. God convert him and forgive those that were before him. I will use my endeavour and his mother must pray for him.

You have been pleased to put the place of the Janedarme [?] to a very probable condition of success if business do serve right. We have been several days promised a sentence in our business of the frigate here and this day was to have ended all, but the

judges desire Monday morning to finish the sentence, and then soon after I hope to wait on your Excellency, and, however, I will be with you at Caen by this day sennight.

Charles Duke of Lorraine to the Mayor, Council and Corporation of Galway.

1651, [Aug. 31-] Sept. 10. Brussells.—Honoured Sirs:—Of the agreement made between me and the agents of that kingdom I leave to them to inform you more particularly of which they have taken the charge; I do not think they will omit how unchangeable and constant I am. Notwithstanding the ill rumours of your affairs and the great and urgent necessity of my own I choose to prefer your good before all private and public occasions of my own, as well as I confide that you to the uttermost will remain constant in your intent to defend religion and country, to a high great hope of your fortitude. Bear in mind that the success of the enemies is hitherto permitted by the providence of God to the end to reserve the chief glory of vindicating the kingdom and religion to you and the Limericians. As they have performed their part most nobly, I doubt not but when the occasion of promoting of the cause is offered you also will perform and shew the like examples of constancy, with happy emulation. In the mean time lest the delay of supply which proceeded of the slow return of the Abbot of St. Catherine would put you in any doubt of my mind while with all care and diligence to provide and send them supplies, I thought fit to hasten the sending thither of this barque, by which I might assure your hope of me and so my hope of you. Most worthy people, your most affectionate Charles Lorraine.

Endorsed:—Copy. [Printed in the *Clanricarde Memoirs*, and in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*.]

Charles Duke of Lorraine to [Lord Clanricarde].

1651, [Aug. 31-] Sept. 10. Brussells.—Sir: The stay which the gentleman Abbot of St. Catherine's hath made with you and his long navigation of the northern sea having brought much delay as well to his return as to the disposal of affairs here, I could not sooner despatch unto you than by this galliot, by the which Mr. Plunkett* and Mr. Browne (your deputies) have in charge more at large to give you to understand the conclusion of the treaty which I have made with them to the greatest advantages that one could desire, for the good of the Catholic religion, the service of the King and re-establishment of the kingdom, which are the only ends that I have proposed to myself. Moreover the satisfaction which the Queen and Duke of York have shewn unto me shall, as I hope, be followed by that of all good people, the fidelity of whom hath

* Sir Nicholas Plunkett is intended.

hitherunto appeared without reproach in a time when it seems they had no other recourse but to themselves; I do believe they will now continue to make it good, being (as they are) invited thereunto by the part which I have taken in their preservation, preferring it to that of my own dominion and to the urgent necessity of my affairs, touching which and the assistances which I am with all care and diligence possible preparing, I beseech you to make known to the good and faithful subjects of the kingdom, and in my own particular to take all assurance of the esteem which I make of your person, and the desire which remains with me on all occasions to acknowledge its merits where I may make myself known. Sir, your affectionate friend to serve you.

Endorsed:—A copy of the Duke of Lorraine's letter to me the 10th of September, received the 12th of October, 1651. Translated out of French. [Printed in the *Clanricarde Memoirs*, and in *Hibernia Anglicana*.]

John Bramhall Bishop of Derry to Ormond.

1651, [Aug. 31-] Sept. 10.—May it please your Excellence: Since my last, the Archduke having left Brussells to go to the Army, there hath little been done in that way of justice. But the Zealanders have employed their time as well as they did before to steal away the principal goods until they were taken in the act. I hope care will be taken for the future, but fear there hath been too much lost for the time past. Mr. Parker is there about it. My charge was to look to the process; others ought to have regarded this more than they did; but if the King conquer we shall shame them to bring back what they have stolen, or have letters of reprisal. Since the Archduke went I have spent my time at Antwerp in treating with the English merchants, who confess much of the goods to be theirs. One hath agreed for half, and is gone down with my letters to try if he can get his goods delivered upon the payment of the money. If he doth I presume the rest will follow presently and have assurance from some of them. I writ about your 500*l.* to Dunkirk, but having received no answer I have now sent the warrant itself by my Lord Inchiquin; sooner I could not do it securely. If they get any they will return it by him; howsoever you will receive their answer. But whatsoever it be I shall not be long thence by the grace of God to get a better if it be not good. So God bless us.

Henry Bennett to Ormond.

1651, Sept. [2-]12. Paris.—His Royal Highness received one from your Excelleney by your last post making him a proposition of transporting men by three frigates in the ports of Britany, which is shewn my Lord Taaffe to be carried to the Duke of Lorraine, though His Royal Highness believes that what he has provided of that nature may be better effected by smaller vessels, towards the getting of which my Lord Digby has promised to engage the

Marischall d'Aumont; however His Royal Highness would be content your Excellency would keep it in your power to make use of those frigates if it could be done without any prejudice to you. Though there be in all likelihood grave pains taken to keep us from the knowledge of good news in England, yet from these very pains we find the King's affairs are in a good condition; however having beaten out the rebels' garrison to receive his, if His Majesty prosper proportionably to what he has done this last six weeks this Crown will certainly need a conjunction with him much more than he does now with them. Whilst the Prince of Condé hovered about this town everybody concluded him gone off out of it only to return with good conditions, but having removed himself now further a war is looked for, the only good effect of which towards us must be the Duke of Lorraine's accommodement, which they say is likely to grow easier every day. My Lord Taaffe says he will today depart towards him with those instructions your Excellency saw before your going from hence, so that I need not I think trouble you with any repetitions of that matter nor lengthen it with any thing we hear out of England, it being no more than what common letters tell.

ANONYMOUS LETTER reporting the result of BATTLE of WORCESTER.*

1651 [September, after the 3rd].—If I could have writ to you and received daily despatches from my coming into this kingdom they could not till this instant have given you any advertisements so certain or of such importance as I believe you did expect; neither for aught appears unto me could you have had ground from any information to have varied from the course you have held to the approbation of all those from whom you could wish or expect it. Yet I have not failed on my part to give you those uncertain notions that came to my hands, however my endeavours have failed of success, as well in that as in the assistances I know necessary for you; and though the conveyance of what I am now to say is almost as uncertain as the subject is certain and sad, yet I will do my part towards your information, that you may do yours for the safety of yourself and those that have adhered unto you. It would be too tedious an aggravation of our misfortunes to tell you with how admirable a wisdom, and with how high and constant a courage the King overcame all the difficulties that were in his way, to the trial wherein it pleased God to give success to his enemies, and how proportionable to those beginnings he carried himself on his long march to Worcester, and in the conflict there, where on the 3/13 of this month his whole army was routed, but himself for that time escaped; and it is more our prayers and wishes than hopes grounded on any human likelihood that he may be reserved to be yet the restorer of this ancient government and freedom of the

* Not catalogued in List of Documents in Report IV. App.

English empire and nation, who are yet unworthy of so excellent a prince. Whilst others entertain you with more particulars of this great blow I cannot forbear to acquaint you.

Sir Nicholas Plunkett and Geoffry Browne to Clanricarde.

1651, Sept.[4-]14. Brussells.—Having come to sea out of Ireland the 23rd of April we landed not in this country till the 6th of June according the computation here, on which day in the evening we arrived in the river of Amsterdam, and the next morning we began our journey for this city and came hither the 12th of June, where after a few days we had audience from His Highness the Duke of Lorraine and delivered our letters of credence and entered on a treaty according our commission and instructions and found on debate some alterations sought, different from the proceedings in Ireland; and howbeit there were here with the Lord Taaffe some grounds that might encourage us to proceed, as your Lordship will find by the copies of His Majesty's letters of the 21st of June last and of the Lord Lieutenant his letters of the 13th of March,* both directed to the Lord Taaffe and here enclosed, yet to the end nothing might be wanting, in pursuance of our instructions we hastened your Lordship's several letters to the Queen, to the Duke of York, and to the Lord Lieutenant, and upon debate among us it was agreed that the Lord Taaffe should repair to Paris with those letters where then the Queen, the Duke of York, and the Lord Lieutenant were. On the seventh day after our coming hither, being the 19th of June, the Lord Taaffe began his journey to Paris, by whom we sent our instructions, the representation signed by your Lordship importing the present state of the country, and all other the papers that might give Her Majesty and the rest the full knowledge of those affairs, and accompanied those with our letters to Her Majesty, to His Highness, and to the Lord Lieutenant. The copies of those our letters for your Lordship's better information are also here enclosed. And to avoid any loss of time in that matter, before we had a return from Paris, we prepared the affairs here with the Duke of Lorraine the best we could, and solicited him with all earnestness for some present aids of monies and ammunition. Matters being thus in agitation here with us, we received Her Majesty's letters in answer of ours, whereof the enclosed is a copy, by which and what the Lord Taaffe represented we were fully satisfied and encouraged to proceed to a conclusion of that affair, &c.

Endorsed:—A copy of part of Sir Nicholas Plunkett and Mr. Geoffrey Browne's letter to me the 14th of September, received the 7th of October, 1651.

Ormond to Sir E. Nicholas.

1651, Sept.[4-]14. Caen.—Computing the time of your receiving the letter you mention in yours of the 1st of this month with my

* *See p. 165 above.*

being at Paris I conceive it must have been written when I was there, and yet I assure you I heard nothing of it. It is true that not only His Highness but many that were then about him have often wished it might lie in His Highness' power to send you such an invitation as might bring you to him and keep you by him with your satisfaction and convenience, and in that number I was and am, but I should not have neglected your contentment through that desire if there were no other impediment than the want of express directions from the King or that other concerning the Queen. I confess I should prefer the real advantages that should be to their service before those usual formalities heretofore used, but now as I think to be much laid aside. Besides I know, and so do you I think, that it was His Majesty's desire at least that you should be encouraged to attend the Duke and that if I mistake not at the same time and in the same instructions whereby others were inhibited; it was used to be a rule that there should be no picking and choosing of parts of directions but they were and ought to be entirely pursued, and if all things else were clear to your satisfaction the want of observing so necessary a rule should not stand betwixt the King's business and your ability to advance it, now that it seems to me as much as ever to require it, and that without exception all men are admitted, nay, invited, to promote it. I will not deny but that my desire for your company and assistance in case I shall be again called to Paris may have a share in my wishes, yet neither that nor any thing else shall make me thwart your inclinations or neglect to serve you in your own method, which if I had been at Paris would have made me against positive commands to bring you thither without consideration of your private condition, and if I shall be [*obliterated*] before any such be sent you I shall if I can prevent it.

We have nothing out of England but from the Rebels or from very passionate friends; the first I think begin to find it necessary to resume the foundation of their state, lying, and the latter I doubt give us good wishes for good events. I could not hold pace with them in the belief that brought the King near London, but am content to compound betwixt them and the rebels, placing him in Worcester and upon the marches of Wales endeavouring to seat himself so as to receive assistances and to be out of danger of fighting at the will of his enemy, which if he compass we may hope for such natural advances as God usually gives to so great a work as that I trust he is doing for our King and us. If the print say true of the rebels' advance towards the King you will hear of action before this comes to your hands. Sir, though battles are I think to be avoided, round encounters cannot without quitting the cause. God prosper him.

[*Postscript.*]—My going to and from Paris hindered my writing to you. I rest assured of my Lord Ambassador Hyde's favour. He is a sufficient judge when to oblige me with his letters.

[Endorsed :—Copy.]

Lord Taaffe to Ormond.

1651, Sept. [4-]14. Paris.—I am now ready to go much unsatisfied with many here ; the knowledge I daily have of their dispositions discourages me to act in anything that concerns them, but in consideration of the King I will proceed in what I began and hope to bring it to a successful conclusion. There is a desire (I fear) of putting the forces of the Duke of Lorraine under the command of some other person than your Lordship, which I apprehended upon the Duke of York's denying me a recommendation for that charge, though thought necessary at Council when your Lordship was here, whereupon I desired His Highness to deal clearly with me in letting me know who he intended for that employment. He answered, your Lordship, wherewith I am in some measure satisfied, and will dispose of the matter as to make it certain if acceptable to your Lordship.

Nothing has been done in the Duke of Lorraine's own business since you parted, which I am certain he will take very ill.

I saw your Lordship's last letter to the Duke ; as concerning the shipping no answer is to be given nor bargain made until you hear next from me ; my Lord Digby has proposed a most excellent way for transportation, which is that Marischall d'Aumont shall send his warrants to press all the boats near Boulogne or Calais as to convey soldiers into Flanders, which will both disguise and facilitate our business.

John, Lord Byron to Ormond.

1651, Sept. [6-]16. Paris.—I acquainted His Highness with your Excellency's letter to me, and he has promised to return you an answer by this post to the letter concerning my Lord Taaffe's business, who went hence yesterday morning for Bruxells. I doubt much that all that negotiation will come to nothing, both in regard to my Lord Taaffe's own discontent, which will make him colder in the prosecution of it, because the Duke of York hath absolutely refused to recommend him to the Duke of Lorraine for the command of those men he sends till they come to the port where they are to be embarked, and the unfortunate conjunction here, the Prince of Condé being gone into rebellion, and thereby their own affairs so embroiled here that they will not give themselves time to think of ours, besides the Queen's and my Lord Jermyn's slackness in endeavouring the Duke of Lorraine's accomodement here, which were the only way to make his other offers useful to us. So that my hopes of any good to be done that way being so faint, I comfort myself with the belief that God will do this great work without any foreign assistance, having already made a progress in it far beyond anything we could have hoped for ; and by what the printed papers tell us this week we may conclude that the King will either be past help, or will need none, before any can come to him. They

speak of some disaster befallen my Lord of Derby in Lancashire which I am extreme sorry for, but some private letters wish us not to believe the diurnals this week, and assure us that the King hath totally defeated Fleetwood at Upton Bridge near Worcester, who had a tertia of Cromwell's army with him consisting of 12,000 men. My Lord Gerrard is gone for England, at least gives it out so (for I believe it to be but a rhodomontade of his), and resolves to make his passage with a hundred officers (which meet him at Calais from Holland, and other places) to the King. In the meantime his mistress is passing into the other world, being so ill that her recovery is almost despaired of. The Attorney is almost every morning with the Duke of York and holds him long in council, and many despatches are made, but to what end I know not; the visible one is the Queen's discontent, nor do I think that any thing else will come of all their whispers. In the meantime I never saw so much indiscretion in one that pretends to such a mastery of reason as the Attorney does, but the foolish intrigues of our little Court are so unworthy your Excellency's consideration that I humbly crave your pardon for troubling you so long with such impertinences.

Sir Edward Nicholas to Ormond.

1651, Sept. [12-]22. Antwerp.—We have here such slow and uncertain advertisements out of England as I have forborne of late to give your Lordship the trouble of what we hear, knowing you have in France more speedy and perfect intelligence than these parts afford. This week from singular good hands from London it is advertised that when the late fight was near Worcester, the King was not present, being gone two days before towards Hereford with the greatest part of his army, and that it was only the forces that His Majesty left in and near Worcester which maintained so gallantly that fight with the rebels; that it is probable (though the rebels brag of a victory there) that the King's forces there had the better of it, for they still keep that city. Its also written for truth that Colonel Birch (who was once Governor of Hereford for the rebels) is come in unto the King with all his Regiment, and that the Lord Talbot (son of the Earl of Shrewsbury), two of the Earl of Salisbury's sons and the Lord Coventry's son and divers other persons of quality are come in unto His Majesty, and more common men than the King hath arms for, which gives the present rulers at London sadly to think. Scape, the agent from Holland, is newly and hastily come from England and saith he left the chief persons in London in very great distraction.

I am exceedingly obliged to your Excellency for the honour of yours of the 14th of this month and for your noble care of my humble desires in my former of the first present. Truly I conceive I do punctually obey His Majesty's command and instructions, in deferring my coming to be about the Duke of York whilst the Queen (who is to have the principal management

of His Majesty's affairs there) is so far from encouraging me therein (as His Majesty expressly desired) as to declare she cannot trust me. My Lord, I have served this King and his blessed father honestly (as the world knows and my conscience bears me witness) without preferring my own private interests, or any favour, to either of their services (as more refined spirits may have done) and if my faithful services shall be now rowarded with distrust and contempt by His Majesty (whom I have not nor shall ever justly offend) I shall lament my misfortune in a retired course of life, and indeed I am now drawn so very low, so that [if] I shall receive command to attend in France without consideration of my necessitous condition, I shall not be able to come. I am very confident that it will not now be long before some express comes to your Excellency from the King with some directions, if it shall please God to bless his gallant proceedings. I hear that at the 251 the 2, 7, 151 course 329, 364 some 164 that 277, 69, 318, 10, 36, 13, 33, 261 had to transport 480, 489, 324, out of 349, 326, 31, 2 into 186 which they say is crossed by a meeting of some 364, 470, 284, 9, 393, 1, 63, 7, 21, 60, 12, 261, 69, 27, 36, 8, 33, 13, 49, 1, 15, 30. I know not what either of the 164, 9, 522, but if there be or were any, methinks the 1, 7, 36, 8, 5, 10, 18, 471 have been carried 523, 327, 3, 32, 4, 8, 12, 21, 1. We hear Mr. Harding and some others of the King's servants were by His Majesty left behind him in Scotland and that they have divers despatches and letters from the King and were about a month since ready to come thence, but they are not as yet arrived. I intend about Michaelmas to remove to some cheaper and more healthy place to winter in, but wheresoever I shall be, your Lordship s letters, being sent to Sir R. Browne or Mr. Jo. Samborne, will come safe to, my Lord, your Excellency's most faithful and most humble servant, Edward ap John ap Edward.*

The Duke of York's letters to me to keep myself in readiness to attend His Royal Highness in France, when he shall send for me thither, bears date the $\frac{1}{8}$ of August last, which I conceive was when your Excellency was at Paris and therefore marvel the more that you knew not of it.

Lord Taaffe to Nicholas French, Bishop of Ferns.

1651, Sept. [12-]22. Bruxells.—Yours of the xth of August I received wherein you expressed your being much unsatisfied with my not signing the submission sent unto me, which I acknowledge to have promised, but before it came to my hands I met Mr. Browne in Sir Nicholas Plunkett's lodgings; where debating of that matter Mr. Browne positively protested against signing the paper as it was promised, but with some alteration (which I apprehended differed in the manner and not in substance) he would join with Sir Nicholas and me, whereupon I believing an impossibility of differing in a matter of that concernment so

* One of Nicholas's pseudonyms.

necessary an advantage as the concurrence and hand of one of the Commissioners, and if your Lordship were an indifferent judge of my actions you would make that construction of it. Its true I desired and had an absolution from the excommunication which a tenderness of conscience rather than a real belief of its being valid made me demand, but I never knew your Lordship's doctrine to be orthodox in saying that absolution may be had by a proxy, though not authorised to solicit it, nor could I ever learn that the same apprehension that possessed me did in any kind trouble the minds of my complices as your Lordship terms them. Your lordship to your own and not to the infamy of our nation taxes them for want of courage in all things, but contesting with sacred and Apostolical authority is so barbarous and base a character as nothing but the privilege of your calling could afford you confidence to pronounce it, but if the nation thinks you worthy to be called to question I am confident your superiors will punish you.

As for your Lordship's expression that Ormond was the idol of the nation, I know no man that made him so more than yourself; whilst there were any hopes of his success you both courted him and consulted with him, but I must confess that when his disasters began to increase your Lordship endeavoured to add unto them by fulminating a new excommunication against all such as would adhere unto him, which occasioned such a division as, had not my Lord of Ormond in expectation of uniting the nation quitted it, the kingdom had been lost; and not being satisfied only with this testimony of his affection left the government of the country in the hands of a Catholic, an act not to be exampled.

Your Lordship says you have not been civilly used by my fellow Commissioners and me in not sending an answer to your first letter; I am sure if we had made the return that the rudeness therein expressed merited it would have hindered you from practising the like, and for the returning of it, your Lordship shall pardon me conceiving myself obliged to give my nation knowledge of the danger they ran by submitting to the government of so withered and cankered a person as my Lord of Clanrickarde*, who has not deserved these epithets from your Lordship, he having in charity assisted you when you parted that kingdom; indeed your ingratitude is [to] be admired; and the manner of inviting us to make a submission is so remarkable as it must not be smothered; your threatening if we fail to perform according your sense (never examining what authority we have for it) that you will not only withdraw your person and advice from us (a terrible loss considering the advantage we gain by it), but likewise persuade the Duke of Lorraine to desist from succouring a people so destined to God's vengeance.

Your Lordship was informed, you say, that my uncle, George Dillon and father changed my resolution in not signing the submission; really your intelligence was bad, though I am confident

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* *See* the Bishop's letter on *p.* 172 above.

had their opinions been contrary to my doing of it they would not only inform me of it but likewise justify it, though your Lordship says they durst not, and let me tell your Lordship that had I a scruple in any matter of religion or conscience I would sooner ask and submit to their opinions than to your Lordship's, yet not in temporal affairs, that being some part of your daily practice. As for the railing part of your letter which concerns them, I refer that to their own answering.

Your Lordship supposes that I placed the Blank [in] George's hands being suspicious of you (guilty consciences are apt to accuse themselves) but in good faith I had not the thought of suspecting you, though I were often informed of your talking and acting general ways to my prejudice, yet I appeal to yourself if I did not with all freedom acquaint you with all my proceedings, wherewith you seemingly appeared to be satisfied, and afforded me for some time your assistance, for which you say you came under the jealousy of some considerable men of our nation; I know but few of them abroad that keeps correspondence with your Lordship, and those you mention did not rebuke you for operating with me, but the fear of your doing good made them solicit you to desist, it being a work so little practised by them as they esteem it a fault in others.

You say the preservation of your nation cannot be hoped for by my endeavours; its true I want power, else I should quickly falsify that assertion; but did every Irishman work with the same materials of religion, loyalty, and moral honesty as I do and have done, Ireland [would] flourish and not be subject to those horrid reproaches of your Lordship.

To free yourself from suspicions and jealousies at home (where by your union with me you are grown black) you say you will have no more to do with me because I do not trust you. The reason is good, but I am persuaded that when his Holiness is informed of the ways you take of ingratiating yourself in his favour, he will not approve thereof, and believe it, you will not find [his] Holiness so partial as to hear your story and not mine, to whom I have been and will be as obedient according my capacity as any man.

You say you are not pleased with the company I keep; I know not whom you mean, but did I know any guilty of those crimes you mention I would shame them; but that I am suspected by the Bishops and clergy of Ireland, I do not believe you, it being contrary to their professions under their hands when I came from them, and when the Commissioners came over they sent me authority in writing to negotiate in their names with Catholic princes for the aiding of Ireland, which is as great a mark of their trust as your Lordship can have from them, and I am confident they are men of greater honour and honesty than to give you a contrary information to what they so publicly professed to me, but for my better satisfaction [I] will send them a copy of your Lordship's letter, whereby I may be advertised of their opinion of me. As a sign of God's indignation against such as thought the excommunication invalid, your Lordship alleges the general defeat

and disasters we had, but I am sorry those that adhered unto it were involved in our infortunes to an equal if not a higher degree than the others, witness the loss of the Bishop of Clogher* and his army and the hanging of the Bishop of Ross.†

I have a long time desisted the giving this answer to your unprovoked malicious expressions, but fearing that by silence I might be judged guilty of what you accuse me of, and hearing that you dispersed copies of your letter to me, I thought fit to return you this, and as your Lordship with the freedom of a priest (as you mention it) reproaches my nation and myself, so do I as warrantably assume the liberty of saying for our vindication what is herein contained.

Geoffry Browne to Ormond.

1651, Sept. [14-]24. Bruges.—Sir Nicholas Plunkett and I in our joint letter have given your Excellency an account of our tedious negotiation, and I have then prepared some things I thought fit to impart to your Lordship, which as the world goeth now I thought of little purpose to trouble your Lordship with, for since the writing of that letter, the King being advanced with a gallant army into England and possessed of the city of Worcester and in a hopeful condition to regain his rights hath on Wednesday last was sevennight fought with Cromwell and the Parliament forces, and after five hours dispute was defeated; which by some letters is attributed to the Scots who after two charges would fight no more; five thousand they say were killed on the place, and ten thousand were taken prisoners with many noblemen and officers, most Scots; it is said the King was himself wounded having charged gallantly and escaped with a good party of horse, but was pursued so as it is doubtful what has become of him till the next packet comes.

This business, my Lord, hath settled England and Scotland under the obedience of the Parliament, so as it is to be feared that no aids we may expect from hence, if they may be certainly relied on, will be able to support the interest of that kingdom and our cause against so powerful an enemy; insomuch as if honest conditions may be had, in my opinion they are not to be slighted, as well for the towns and the public as for your Lordship's private estate, which I make bold to speak to your Lordship although I know it will be a harsh and unwelcome motion to you, but when your Lordship will consider that the King's power is totally broken, and no expectation to dispute his interest till God work some other great alteration, to what purpose will your Lordship beggar yourself, your wife and children, and give way to others to grow big on your fortune to oppose you when, if ever, the time comes that it may be fit for you to use power in

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* Emer McMahon. He was defeated and lost his life at Letterkenny in June, 1650.

† Boethius Egan. He had been taken by Lord Broghill and was hanged at Carrigadrohad Castle, April 11, 1650.

your country. I beseech Almighty God direct your Lordship in the best way for public and private, so I remain, your Excellency's most humble servant.

[*Postscript.*]—Besides the proportion sent now in the small vessel there is another greater proportion designed to be forthwith sent in the frigate we came over, and 2,500*l.* is likewise directed to be employed in corn to be sent, which Nicholas Bodkin hath in charge.

[Endorsed :—Copy.]

Lord Taaffe to Ormond.

1651, Sept.[20-]30. Bruxells.—The King's disaster has made my negotiation useless as to the assistance promised the Duke of York, nor do I find but that it sets a period to the resolutions of the Duke of Lorraine as touching his pretensions for Ireland, believing it not in his power to redeem them, considering how undisturbed and absolute the Parliament have rendered themselves in England and Scotland. However he has sent a small frigate to advertise my Lord of Clanricarde with the King's condition, and that if, notwithstanding, six thousand men be of use unto them as to the regaining of the kingdom, he obliges himself to send them upon notice thereof, with money and all other necessaries. Its true this is a kind offer but signifies little, for I fear all is lost, or will be upon knowledge of the King's defeat.

I know not how to dispose of myself now, and really am very indifferent, had I no more than myself to care for, but the consideration of my poor family makes me think for a way of subsistence. If conditions might be had in France I would give very good security for the transportation of (two) thousand men, or if your Excellency have any design, if you think I may be serviceable unto you, I shall in any quality engage myself.

I am labouring by the Archduke's means to procure the Parliament license, but will not be engaged until I hear from your Lordship, nor do I believe that any conditions can be had here. If the King's person be safe I am hopeful most princes of Christendom will afford him assistance, both in regard of their own interests and for his late unexampled gallantry. I pray, my Lord, let me hear from you and afford your advice.

Ormond to Lord Muskery.

1651, September.—Though it be now about nine months since I arrived in France, yet in all that time if I could have sent you daily despatches, I could not till now have given you either any assistance or intelligence to have guided you any other course than that you have hitherto taken, or to have supplied you in it, for till the late total defeat of the King's army at Worcester, there was nothing more prudent for you to do or more befitting you in all respects than to have held out against the enemies as you have done, for if it had pleased God to have given the King success, or not so sudden and entire an overthrow, you must

necessarily have gotten power to assist him or to condition the better for yourself in the event that hath now happened. As the case now stands I conceive all men are at liberty, that is, there is an invincible necessity upon them according to their several conditions to make the best that they can for the support of themselves and theirs, and the King I am well assured neither desires nor expects that such as have constantly and against all parties opposite to his interest adhered to him should irrecoverably cast themselves into certain ruin without any present or future possibility of serving him by it. But for the ways a man is to take to this end and the rules he is to set to himself, they depend so much upon changeable accidents and the variety of the postures men are in, that at this distance, and in the alterations that may have happened since you writ your letter of the 25 of August you can only expect from me that in the general I should advise you to make as early provision for your safety and future maintenance as you can, and that by obtaining the best conditions you may from the enemy; for to hold out against them, or without their leave to gain a livelihood by transporting men to foreign service seem to me equally impossible. It is true that men talk of the appearance of divisions among themselves, which possibly may happen, yet if it should, we have dear bought experience that they have both the temper to allay their own disputes whilst a common enemy opposes them and the power notwithstanding such disputes to oppress such an enemy. The result of what I have said is that you may in honour and ought in conscience to seek your preservation by obtaining conditions from the enemy. The only fears are that conditions will not now be gotten, if they be, that they will be mean, and whether they be good or bad, that they will not be performed. To this all that can be said is that as nothing but invincible necessity can justify the seeking of any conditions at all from them, so the same necessity has the force to make otherwise mean conditions comparative good, and where unavoidable fruitless destruction is apparent, the election of poor conditions even from a faithless enemy is preferable to it, whatever men in their romantic humours when themselves are not in the question may say to the contrary; for an enemy may (and it hath been seen) some times break with some persons and at other times and to other persons perform, and an enemy may break enough of the conditions he gives to make himself justly censured of faithlessness and yet observe so much of them as is better than total ruin; however if ruin be certain one way and but possible or probable the other, certainly the last is prudent whatever the event shall be. *I can wish, but I can hardly hope, that all you who have power abroad, and the towns, if they remain, would unite in capitulating, for that were more honourable and more like to obtain good terms.** If you observe that cannot be, let them not be beforehand with you,

* The passages in italics are in cypher, but have been supplied from a decyphered copy of the same letter amongst the Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

and this is all I am able to say by way of advice. It remains that I give you some account of my own purposes and of the state of affairs abroad. The first will satisfy your concernment in me, the latter may guide you perhaps in your treaty. It is I believe stranger to you to find that I have lived here this long than that I am able to do it no longer here or, for ought appears to me, anywhere. I have made several offers to bring men to the service of this state, but their poverty, levity, and continual divisions among themselves rendered all my offers wholly ineffectual. So that finding any hopes of my support that way desperate, and apprehending the too great probability of the misfortune that hath befallen the king, and by his permission, I did a good while before the defeat advise my wife to write to Cromwell laying claim to her own fortune and desiring his favour for the obtaining it. He hath given very civil answers to the man employed both before and since his victory, and there is nothing that keeps my wife from going to solicit this business but want of money to carry her thither, which I hope very shortly to get, and then she goes to keep life in her claim for herself and children and to try if any little thing may be gotten for present support. Upon this depends not our greatest but only visible hopes. The only places of foreign service convenient to transport great bodies of men out of Ireland are France or Flanders. The two Crowns are equally and very poor, but France is at this time infested with a dangerous intestine wound by the Prince of Condé's discontent which hath transported him so far as to levy arms and ammunition, and already some acts of hostility have been begun. The Duke of Orleans is gone to treat as some say, but as others say to make a private agreement with [*obliterated*] himself, however with the King's Commission he is [*obliterated*]; what the event will be it is not possible to judge; whatever it be I believe the English will never permit men to come to the service of this Crown (to the disturbance of it it is possible they will), or to the King of Spain's service. That you have to do if you can is in your conditions to obtain leave to transport men to any service you please, having a convenient time for it, and if that be obtained to send me immediate notice of it; that your conditions may be made with the best advantage, if this cannot be had I think you are to take the next best, and that is, to serve where they will permit you, *either directly the Spaniard or the Prince of Condé, who is assisted by him, but I wish rather the latter, because I have some knowledge of him, and can treat with him with more conveniency and freedom.* But what you write in this particular must be in cypher. From other hands you will have more particular news and so I remain (*unsigned*).

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's letter to the Lord Muskery in the month of Sept. 1651.

Sir Edward Nicholas to Ormond.

1651, [Sept. 26-] October 6. Antwerp.—May it please your Excellency: Since the fatal defeat of the King's forces in Worcester I

have had nothing worthy your trouble, but being this next week to leave this place as well for my health as for the changeableness of it, I would not remove without acquainting your Excellency with it. I had gone hence sooner but that my Lord Ambassador Hyde would not permit me; I am not yet resolved where to fix my next winter's station, but when I come to the Hague or to Rotterdam I shall determine it. Your Excellency well knows how much the Queen is unsatisfied with me, so as (if I were able to continue longer my attendance) I could not possibly be of any use in His Majesty's or the Duke of York's services; wherefore I beseech your Excellency to vouchsafe me the honour of your advice what course I were best to take. Its not improbable but that the Rulers in England, having now no visible forces to oppose them, may moderate their proceedings against the honest Royalists, and then peradventure they may be permitted to have something out of their wasted estates.

I doubt the memory of Ascham's death in Spain may occasion some more than ordinary severity against Mr. Fanshaw, in regard he is known to have been employed by the King as Agent into Spain. I hear Mrs. Gorge (one of the Princess Royal's maids of honour) being sick, if not dead at the Hague of the small pox, hath made Her Highness Royal, with the young Prince remove to Tiling.

I am very sorry the Duke of York, being so handsomely and earnestly invited by the French King to go with him to Fountainbleau, did not accompany His Majesty, which might have been an occasion to have endeared His Royal Highness to that King; I doubt some about His Royal Highness do not well consider of what importance it may be to have His Royal Highness very gracious in that court, even for His Highness' own support.

Dr. Goff* is now at Amsterdam, where he is negotiating some business with some merchants there, and keeps himself very private; its not improbable but it may be to get some more money upon the King's jewels, as (I hear) Lord Jermyn did also when he was last there.

Mr. Richard Harding† and one or two others of the King's servants that were left behind in Scotland are landed in some part of Norway, and will be (I hear) the next week in Holland. If your Excellency please to send your letters for me to Mr. John Samborne, I have given him directions how to send them to me, but my pressing necessities have forced me to desire Sir Richard Browne henceforth to forbear writing any more to me, who am no longer able to undergo the charge of holding correspondence as I was wont to do, albeit to little purpose. We have here no news where the King is but what the London prints speak; and we fear, if he shall in Scotland make himself known, he will be in as great danger as if he were in England. God of His infinite

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* Probably Dr. Stephen Gough, "a man," according to Clarendon, "well known in that time as the chief agent and confidant of my lord Jermyn."

† Groom of the Bedchamber.

mercy preserve and protect his person, so prays passionately, my Lord, your Excellency's most humble servant, Charles Ledison.*

My Lord Ambassador Hide is very sincerely your Excellency's most humble servant.

Endorsed :—Sir Edward Nicholas. Dated 6 October, 1651.

JOHN BRAMHALL, Bishop of Derry, to ORMOND.

1651, October [4-]14. Ghent.—You will pardon my long silence occasioned by a Flanders fever which hath brought me down sufficiently, so misfortunes seldom come alone. This is the first exercise of my pen after my retirement from seclusion both of body and mind. I hope in God I may say the worst of my disease is past. I wish I could as well say so for other things.

When the meal was just at our mouths God Almighty snatched it from us by that fatal blow given to the King of whom yet we hear not whether he is living or dead. The worst is to be feared. We had compounded for a moderate half with the merchants, some of them (the rest would have come in so soon as theirs had been delivered, staying only to see if we had power). We had compounded with the Governor as by a writing under hand from his privado will appear, I mean him who had the prizes in his custody. We had gained the counsel of the Admiralty so far that they would not be against a composition. Sundry of the merchants were come down to Newport to recover their goods and should have had them delivered out the next day, but the night before came that fatal news news which dashed all our hopes. The merchants flew off, the governor flew off, and we were threatened to be questioned with damages. With such eyes this world looks upon a great calamity. The only hope I know remaining is of the frigate, which they promise fino, for God knows what they will do. Mr. Parker shall await the event of it. I had procured a pass, was at Newport to seek a passage, had accorded for a waggon trumpeter and all things at huge rates because then it was upon the beleaguering, but was stopped for want of caution, that is burghers to give their words that the horses etc. should return again safe, which, being a stranger, it was vain to attempt. I hope shortly I shall find the passage freer. My intention was to have raised what I could both of your own duties and the Duke's bill and have brought it to you; what I could not then I hope I may shortly.

My friends write to me from Brussels that upon the news the Commissioners are resolved to write away to my Lord Clanricarde to treat and compound for the kingdom. If so I hope your Lordship will be mindful both of yourself and your faithful servant who had a great intention and as great hopes of late to have brought you a supply worthy of acceptation. But God's will be done, into whose hands we must resign ourselves. So God bless us.

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* Charles Ledison. One of Nicholas's numerous disguises.

Ormond to Sir Edward Nicholas.

1651, October [9-]19. Caen.—The King's misfortune and the uncertainty of his personal safety renders me so confused in all my faculties that I am at this time especially most incapable of giving any advice, yet being called upon by you to whom I have so perfect a friendship I shall the best I can compose and address myself to it, and because you have eminently adhered to the Crown in the persons of two admirable kings I shall not (how low and desperately soever it seems fallen) leave that out of the argument. All imaginable trials for the recovery of the Royal interest have been made and failed, there remains to hope for but either a division amongst the rebels or some such miracle as the peace of Christendom and then their election of the English rebels as a common enemy even before the Turk. Both these seem to us like drowsy speculations [yet] He that for our sins hath covered us with this confusion [is able] in a moment to bring great things by less [pro]bable means to pass, and by His not blessing all our [endea]vours in so just a cause I would fain understand a command to stand still and see the salvation he [shall] work for us. He hath raised the rebels to the top of success; if that produce pride and oppression in them, it will not be madness to expect their speedy fall. Two things it will be fit to expect before a positive resolution be taken, to go quite out of the way of business, the King's escape or falling into their hands, and what the Rebels will offer to persuade men to retire to their own; by the first of these men may do it with a better grace and by the latter they will see how conveniently, honestly and securely. These for the present are only offered to you as conceptions of mine, ministering occasion for your better judgment to discourse upon.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to Sir Edward Nicholas. Sent to Mr. Jo. Samborne to be sent from Rouen.

Marquis of Clanricarde to Lord Digby [Secretary of State].

1651, Oct. 14. Aghnenure.—The long knowledge I have of your Lordship's affections and real endeavour to serve His Majesty and the eminent trusts you formerly held and may justly expect to enjoy when it may best appear to the advantage of His Majesty's service and your own honour and safety, moves me now, as I have often done before, not only to give you an account of our sad condition but to desire your assistance for our timely relief by the interest and trust which I am given to understand, and none doth more joyfully congratulate, your Lordship hath in the French Court and armies; who if I am not mistaken after the King's party here are subdued will find themselves soon concerned by the falling of this kingdom into the hands of the English rebels or its seeming preservation by the Spaniard and Duke of Lorraine, the disposition and relation of many of this kingdom considered, for so stands the case at this time.

I will not certainly need much protestation to satisfy your Lordship how unwillingly I took this languishing government upon me which, in the opinion of the most judicious here, could hardly be preserved four months after my Lord Lieutenant's departure, but His Excellency's earnest solicitation, I being in all things accustomed readily to obey his least word, and the advantage I apprehended it might bring to His Majesty's but then very tenderly springing condition to keep up a diversion and disturbance here, that the rebels might not make any invasion upon him from hence either by their own forces set at liberty or what strength they might further acquire by a conquest of the natives here, are the principal causes of this my trouble or rather being sacrificed.

I doubt not but your Lordship hath heard of some Commissioners whom I employed to the Duke of Lorraine after an agreement I had made with his Agent here only for the loan of twenty thousand pound upon caution, but it seems by the enclosed copy of their agreement since made, my instructions which I likewise send you being not to their liking, or to the satisfaction of some other rebellious fugitives abroad, they have falsified their trust and concluded upon some other underhand authority which they name from the kingdom and people of Ireland and have waived my commission. Hitherunto I cannot find any here to own the the business neither do I believe they will, but for the better searching of the bottom of this matter I have summoned a general assembly to sit the sixth of the next month at Jamestown, where I hope to settle a resolution in all to stick firm to His Majesty's government and so hold out as long as possible against all that will invade or betray it. We have only left the City of Limerick, the town of Galway, the forts of Sligo and Drumruske, Roscommon Castle and some other scattered castles that are not of much consideration yet may be of some shelter to us for this winter, though the generality must inhabit in the loughs, woods and bogs whiles the enemy may lie warm in towns. Limerick and Galway are both besieged ; the first is so distressed through want of provision that in all likelihood it cannot hold out long unless we can draw our divided forces suddenly together to relieve it, which in truth after all the extremities we have endured and relations of our being quite subdued is yet no impossible work if my directions and orders will be duly observed and obeyed, the neglect of which and stupidity of the people so hard to be stirred up to their own preserving hath been and I fear may be the ruin of this kingdom much more than any power of the enemy. Galway is well secured, and cannot I believe until summer be subject to any danger but that of treachery.

We have yet all the harbours open for us, beginning with Castlehaven and from thence to Sligo, which is ours, only Dingle Couch in Kerry and the river of Limerick, in which we have also the castle and creek of Carrigacowla.*

If your Lordship could procure that Court of France speedily to relieve us with some reasonable proportion of monies, arms

* Carrigaholt in Co. Clare.

and ammunition, it would certainly very much oblige the King and possibly not only preserve this kingdom out of the enemy's hands and prevent all other sinister designs, but also make it very useful to them, especially for supplies of men which others do principally aim at and is not wanting to us here, and having adventured thus far upon the old score of your Lordship's favour and friendship to me and which I shall still strive to preserve by all possible endeavours of mine to serve you, I shall add nothing to your Lordship's further trouble but humbly and most earnestly to conjure you that if you do not very speedily receive apparent assurances of seasonable supplies I may not be delayed and kept in expectation of what will not be had, which would bring an irrecoverable prejudice upon me, and the timely knowledge of what I am to trust to, will free me without blemish to my honour or duty by His Majesty's licence to leave this kingdom to seek their own preservation by what ways shall be most suitable to their humours, though I doubt much different from those rules and affections that are settled and unalterable in, My Lord, your Lordships most affectionate humble servant Clanricarde.

[*Postscript.*]—I humbly crave your pardon for making use of another hand, being in no good state of health at this time.

Mayor and Council of Galway to Duke of Lorraine.

1651, Oct. 15. Galway.—To His Royal Highness the Duke of Lorraine, Protector Royal of Ireland. Most Gracious Prince, Before we were informed of the agreements lately made, we despaired not to be seasonably relieved by your Highness' peculiar help and favour, but now being ascertained by the articles of the transaction we do most assuredly promise unto ourselves greater and more pressing remedies unto our bleeding affairs, for there can be no room left unto a doubting when we have the faith of so great a prince freely given unto us, and the voluntarily bound most firm caution of his unmoved constancy, zeal and piety. Moreover our hopes were the more inflamed by your Highness' honourable letters unto us, which albeit we are unworthy to answer, for what thankfulness can be returned by us (proportionable to the signification of so singular good will) but a certain silent awe and reverence unto a Prince raised up by heaven, we do yet for our parts freely profess that we are most ready to undergo death itself and all extremities rather than we will be wanting unto your Highness' hopes and the defence of our country, although the glory of that is entirely left to be most justly possessed by your Highness, whom the providence of God (matters of religion and the kingdom being ready to sink) by the divine impulsion of His own working hath mercifully placed as it were an Atlas to support the Heavens, that that praise which your ancestors above mankind obtained in the East you their offspring should most happily enlarge in the Occidental kingdoms. But lest that those rumours dispersed abroad by the heretics should find belief, we thought fit to

despatch with these our letters our faithful and well-beloved Nicholas Lynch, Esq., one of our Council, particularly to inform your Highness of our own and the City of Limerick's condition, and to represent the necessity of aids. In the meantime we most humbly kiss your Highness hands. Your Highness' most devoted servants.

Endorsed:—A copy of the Mayor and Council of Galway's letter to the Duke of Lorraine the 15th of October, 1651, translated into English. [Printed in the *Clanricarde Memoirs*.]

Ormond to Lord Inchiquin.

1651, Oct. [16-]26. Caen.—I suppose you had not spoken with Ned Wogan when you writ your letter of the 22 as Dick Belling had done when he writ me one of that date, nor yet with those that affirm to him that the King is safe upon their knowledge, though they will not tell him where. I pray God they be not Sir [*obliterated*] Polls and affect more knowledge than they have, but why yours and Dick's letters should bear date on Sunday, being a day too late for Saturday's and two days too soon for Tuesday's post I cannot comprehend, but out of it am hopeful there was more known than we have by yours afterwards.

I approve fully of the way you are fallen upon and am able to add nothing on the sudden to that only motive you mention, saving that if they have shipping, money and provisions I am so confident that this winter I can bring a good body of men to that service that if I like the conditions and fleet I will go in person for them. Muskery's forces are those I build upon and that upon late letters received from him, yet I would not willingly be engaged in it till we certainly know what is become of the King, or but with reference to his pleasure; the Duke of York's I mention not because he is upon the place and will declare his sense when you judge it fit to speak of it. I shall not expect to have the touching of the money because I cannot give the security they may expect, but that shall be satisfied if it go in my company in the hands of some minister of their own, provided I may be furnished for my expense in the voyage and for sending a vessel away immediately express to my friends, which if they disabuse immediately it will be an argument they mean really to go on, as, if they refuse it, it may be concluded they want either will or power which as to our purpose is all one. I have no correspondent in Holland to whom I dare commit the receiving and transmitting of Mr. Crofts his money. Alderman Bunce had the money you lent me so long in his hands as it would ruin all our hopes if he should keep this as long. I pray, advise me in it, and in the meantime keep the letters in your hands. My service to my Lord Gerrard.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to the Lord of Inchiquin.

Lord Clanricarde to Sir N. Plunkett and Geoffry Brown.

1651, Oct. 20. Aghnenure.—Your joint despatch of the 14th of September came to my hands the 7th of this present, by which and

the papers which accompanied it nothing seems more manifest to me than that you have in a high measure violated the trusts I reposed in you, in His Majesty's behalf, but lest I might be charged with the retarding of those supplies you mention are intended for the relief of this kingdom I am sending my conceptions upon the whole matter with my despatches to the Duke of Lorraine by the way of France, to those that are the most knowing and proper judges of your courage and proceedings and the consequences belonging to them, and should be glad there might something appear to justify the continuance of expressing myself your affectionate friend.

Endorsed:—A copy of my letter to Sir Nicholas Plunkett and Mr. Geoffrey Browne, the 20th October, 1651. Sent directly to Bruxells. [Printed in the *Clanricarde Memoirs.*]

Ormond to Viscount Muskery.

1651, [Oct. 22-]Nov. 1. Caen.—This day I have notice of our king's miraculous escape and of his being gone to Paris. As soon as I get horses I go to him and shall endeavour from him to procure such orders to you as may best suit with his service and your condition. I am not able to give much reason for the hopes I have that God will do great things by him and for him, but my belief is very strong that it will come to pass. I stay your man Roche till I can despatch him with what may give you encouragement to hold out or an honorable and clear permission to shift for yourself. This is all I can say for the present, but God protect you.

[*Postscript.*]—I hope this will overtake the letter I writ lately to you in another hand. My best affection to my dear sister.*

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to the Lord Viscount Muskery.

Sir Edward Nicholas to Ormond.

1651, [Oct. 22-]November 1. Hague.—Albeit the general report here still continues constantly that the King is at or near Tyling with his royal sister, yet I do not so far give credit to it as that I will affirm it for a truth, but I hope and pray passionately that it be so, though I myself want faith to believe it, and see less cause to do so now than I did the last week, having not in all this time spoken with or heard of any person that can truly say he saw His Majesty there, but I conceive it not amiss to give forth that he is arrived here, that those in England may give over searching after him. Though His Majesty being concealed here may be necessary, yet methinks it were enough that the place where he is were concealed, but why good men, His Majesty's faithful servants, should not be assured that he is somewhere in safety on this side the seas is (I confess) a policy above my reach. These states are certainly at a great dilemma, not knowing well what to do; they now easily discern that their

* Muskery had married Ormond's sister.

younger brethren have by their supine and ingrateful neglecting timely to assist the Crown of England gained so great a power and strength, as they are not like to be long permitted to proceed (as when there was a King in England) in matter of trade, nor are they able to stand before that new Republic in case of war. Some of the wiser sort (I hear) foresee and say that if they (for the present) comply with the usurpers in England in a league, it will not continue longer than till they shall have perfected their vast navy, having now in building in England (as is credibly advertised) about sixty great frigates, and when those shall be finished, these people fear those English will demand not only a great and just satisfaction for the bloody business of Amboyna, but insist to have a free trade to all the Indies where these men are settled, and a yearly tribute for their fishing to the Northward, which these already plainly discern must be an inevitable mine to this state. They are now here meditating to send a great Embassy into England composed of several persons from every province, to see what they can possibly effect there to divert the storm which they see ready to fall on them at a time when they can expect no help from France, their greatest confidence. Mr. Ri. Harding is newly arrived here from Scotland, having been long on his way. The Earl of Seafort (a faithful Scotsman) is lately dead at Skidam. The Princess Henrietta (married last summer to a Prince of Transylvania) is not long since dead of a fever there, to the unspeakable grief of the good Queen [of Bohemia] her mother. There are lately very many English gentlemen (some of them of good quality) going for England from Rotterdam, and those parts, and if they find any reasonable good usage from the present rulers there, many more will follow them. I am thinking to send one of my sons into England to see if any good may be there done to save something out of my poor estate to support my poor unhappy family. I am not yet so fixed here but that I may remove hence before this winter be past, but then I shall timely advertise your Excellency of it, being entirely and very sincerely, My Lord, your Excellency's most humble and most faithful servant, Jo. Williamson.*

Endorsed :—Sir Ed. Nicholas.

Sir Edward Nicholas to Ormond.

1651, [Oct. 29-]November 8. Hague.—The several letters enclosed I received the last week by one that came over with Mr. Harding. I hear they lay long at Aberdeen for a conveyance, and the person that brought them being landed in Norway was very long in his way hither, which will make them (as mine are) of a very old date. There were brought to me several Commissions also, which, now the King is (God be praised) safely arrived in France, will be of no use at all, and therefore I keep them by me until I shall know His Majesty's further pleasure how to dispose of them. The Lord Taaffe is at present here, but

* Another of Nicholas's disguises.

will very speedily wait on the King with (as I am told by several other persons but not a word from himself) some propositions from the Duke of Lorraine, who (I am told his Lordship says) will lend the King a hundred thousand pounds and fourteen good ships for the service of Ireland on some conditions, as his Lordship will, I presume, acquaint your Excellency. I know Sir Ed. Hyde hath something of great importance wherewith to acquaint His Majesty concerning his late negotiation in Spain which it is necessary His Majesty should know before he fix on any resolution in his great affairs; and I wish if the King send for any of his council from these parts that Sir Ed. Hyde may be one, he being a most honest and very able man and very sincerely your Excellency's servant. I am very entirely of your Excellency's judgment that the King should do well to be very quiet for some time, without giving those in England any apprehensions, that the opinion of their present security may make them look the better at leisure into every other's ambition there, and so make divisions amongst them, which is one of the greatest hopes for His Majesty to do good in his great affairs, and I hear, as there is on the one side an envious eye on Cromwell, so he on the other is much unsatisfied with the rebels' parliament and Council of State, and hath lately prefixed a time for the ending of the first, which is (as I have it) 15 days; and that being determined, he knows how easily to rule the other. Some write that he hath already in design very speedily to make a division of the whole kingdom into several large Quarters for his Army, and that he will give all Wales to one Colonel and the Marches to another, and so many counties to one Commander, and others to others, which Commanders shall govern in chief within his precinct absolutely in all matters whatsoever that may concern the good and quiet of those counties, or in relation to the peace and quiet of the whole kingdom, and the better to compass and effect this design Cromwell hath (I hear) appointed St. Albans to be his head quarters. Colonel Hugh Butler is here, and presents his humble service to your Excellency, being ready to obey any directions or commands you please to lay on him. I have been since I came to this place indisposed in my health, but shall be ever ready to serve your Lordship in anything I am able. —Jo. ap Hugh.*

[*Postscript.*]—I have herein sent your Excellency a copy of the cipher I have with Mr. R. Fanshaw, as he desired in his letter to me.

[*Written in Sir Edward Nicholas's handwriting.*]

James Buck to the Marchioness of Ormond.

1651, October 30.—Though the inclosed will inform you of what was consulted on by your friends since my former waiting on the G[eneral, *i.e.* Cromwell] here which I have long since given you an account of, yet I think it very consistant with my duty to

* Another of Sir E. Nicholas's disguises.

let you know from myself what objections and answers was made betwixt the G., the colonel and myself. 'Twas then propounded that unless his Lordship would absolutely undertake the business in the house, the success was much feared by reason it must there pass by an equal vote, and then the hatred to your husband which is so predominate would appear, and then no means left (if cast out) for a more effectual application, besides the usual delay in such proceedings there, whereupon the G. did confess there was much reason in these doubts. 'Twas then propounded that if his Lordship would move the Council of State who has an absolute power to direct the Commissioners in Ireland, those former objections would there find a remedy, which his Lordship did faithfully promise to do suddenly and did much approve of it. He was then moved that if his advice and protection might be had for your coming over, you would be ready to undertake it, who answered he heard you were already coming over and conceived there was no danger in it. I then assured him you had no thought of it without his Lordship's advice and protection, who did then promise to procure one for you. This report was grounded from a discourse of the Lady Rosco[mmon] as I understand, and some great things my Lord of Stra[ ] should do for you, and these are curtesies you receive, which were better left alone. The G. was desired to make return himself to your letter according to his promise in Scotland, who did then protest that were you his sister or brother he could say no more than what he had, and would perform as much.

This is now the fifth post since I heard from you, which is not only a trouble to me, but some prejudice to your affairs. The letter to the G[eneral] which I did write to you formerly of, is now much desired by all your friends, but if I hear not from you by the next post, I shall fear some sad accident hath happened, which will be the greatest affliction that can befall

Your most obedient and faithful servant.

Endorsed:—Buck's letter to me.

Henry Ireton to General Preston, Viscount Taragh.

1651, November 7. Clare Castle.—Sir, I shall not now do you the courtesy as to summon you at such a distance again, because your gravity once chid me for it as unsoldierly, but for the good men's sakes of the town who perhaps may not be so airy in the notion of soldierly honour or so skilled in the quibbles of it as to find that worth or weight in them to admit them in balance against the more feeling concernment of their own safety and subsistance (though men of your unhappy breeding think such a glorious trifle worth the sacrificing or venturing other men's lives and interests for, however you would your own) I have here sent to them a sober tender of conditions, which they may (perhaps) think it behoves them to consider while there is time, and rather at a distance than stay till the refusal brings danger or mischief near to their doors. This if you shall fairly communicate as 'tis directed, and especially if you be found

compliant to the substance and effect of it (waiving the frivolous impertinences of a soldierly honour, or humour rather), you may partake in the benefit of such conditions as your quality renders you capable of. If you smother or suppress it, you may guess whose head shall pay for the trouble or mischief that shall follow, if God enable us to reach it, as I doubt not but he will because he is, and we have eminently found him still to be, a righteous Judge, pleading the quarrel of the innocent, and a severe avenger of their blood against those that spill it or lightly regard it, as well as a merciful father and a faithful master to those that seek and serve him.

Your servant, H. Ireton.

For General Preston, Governor of the town of Galway.

Endorsed:—Ireton's letter to Lord of Taragh.

Henry Ireton to the Mayor and Council of Galway.

1651, November 7. Clare Castle.—Gentlemen, I suppose you cannot but understand that (as God hath pleased to bless and dispose of our affairs) we have no place considerable in Ireland to intend next but your town, where I believe you must needs feel some restraint already both to your trading and supplies and cannot but foresee more coming on, that will reduce you (by God's blessing continuing with us) to extremity ere long, though we should not at all deal with you in a more forcible way. And therefore, though I can now expect little fruit of a formal summons at this distance and season, if you be under the power of a mercenary soldiery who will perhaps pretend point of honour (not to yield before more extremity or immediate force at hand), but really intend their own interest so far as to keep themselves in a warm quarter and good pay whilst they can (though Clare be besieged first in milking of you dry), they bring you into as bad a condition at last as those in Limerick and other places have done the poor people that maintained them, and getting as good conditions as they can for themselves to be gone leave you with your weighty interest behind to stand as a stack, yet not knowing but your wisdom may have kept you so far masters of yourselves and your own city as to be able to rid yourselves of such guests when you see cause, I thought fit hereby to offer you, as once I did to Limerick last year, whilst they were their own masters, that if you will yet open your gate and submit to the State of England, you shall find more mercy and favour to all (save the original authors of the rebellion and first engagers in command or counsel therein before the General Assembly or such as sat therein) than you shall ever have from me by bargaining for yourselves, or if you think it better for you to capitulate for conditions I shall, if you will accept them without further trouble to us, give the same in effect which I tendered to Limerick at my first sitting down before it this year (in case they would have surrendered then so as to have set us free for other work the remainder of the summer), which, if upon the sad example of what they upon their refusal then have lost, and what they came

to at last after all the distresses, impoverishments and miseries of the siege, you incline to lay hold on while you may, and so to prevent the like miseries, you shall soon understand them from me. Now indeed, though you should not be overmastered by an hungry, starving soldiery, yet the multitude of priests, those incendiaries of blood and mischief among them, and other desperate persons (engaged upon their principles in the beginning of this rebellion and in the murders and outrages therein committed) which I understand you have amongst you, makes me apt to doubt that by your reception and protection of them adhering thus far unto them (if not by any bloody and treacherous acting of your own) you may in the righteous judgment of God be so far involved with them in the same guilt as to be doomed to partake with them in the same plagues and given up to be either overawed or deluded thereunto by the same persons with whom and for whose sakes you have made yourselves partakers of the guilt, or at least I am sure such as those amongst you so far as they can prevail to overpower and deceive you will endeavour to engage you as deep and render you as desperate as themselves, and make your wealth and strength serve to maintain and protect them and their broken and wicked interests as long as ever they can. Yet whatever issue it have I shall have the satisfaction in myself of having discharged such a duty towards the saving and real good of men (if capable of it) and in having of this good trial how God suffers you to be inclined (for mercy or judgment for yourselves), and so the more light what dealing he calls for towards you from our hands, if you shall be blinded or hardened to the refusal of this mercy while you may have it and put the state of England and us (their servants) to the charge, hardship and labour of drawing before you to besiege you (when there is no town but yours to protract the end of the war), you may well expect since we have nothing else considerable to do that we shall endeavour to the uttermost to make you pay dearly for the issue and more than others before you, by how much you alone shall with less reason or hopes and more malignant obstinacy lengthen out our charge and trouble and make ourselves the single and more singular mark of justice: but if there be, as I am not without hope there may be, a generation amongst you more peaceable or prudently inclined and not so virulent or mad as the rest, who would willingly embrace mercy while they may but are overpowered by a faction of other desperate ones, I shall be glad (for those that are so inclined if God give them hearts to do but that right to themselves as to use some means whereby we may know them and who the rest of them that opposes it, or the principals of them) that so we may have some ground of discrimination when God shall give it to our power to use that tenderness towards them and severity towards the other which God in such case would call for and we should desire.

Your servant, H. Ireton.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Galway these.

[Printed in *Mercurius Politicus*, p. 1401.

The Mayor and Council of Galway to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

1651, November 11. Galway.—May it please your Excellency. Now that Limerick is betrayed and delivered into the hands of the enemy as appears by the enclosed paper, we doubt not that the whole power of the enemy will fall on this town whereby to finish their conquest, as appears by the enclosed summons from Ireton before any supplies may come to us. And though we are already reduced to a low ebb of condition by our great charge, yet we shall in order to our loyalty to God and the king, our own preservation and the liberty of the nation, hold out stoutly to the hazard of our lives and fortunes to maintain this place against the said enemy and to spend what little relics there is left of our substance for the maintenance of the garrison we have with us here, but we earnestly pray and desire your Excellency before the enemy's advance to give order to secure the west with a competent number of good and select officers and soldiers at the public charge, who may be able to confront the enemy and to keep a way open for our market and the expected relief, and to be pleased to take some course for diverting the enemy from this place and supplying it with provision, which we humbly offer to your grave consideration, and so we remain, Your Excellency's most humble servants,

Richard Kirwan, Mayor.
Domi. Browne. Val. Blake.
John Blake. James Lynch Fitz-Stephen.

Endorsed:—A copy of the Mayor and Council of Galway their letter to me the 11th, received the 12th of November, 1651.

The Mayor and Council of Galway to the Lord General Henry Ireton.

1651, November 12. Galway.— Sir, we received yours dated at the Castle of Clare the 7th of this instant, wherein you seem, under the cloud of a friendly advice, to set distrust and jealousy betwixt us and the soldiers amongst us, which perhaps the like hath wrought your desired effects of division and distraction in Limerick and other places to their own ruin, yet have we that confidence in the omnipotent God, who is the author and fountain of union and charity, that nothing shall be able to rend or break the settled conjunction which is between us in this town, so that in whatsoever God shall be pleased to direct our intention, it will appear by the effects to be the general act of all without exceptions. You were pleased to speak in your letter of conditions offered to Limerick the last year, and likewise of others offered by you unto them when first you sat before that city this year. Of both, we, being ignorant, cannot give that full answer unto your letter which perhaps you expect, and therefore if you will have our full resolution upon those offers by you made, we do expect the full scope of both those conditions mentioned in your letter, and that without exemption of any person or persons in or of

this town, whereupon we will return unto you such answer and resolution as God shall direct, and that which shall become good Christians and men of our condition and quality, and so we remain your servants,

Richard Kirwan, Mayor.

Dom. Browne.	Oliver French.
John Blake.	Step. French.
Thomas Lynch.	James Lynch Fitz-Stephen.

For the Lord General Henry Ireton these.

Copia vera.

Anth. French, Cler' Concilii.

Lord Taragh to General Ireton.

1651, November 12. Galway.—Sir, It would prove no courtesy unto me your summoning me at such a distance, but rather a discourtesy, which had in my opinion rendered you guilty of a second error against the rules of wars. You may not think strange that the people of this town should stand upon soldierly honour or have skill to oppose an enemy, who have of themselves (without the assistance of others) long since stood out against the threats and attempts of the Lord Forbes, who was general of a fleet, when he besieged them, and forced him to retire without any loss to themselves. If my profession be unhappy (as you term it) I can but admire you should follow the same, which if hitherto it hath proved to your content, may hereafter prove unhappy to you according to your own judgment of it. And if men of that profession shall be backward in venturing men's lives in a just cause (such as I own, being for my religion, king and country) they shall hardly attain to the effecting of any great enterprise, but such as shall hazard men's lives without a just cause will one day answer for their blood before God the just judge, in which (when you reflect on your own actions) you will find yourself as guilty as others. Your letter sent to the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of this town, I delivered them, knowing their honest and gallant resolution to be such, as they would not be drawn or tempted to any the least distrust or jealousy of the soldiery amongst them, which you endeavour by your letter to fill their imaginations withal for you own ends and their utter ruin, and had I suppressed or smothered it, I cannot guess whose head here should be subject to pay for it, for I hold the heads of those with you are as unsettled on their shoulders as any I know in this town.

For General Ireton.

Sir Edward Nicholas to Ormond.

1651, November $\frac{18}{28}$. Hague.—Being now free of the fever which hath made me keep my chamber about three weeks, I intend (God willing) as soon as I shall recover strength, to hasten to Antwerp, and thence into France as fast as the difficulty of the passage and my indisposition will permit in this worst season

of the year. We have here a report, raised from some letters which came the last week from Paris from (it's said) intelligent persons, that the King intends shortly to go for Savoy, because his presence now in France renders those in England averse to the reception of Mons. de Bellievre, who is to go to them in an Embassy from the French king. I confess I cannot give much credit to the report, notwithstanding I am told that one of the King's Privy Council in these parts (who is in good favour at the Louvre) said about a fortnight since, that the King might peradventure to go to his aunt in Savoy, which is so very much out of the way of all business, that may be of concern to His Majesty's affairs, as it looks (me thinks) rather like an abandoning of his faithful servants and subjects than an intending anything towards His Majesty's restoration. Dan. O'Neill and Sir Cecil Howard came both the last week to this place safe out of England, and they speak of some divisions that are amongst the rulers there, but I believe they are all feigned and voiced abroad, as were formerly the factions of the agitators and afterwards that of the Levellers which we see come to nothing, and were only noised abroad to amuse the people and to discover the affections of persons with whom they had to do. These states are now hastening their ambassadors for England, having great apprehensions that Mons. Spiring (the Queen of Swedes' Agent here) who is preparing to go Ambassador into England, may there do or negotiate something in their prejudice, for it is conceived that Queen sends to those in England about a treaty to join them against Denmark and Holland, concerning the taking the Sound out of the power of that king and these States, who having made a bargain for the profits thereof have lately raised the payments there. The Duke of Buckingham is almost perfectly recovered of his ague and ready to go abroad. If your Lordship please to send any letters to me, Sir Ri. Browne knows how to convey them, and I should be glad of any occasion to express how sincerely I am, etc.

Lord Taaffe to Ormond.

1651, Nov. [13-]23. Hague.—By the last post I presumed to write to his Majesty, but gave him no account of my proceedings with the Duke of Lorraine, other then that what he has proposed in order to an interest in Ireland, discovers more of self-interest than affection to his Majesty, whereof I am of opinion no notice ought to be taken until the particulars appear to His Majesty, which I shall personally perform as soon as I receive His Majesty's or your Lordship's commands. The Duke of Lorraine professes much of kindness to the King and promises to afford his assistance, whereof some trial ought to be made.

The general opinion held here is that the Parliament will be at variance with this state. God grant it prove so.

Daniel O'Neill goes along with me into France.

Ormond to Lord Digby.

1651, Nov. [13-]23. Louvre.—It is with some difficulty and very much industry that Jack Stephens is at last set forth to wait upon you and receive the fruits of your favour to him and in him to his friends, in which number none can be more obliged by kindness to him than myself, so long and so faithfully he hath followed my fortune, and that is all I shall say by way of recommending him since I am confident that alone without considering his worth will give him a place in your care.

I believe it will please the king to command my constant attendance upon him after he has given me leave for a short time to return to Caen there to dispose of my family so as to be as little a burden to me as may be. I am not out of hope but that my wife will gain orders from the Parliament for part of our fortune, but the country where it lies being still subject to the rapines of freebooting war I fear there will be present expense without present advantage in the pursuit of it. Yet I believe that more convenient than an utter desertion of our pretensions. If you esteem the preserving of lodgings for you here, it will be necessary you entrust somebody to do it upon my remove, for I was told that if I had not been in possession for you they would be aimed at by others. I shall utterly refuse them if they be offered me and that will make it less civil in any other to pretend to them.

Endorsed :—A copy of my lord's to the lord Digby by Jack Stephens.

Marquis of Clanricarde to Ormond.

1651, November 16. Aghnenure.—My despatches of the 22nd of last month having very unluckily missed of their intended conveyance, they still remain upon my hands, but will now I hope by a securer passage accompany this address which is further to advertise you that through that delay and the belief many were possessed withal that the Lorraine agreement was concluded if not by His Majesty's immediate consent, yet at least by the approbation of the Queen and your Excellency, and this so averred by the transactors, though in my apprehension so impossible that I held myself obliged in a matter of such dangerous consequence to disabuse the most powerful and interested persons by showing to the Mayor and Council of Galway and some others of quality the copies of my despatches to the Duke of Lorraine and the Commissioners I formerly employed as if they had been already sent, and to give a check to those of Galway for their presumption to salute the Duke as Protector Royal of this kingdom, and yet I held it necessary to handle the matter very tenderly lest through despair of supplies they should suddenly submit to the enemy, which without better knowledge of His Majesty's condition in England might be as dangerous on the other hand, and my instructions to my secretary John Lambert sent to Galway with those despatches will give your Excellency a clear account of the whole matter.

The treacherous and fatal loss of Limerick doth seem in a manner to finish the enemy's work here and yet I am willing to derive fresh encouragements from thence if His Majesty's affairs improve in England, for I am informed that the most violent and factious of the clergy that have bred most distractions here are so terrified with the execution of the Bishop of Emly and others of the clergy that they are preparing for an immediate departure, which, if true, I shall yet hope for better days, such as may again invite your Excellency repair hither, both for the preservation and punishment of this yet unhappy nation, for I assure your Excellency notwithstanding the extremities we are reduced into and the difficult task I have in hand, yet if some reasonable supplies upon good terms came unto us, the enemy is not so powerful and are so much harassed as that they may be very well adventured upon, if the absence and removal of bad infusions do give us the grace of confidence, unity and obedience, and though I cannot draw forces together to give battle to the enemy, yet there is frequently very good service done upon them by several divided parties.

The business of Limerick doth not yet come clearly informed to me, and I conceive there is some mystery in it not yet known, for it is said they were very resolute and unanimous until Galway, for their encouragement, found means to put in the Lorraine despatches, and immediately after follows the treaty and drawing in the enemy which, considered with the persons that were actors and those others that were exempted from mercy, gives some appearance as if it were done upon the election of an English rather than a foreign interest, though wicked and rebellious.

According to the effects that shall be derived from the despatches sent to Galway and the meeting that I have proposed for some out of the several provinces, I shall settle my resolutions of departure or of running some further hazards here, until I receive His Majesty's further pleasure or knowledge of his condition, and that yet before a general dissolution it may be possible for me to receive your Excellency's commands and instructions to guide the further proceedings of your Excellency's most faithful humble servant, Clanricarde.

Addressed :—For your Excellency.

Endorsed :—Received 26 January, 1651-2. Sent from Bruxelles by Mr. Patrick Archer.

Enclosing,

Instructions given to John Lambert by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

1651, November 13.—Instructions for our Secretary, John Lambert, the 13th of November, 1651.

First, you are to inform the Mayor and Council of Galway that by their letter to the Duke of Lorraine, dated the 15th of October last, with the title given him of Protector Royal of Ireland, and mentioning the agreement with expressions of their acceptance

without consulting with us or receiving our consent or knowledge how we would proceed therein, or by what authority that agreement was made, cannot be otherwise understood than (forasmuch as lay in their power) an absolute transferring the kingdom from His Majesty, his heirs and successors unto the person, heirs and successors of a foreign prince, and what are the penalties and forfeitures they have incurred thereby, whether the King recovers his right, now in a prosperous condition, in England, the Parliament forces continue their victories and successes here, or the Duke of Lorraine prevails in his way of conquest, who may perhaps like the advantages, but hardly affect or trust the actors therein, they have those learned in the law amongst them and others well read in story to inform them what must likely be their condition, if not discreetly and seasonably prevented.

That if they had not made such precipitate haste, but according to their duty would have made their application to us, being but ten mile distance from them, we would have directed them according to some former intimations given in a right way of gaining supplies for their relief agreable to conscience and loyalty, and without such a fastening of themselves upon the fortune of one Prince, as to debar them from the aids of others, who might and have been invited upon probable grounds to assist His Majesty and the kingdom according to their several interests, and we despair not of meeting some good success therein.

That receiving much satisfaction by their letter of the 11th delivered us last night for their stout and settled resolution to give all opposition within their power to the Parliament Rebels, and that under the notion and profession of loyalty and obedience unto His Majesty and his authority it hath invited us to hope that upon right knowledge of their former miscarriage and due consideration of the danger they have every way exposed themselves unto, they may be brought to an acknowledgment of their error and to future due conformity in the right paths of obedience and preservation, and the better to guide and direct them therein, you are to show unto the Mayor and Council the copies of my two letters to those agents I formerly employed and of my despatch to the Duke of Lorraine, and for their better knowledge upon what invitation and by what authority those agents did ground their destructive contract made with the Duke of Lorraine, you are further to impart unto them the copy of my instructions sent with those commissioners and of the Bishop of Ferns' letter directed unto them and the Lord Viscount Taaffe, where they may observe the efficacy of his apostolical spirit, and to manifest the effects of a misled and troubled conscience you are to show them Mr. Geoffry Browne's letter to me soon after the conclusion of that bargain.

You are likewise to deliver unto them the copy of the other paper directed to the Pope, the Emperor, and other Christian princes, and which either in the whole collection or by parts hath this good while walked up and down this kingdom in the dark and infused into the people by several factious and disloyal persons that pass under the title of Religious with that craft and malice

that strikes such apprehensions and terror in many whose judgments or affections are weak or whose interests improve by confusion, that after whole books of positive orders and commands and several most painful and dangerous journeys personally undertaken by us, we could never draw any considerable forces together or ever put any of them willingly upon action, being told by those fomenters of mischief that they were to be betrayed, by which they may discern how impossible it hath been or can be for us to contribute anything to the kingdom's preservation as long as these inventions shall bear credit, and thereupon consider to whom the deplorable condition of the kingdom, the particular loss of Limerick for want of timely relief and prevention of treachery, and the general ruin and misery likely to ensue, is principally to be attributed, who after the loss and destruction of our principal cities and towns do frame unto themselves a possibility of upholding their principalities in woods and bogs, and whether those be not persons who have gained full possession of their belief and affection before those whom duty, nature and interest did much more strictly oblige to live and die together in their defence, we leave both to their observation and right examen of their conscience.

You are thereupon further to inform them that to apply all possible remedies to these fatal and destructive practices and freely to communicate the dangerous condition of the kingdom, and to husband the short time left us to the best advantage for the preservation of it, were the occasions that moved us to call a general assembly at Jamestown the sixth of this month, and that being on our way thither as far as Castle Burke, we were informed by the Lord Viscount Muskery, who overtook us there, that the present state of affairs in the province of Munster was such as that his Lordship or others of that province could not attend at that meeting, and being likewise told by the Bishop of Kilmacduagh, and advertised by letters from some others of the prelates that they could not with safety or convenience be there, and finding, though no reason given nor the civility of an excuse made, that none would appear from Galway, and having little certainty of the appearance of others, we held fit to adjourn that Assembly to another time and place as occasion should be offered, and to return into these parts to employ our endeavours where most danger lay, and that we might not be wanting or failing to any, much less to Galway, the consequence of which, together with our natural affection towards it did exact a more particular care, we do now freely communicate unto them all those important affairs that were to be agitated in that assembly and do expect such resolutions as may best justify their last professions of duty to His Majesty and give us encouragement to strengthen and improve our endeavours for their safety and preservation by all the ways that are consistent with the authority we are intrusted with and agreeable to our honour and conscience.

You are likewise to inform them to supply the failure of that Assembly, the danger growing much greater and nearer to us, we are of opinion that it is of great necessity that as many of the

prelates and nobility as may conveniently be had and two or three principal gentlemen chosen out of each province should be immediately summoned to a grand Council to be held at Galway or near unto it, where any conveniency may be had for it, that may sadly and seriously consider the whole state of our present condition, and the probability and seasonableness of those assistances that are expected and the power and validity of them to preserve and defend the kingdom, as also that if we shall be found of no further use or advantage conducing to the safety of the kingdom, and His Majesty's interests therein, and shall find it necessary to withdraw his authority from hence, there may such persons be assembled together as may prevent a sudden or general ruin, and attempt some ways of preservation, until a more perfect recovery of His Majesty's power may disperse those clouds and mists that doth for a time hide and cover those duties and affections which we hope most of the nation will in all events retain firmly in their hearts towards His Majesty.

That in the meantime I have appointed a general rendezvous at Castlemore near the confines of the county of Galway, on the 19th of this present, and if obedience be given thereto and that all do appear and draw together that are in arms in this Province in divided parties, there will be a numerous army of strength sufficient to keep off any danger from that town, if there can be means found to keep them together.

Endorsed:—A copy of my instructions to my secretary, John Lambert, sent to Galway the 13th of November, 1651.

The Mayor and Council of Galway to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

1651, November 19. Galway.—Mr. Lambert hath delivered unto us your Lordship's last letter and at large expressed to us the contents of your Lordship's instructions as well of those which concerns himself as of those which your Excellency gave to your agents sent to treat with the Duke, and shewed us another paper importing a libel not only no way pleasing us but rather most offensive, as proceeding from malign hearts and cursed sycophants by the contemning and despising of which your Excellency's wonted patience shall be known and commended, and wherein we earnestly pray your Lordship to persevere for the good avail and advancement of our religion, king and country, which otherwise would without doubt suddenly perish and be lost. And as for our parts concerning the style we gave to the Duke and the haste we made in sending away our agent towards him, we do assure your honour that if those were ill done it happened merely through ignorance and of purpose to do a grateful office to His Majesty and the whole kingdom, intending the general good by procuring the supplies to be hastened, and the full truth is (my Lord) that we were fully persuaded and satisfied that neither those three Commissioners employed by your Excellency nor any one of them would be failing or remiss in punctually following your Excellency's Instructions, and we despair not as

yet of their good carriage therein, for our belief and confidence in the princely good natures of our king, his mother, and brother that they would rather decline in some points of honour or reputation than that we his liege people and faithful subjects should want necessary aids and supplies for our defence and preservation against our common enemies, which the laws of God and nature require at their hands to afford us, and we hope was not wanting at the agreement. As for the assembly which was to be at Jamestown whereunto this corporation was summoned to send two burgesses, we acknowledge that it was our duty to obey, and accordingly (notwithstanding that we doubted it would hold) we had a care of knowing your Excellency's motions at that time, to the end that if your Lordship went thither, we would either send our burgesses or our letter in our excuse, with which we humbly pray your honour to be satisfied. As for the Council to be held here or near to us, your Lordship knows the state and condition of the town well enough, and of the country better than we do; as for the town at present our garrison consists of no less than thirteen hundred soldiers with gossoons and other followers, and the inhabitants and residents of all sorts so numerous that we foresee that scarcity of victuals will bring upon us greater danger than we may be able to prevent, which may be also increased through the want of firing, which is such that at present we are constrained to burn chests and useful timbers, and whereas we are to purge the town for sparing sake, it is thought unfit that such a congregation should be brought hither, where also there is a great apprehension of fear of the infection to come along with them that came from Limerick to our west suburbs, which we humbly offer to your grave consideration, always assuring your Excellency that we are and resolve ever to continue faithful and loyal subjects to His Majesty and (to the uttermost of our power) to be observant and obedient to the commands of his ministers and officers, and especially to be your Excellency's most humble servants,

Richard Kirwan, Mayor.
John Blake. Val. Blake.
Domi. Browne.
Thomas French. Olliver French.
Stephen French.
James Lynch fitz Stephen.

Endorsed:—A copy of the Mayor and Council of Gallway their letter to me received the 21st November, 1651.

Sir Edward Nicholas to Ormond.

1651, [Nov. 26–]Dec. 6. Hague. — Since my last to your excellency of the $\frac{13}{23}$ of November, I have had several relapses, which have so weakened me, as I cannot yet endure the air, and I find I shall not possibly be able in this season to undergo a journey into France, wherefore I beseech your Excellency to do me a favour to make this, my just excuse, acceptable to

His Majesty, to whom I have now written by Mr. H. Seymour's conveyance to that purpose. Albeit it may be conceived by some (who are acquainted with the many discouragements I have had) that I now decline my attendance in France out of a just sense of what I have formerly suffered and to preserve myself from further scorn, yet I assure your Excellency the true zeal I have for His Majesty's person and service, hath suppressed in me all such thoughts. I have not yet received any letter from your Excellency since that you sent me last upon your departure from Caen, all the letters sent me by the last post from Paris, being by a mistake (I hear) directed to be kept for me at Antwerp, whence I shall not receive them till to-morrow at soonest. My Lord, I beseech you vouchsafe to add so much to the many obligations you have laid on me, as upon just occasion to preserve my poor reputation where you now are, for as I have nothing left me at present but my integrity and honesty, so I assure your Excellency my esteem thereof is so precious unto me, as I can bear any other loss with less discouragement and trouble. I am now by many great necessities forced to send one of my sons into Egypt to see if he can there get bread for the subsistence of myself and his brethren, which I hope will not be displeasing to His Majesty, in whose gracious opinion I trust I am, and I beseech your Excellency to be a means to preserve me therein so long as you shall judge me faithful to him and His Majesty's services. There are at the Brill now about fifty sail of Dutch ships, which have long lain there windbound for England, being richly laden, but will not now dare to proceed in their voyage, because they shall not be able (unless the wind turn fair this night) to get into England before the $\frac{1}{11}$ of this month, but these merchants have (to prevent the worst and to try how their younger brethren will deal with them) sent (about a fortnight since) a petition to the Rulers at Westminster for further time to bring over their goods, which are laden and windbound, in case the wind should not serve, of which petition they every day expect an answer, which some (that are newly come out of England) say will not be very kind on this occasion, for that those at Westminster are resolved to hold their brethren here to hard meat, as they give forth, and these here apprehend no less. The Dutch ambassadors here are now ready to embark for England with the first wind, and albeit these States have made choice of men whom they have reason to believe will be (if any in all these countries) most agreeable to those in England, viz., Mons^{r} Catz, Mons^{r} Scape (who came lately from England), and one Mons^{r} Par of Zelund (a zealous independent), yet I am credibly assured they apprehend some affronts will be put on them in England in requital of the people's usage of Mr. St. Johns and Mr. Strickland at their late being here. Mons^{r} Joachims who was here designed to have likewise gone in the embassage from hence, hath gotten a dispensation for it, being about 80 years of age. I am credibly assured from a person, who very well understands the affairs in Germany, that there will be no Imperial

Diet called there these five or six months, nor so soon unless the Emperor find that he shall be able, at such a Diet, to get his son chosen King of the Romans, whereto (it's said) the Electors are not yet well-disposed. I beseech your Lordship to continue in your noble esteem him who is unalterably, my Lord, your Excellency's most humble servant, Cha. Sileden.*

Endorsed :—Sir E. Nicholas, received 14 December, 1651.

Propositions of the Marquis of Clanricarde sent to Galway.

1651, November 29.—The frequency of the sad apprehensions we have of the present deplorable and gasping condition of the Catholic religion, His Majesty's royal interests and of the liberties and fortunes of his faithful subjects in this bleeding kingdom produceth from us (in order to their respective and several preservations which we passionately desire) the ensuing considerations; that upon a full and serious debate upon them by so many of interest and quality as in this our perplexed condition we could conveniently call together, they may offer their opinion and advice to us, what they conceive best for the preservation of all those precious interests, wherein that which is most necessary is to endeavour the gaining and settling an unanimous consent and resolution in the nation to what way soever shall be agreed upon, and to deliver their sense therein with all freedom and clearness.

That they first take into consideration that every foot of land in this kingdom is divided and sold by the pretended Parliament of England to Londoners and others, who have paid their moneys, have their grants under the Parliament great seal, and in many places are in possession.

That consequently the nation cannot expect by any submission or composition with the Parliament to be other than tenants at will to those purchasers; and for the security of their liberties and lives they must depend upon the arbitrary martial law of their enemies.

That by their defacing and polluting Churches and holy places, hanging and murdering in hot and cold blood prelates and religious persons, as they come into their hands, with other declarations which they daily make, it is evident they will admit no exercise of Catholic religion.

That to a freeborn and catholic people it may not be impertinent to ask whether they should not choose rather to die with their swords in their hands than by an agreement to enslave both soul and body, especially when there is a possibility if not a probability to free themselves by resolution and holding out.

That we conceive nothing can be more pernicious and prejudicial to the kingdom in general than the entertaining any present treaty with the enemy, which we observe desired by many under pretence of disabusing and uniting the people (if no good conditions can be had) which we apprehend will rather produce

* Another of Sir E. Nicholas's disguises.

these bad effects, an encouragement to the enemy to pursue the war more vigorously and a great disheartening of our own party, a certain diversion of all foreign aids, and an invitation to particular persons to make their own private conditions and early to gain the enemy's favours, that when you shall expect the benefit of a treaty, you will find yourselves bought and sold by underhand bargains and the officers and men of power lay aside their defence and opposition to treat for the transportation of soldiers abroad, which we believe is one of the principal designs by which the enemy intends the extirpation of the nation.

That it is both possible and probable for the nation to redeem themselves by war, we conceive may thus be properly argued. The enemy in this kingdom are (in a manner) equally divided into two parties, the Presbyterian and the old Protestant makes the one, the other are the Independents of whom Ireton is the head, and Broghill and Coote of the former: the hatred between these is known to be so great and irreconcileable, that with good reasons it may be daily expected they will break into war and confusion.

That by several good intelligences we are assured of the King's being in England with two powerful armies long after the enemies' taking of Worcester and cutting off the King's party left there; and that at the worst (by the enemies' own relation) the King is returned into Scotland with two or three thousand horse; that the Scotch Presbyters who formerly held a great stroke in the King's affairs and could not be persuaded to admit of the foreign aids offered to the King by the King of Denmark, the Princes of Germany and others his allies, now it may be hoped rather than to have their nation totally extirpated by their mortal and irreconcileable enemies (which will probably be their case if not seasonably prevented) they will not only admit those aids but sue His Majesty to hasten them, that so they may be in a readiness to invade England the next spring.

That we have it by several ways of intelligence and the enemies' own relations that a war is already declared and begun betwixt the Crown of France and the Rebels in England, so that in all likelihood our enemy there shall be harder put to it than formerly, and France being engaged in the quarrel with us will easily be made to understand their own interest in keeping up a war here and readily assist us with what they can procure from their Allies or spare from themselves, and this already is in a way of agitation.

That it is most probable, if the matter be well handled with the Duke of Lorraine, that he will assist us to the uttermost of his power for the preservation of the remains of his Caution, and to get other for what is lost, either according to the instructions we formerly sent, or in some other manner as may best suit with our duties and loyalties to receive it, which we have lately proposed earnestly unto him, and we may probably expect upon other good grounds, that the King of Portugal may as likely afford us aids as any other.

That in three or four months may be certainly known here the whole state of affairs abroad, what war is making or likely to be made in England the next summer, and clearly and truly what this nation must trust unto, as well in respect of the King as foreign aids.

That Galway being well fortified, victualled and manned cannot be in any danger before that time, if not by treachery; neither as we conceive can it be besieged until new harvest. If it shall be resolved to have the enemy's quarters near it now destroyed, neither till then can the people abroad be in a worse condition than now they are, and we have at least ten men for one of the enemy's; and horses and cattle store, if unity and obedience could be introduced instead of jealousy and faction. And a small defeat given them might probably turn the scales.

That if a firm and general resolution be taken to make this further trial of opposition to the enemy, and that fit obedience be given to us, we will not only expose our person to all hazards and dangers whatsoever, but likewise, besides what we have already in agitation, effectually solicit and importune (using therein the mediation of the Crown of France) all His Majesty's friends and allies unto our timely assistance, which we are very hopeful may produce good and wished for effects, all the Ambassadors and Residents of foreign Princes being now in the Court of France; and Galway to be first considered and satisfied for the great expense and charge they are at out of any supplies that can be procured by treaty, or gained by force from the enemy.

That an instrument signed expressing such resolutions would not only be a great satisfaction to us in His Majesty's behalf but also very much dishearten the enemy, give a great and general encouragement to all forces in the kingdom, and powerfully invite and quicken foreign aids unto us, all Princes being concerned to disturb the further growth of the rebellious state of England.

Endorsed:—A copy of my propositions sent to Galway the 28th of November 1651 by my lord of Athenry and Colonel Morogh Flaherty.

Jerome Alexander* to the Marchioness of Ormond.

1651, Nov. 30. The Hague.—Yours of the 16th with the enclosed to Sir Frederick Cornwallis and Mr. Crofts' I received; [I] went to the Hague to them in pursuance of your commands; Sir Frederick told me that he had delivered your warrant to Mr. Crofts, but that Mr. Crofts had exchanged all the money he had to Paris, and that your ladyship might better expect it there, but coming to Mr. Crofts, he said that he had paid away all his receipts upon His Majesty's warrants already,

* Afterwards Sir Jerome Alexander and one of the Justices of the King's Bench in Ireland.

and was extreme sorry that he could not serve you in it, to whom he expressed many fair respects of service. I believe he will make his own excuse by his letters, which I thought bootless to wait for upon no better answer. But both of these relations stand not well together, your Ladyship's soonest address to the King in it will accomodate this affair to your best advantage, for if it be as Sir Frederick told me you are not yet at a loss. I pray Madam excuse my boldness for the trouble to present my humble service to my Lord Marquis of Ormond, with my thankfulness to his Lordship for the inclosed as for all his former favours, being sorry, Madam, that I cannot serve you in these commands as I wished, but if there be anything wherein my poor endeavours may stand you in stead, be assured you have a most humble servant, Madam, Jerom Alexander.

Endorsed :—Mr. Alexander's to my Lady.

Lord Muskery to Ormond.

1651, December 3.—I have in a despatch that I directed unto my man Roche, given you an account of the perfidy and base treachery that was used by the people of Limerick in surrendering the town into the enemy's hands. My Lord, I am assured by some honest men that there is much of the wealth and substance of those villains in Rochelle, Saint Malo's, and other towns in France; if you can procure the countenance of the authority of that country to seize upon their goods for the king of England's service, I presume it will prove a good purchase. I need say no more concerning this particular, but leave it to your Lordship's better consideration. The bearer will tell you all other particulars, that I am able to inform you from hence, and I beseech you let me have a return with speed.

Ormond to Sir Edward Nicholas.

1651, Dec. [5-]15. Louvre.—Till I received yours of the sixth of this month I believed you at least as far as Antwerp on your way hither, and ever since I came to Paris I have expected it with so much confidence that I forbore to write to you, which otherwise I should certainly have done to have let you see the continuance of my respects and friendship to you, which I assure you plainly no distance or alteration whatsoever can alter or in any degree diminish. I am much grieved at the disappointment of my hopes of seeing you and discharging my thoughts freely to you as I had designed, but I am much more troubled to find the disappointment proceed from your want of health and that you set no limit to your stay from us in case of your recovery. What you desire from me towards the King shall in all the parts of it be performed by me with my best skill and industry but with as much faithfulness as from your own son. The truth is that by the gracious mention the King makes of you upon all occasions, what I shall do will be more to show my friendship than that there is any need of it. I have not yet spoken

to the King about your sending your son, but I dare undertake it will be approved of and that nothing can give the King the least doubt of your faith to him or of your readiness to serve him. I profess myself an enemy to calumny, and in that am obliged if called to it to defend the clearness of your reputation, which is so generally known that my work in it will be easy. If there were greater difficulty in your commands, you should yet see that I am your most affectionate humble servant, Ormond.

Endorsed :—A copy of my lord's to Sir Edward Nicholas.

The Mayor and Council of Galway to Marquis of Clanricarde.

1651, December 6 (date of receipt).—May it please your Excellency. We have received your Lordship's letter of the 29th of the last month, together with the nobility and other persons of quality named in a list presented unto us from your Lordship, and perused and considered of the instructions and proposals in writing delivered us from your Lordship by the Lord Baron of Athenry and Colonel Morrogh O'Flaherty, wherein we find the resolutions and designs of the enemy, and the ways of encountering them so lively delineated, as we may not but acknowledge our thankfulness unto your Lordship for your care of us in general and particularly of this place, and a stupidity in any person of this nation to cast himself upon that rock by your Lordship pointed at where by many evident marks, the wreck of our religion, His Majesty's interests and all that is dear to us is foreshown.

And truly we have been so far from being in any kind accessory unto our own ruin that way, as we have not hitherto so much as attempted any treaty with the enemy, and are resolved unanimously to abide all extremities any way possible to be endured rather than to capitulate with the enemy, although yet we may not limit any prefixed time for our holding out, until we shall know the certainty of our provision for which a course of inquiry is already laid down. And so far we are acquainted therewith, that if your Lordship see this Garrison furnished with one thousand beeves, without referring it to assignments for the same, and will assign for the relief of the said Garrison six hundred pecks of the corn brought to Inisbofin, we will adventure to sign to the instrument by your Lordship proposed. And although your Lordship mentions in the said proposals hopes of preservation from the French and the King of Portugal, we doubt the necessities of this kingdom will not well bear the delays which addresses made to those Princes may produce, but under God do rely upon the assistance and relief expected from the Duke of Lorraine. We find much of the scarcity of this town to have proceeded from the extortions and robberies of several persons which hinder the bringing of provisions hither, and the free concourse of people who resort unto this town, for the reforming whereof and providing for this

garrison we doubt not but your Excellency will apply your best endeavours for those ends proposed by your Lordship, and so we remain your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servants,

(Signed)	Richard Kirwan, Mayor.	Dominick Browne.
	Nicholas Lynch.	Oliver French.
	Stephen French.	John Blake, recorder.
	Thomas Lynch fitz Ambrose.	John Blake.
	James Lynch fitz Stephen.	Thomas Lynch, vic'.
	Marcus Browne.	Arthur Lynch, vic'.

Endorsed:—A copy of the Mayor and Council of Galway their letter to me, the 6th of December, 1651.

MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE to MAYOR and COUNCIL OF GALWAY.

1651, December 10. Aghnanure.—After our hearty commendations, we were very sorry to find by your letter, without date, received the sixth of this present, that you neglected the opportunity when so many persons of honour and interest from other parts of the kingdom were with you to sign the instrument we proposed to you declaring your resolution to oppose the enemy without admitting any treaty for some months longer, which would generally have advantaged His Majesty's affairs and confirmed friends unto him, advanced and hastened foreign aids unto you, and strengthened and united all parts of the kingdom to an unanimous opposition of the Parliament rebels, who are yet doubtful of your resolutions, and very many much unsatisfied and staggered at those foreign proceedings, to which without our approbation or consulting with the rest of the kingdom you seem to be so precisely wedded as to vilify and contemn all other assistances that together with those (being well managed) might have come as seasonably and more plentifully to you, and kept you in a much better way of security to answer all events and a time limited by us for the expectation of them, and wherein you must give us leave to believe we have more knowledge and experience by the general correspondence we keep and the trusts reposed in us, and in which you ought to confide, than can be derived to you by any industry whatsoever, which our duty to His Majesty and particular and natural affections to you hath frequently invited us to admonish you of, and if it doth not produce the effects we desired and laboured for your preservation, we shall yet in all fortunes retain the comfort of discharging our conscience and duty to God, to the King's Majesty and to the kingdom entrusted to our charge.

Concerning your proposal for the thousand beeves you cannot be so ignorant as not to know, besides frequent disobediences and snatching of preys not possible to be prevented, that the enemy's garrisons do so overmaster the country, except this small corner of Ireconaght* already so impoverished that it cannot without

* Aughnarure Castle stands on the shore of Lough Corrib, about two miles from Oughterard.

great difficulty maintain any men upon the passages of the river, how impossible it is for us to give you any such positive engagement, though we shall employ our endeavours for such assistances as can be had, and might, we presume, have been much more plentifully procured, if what we proposed to you had publicly appeared for the people's encouragement and security. For the six hundred barrels of corn, payment being made by the corporation to the sheriff, Mr. Arthur Lynch, to secure him from the owner, or paid by the soldiers out of their means, made into bread according to the orders and instructions we have given him, we shall issue our assignments to be repaid out of the public dues of the kingdom, and will give orders to force it for you in due time, and with what expedition it can be safely and conveniently done. And we shall employ our best endeavours to punish those that stop your provisions and rob your people, after you let us know the particular persons guilty thereof, which, though inquired after, is not yet come to our knowledge. And so we bid you heartily farewell and remain, your very loving friend.

Endorsed :—A copy of my letter to the Mayor and Council of Galway, the 10th of December, 1651.

Marquis of Clanricarde to Mayor of Galway.

1651, December 10. Aghnanure.—Mr. Mayor, your second letter received the second of this present was very much to my satisfaction, giving me not only assurance of your unanimous receiving of those base and tyrannical conditions offered to you by the enemy, but your resolutions to hold in opposition to them, at least until the last of March, wherein I shall endeavour to give you all possible assistance and encouragement, though I cannot give any positive engagement by reason of the enemy's present power, and the unruly and refractory disposition of the people, who if hardly pressed upon do immediately threaten their recourse and submission to the enemy. I have with freedom and clearness expressed myself in my other despatch that doth accompany this, though probably it will not suit with all men's dispositions; yet besides the obligations of my duty and the general care of others, I find myself very particularly concerned in your safety, and those that have unnecessarily engaged in unjustifiable titles to the Duke of Lorraine opposite to my admonitions, which takes off all pretence of ignorance, and without consulting with any of the rest of the kingdom will produce this effect, that if aids fail or whensoever your condition will inforce you to a treaty, it will be principally insisted upon by the enemy to have all those delivered up to their mercy that subscribed to that title, and insult over you as perfidious and treacherous to that authority to whom you professed loyalty and obedience; and whether in such an extremity people may not be drawn for their own safeties to

leave you to be sacrificed and perish unpitied is worthy your timely consideration, and is tendered to you with much compassion and real affection by your assured loving friend.

Endorsed :—A copy of my letter to the Mayor of Galway, the 10th of December, 1651.

Viscount Muskery to Ormond.

1651, December 15. Galway.—I have writ several ways unto you since my coming hither and do hope that some of those had the good luck to come into your hands. It were frivolous and unnecessary for me to trouble your Excellency with any relations of the condition of affairs in this poor country, my lord of Castlehaven (by himself and by my lord Deputy's despatches) being so well able to satisfy your Excellency in all particulars. My lord it hath not been a little wonderful unto many of your friends in this country, and especially unto myself that we never received the least of any of your intimations or commands since your going away. I cannot tell how other people might offend your Excellency, but truly I give me leave to tell you I think I did not part with you upon any such terms. My Lord, I have freely and at large discoursed with my lord of Castlehaven what in my weak opinion I conceive is fit for you to do in relation to your friends' preservation and satisfaction in this kingdom. My lord of Castlehaven has promised me to send your Excellency's resolution with all convenience, which will be a great satisfaction unto those that, if you think fit and give them leave, are ready to run our fortune with you.

Ralph Parker* to Lord Inchiquin [at Paris].

1651, Dec. [16-]26. Dunkirk.—From Brussells I long since answered your honour's letter. What hath passed since in order to our affairs my Lord of Derry, who I hope is *in salvo* at Paris, will be pleased to inform. All I can say at present is that there hath been by his Lordship and me no opportunity omitted in the prosecution of the cause, and although the Zealanders have made some seeming proffers of composition with us it is now apparent it was the least of their intention, but on the contrary upon their very first coming to Bruges they brought with them letters from the Spanish Ambassador or Resident in the Hague to have their ships restored, and with him all was concluded, and we merely deluded and deferred to see the event of our King's affairs in England, and how fatally things then fell out your honour knows. I am threatened by the Hollanders and Zealanders if ever I come where they command to seize upon me for my forwardness in prosecution, but as I value not the threats, so also I shall to the utmost endeavour to find means to countervail our losses. Your honours being together may bethink of a way there by

* A pseudonym for Lord Hatton.

letters of reprisal or prosecuting the English merchants interested living in Flanders, or other ways, and if my ability can anyway serve you honours, I shall upon all occasions proffered hazard my life and fortunes. A recommendatory letter from His Majesty, will, I question not, recover our men-of-war who are in their harbours undamnified. I shall, by the first post, intreat your honour's further commands for this place at the house of Mr. Whittington, so long I shall stay here in clearing some business for my lord of Derry and then return to Bridges to prosecute the recovery of the ships. In the meantime I here inclosed send your honour Copy of the Judication of ship the *Golden Sunne*, which being at Bridges when I writ my last I could not send. I think it will not be amiss to get those prizes which were at Nieuport adjudged here. Your honour's advice I humbly request. Captain Brett longs to be in action and is eager to have revenge for the many affronts and wrongs done your honour and him by those nations. What I have done or shall do is out of mere respect to your honour, not any sinister ends, and for my actions any shall not be able to insinuate a blemish.

[*Postscript.*]—If I may assume the boldness be pleased to present my humblest service to my lord Marquis.

Sir Edward Nicholas to Ormond.

1651, December $\frac{18}{28}$. Hague.—Your Excellency's obliging letter of the 15th of this month is a great comfort to me, and much the more for the assurance it gives me that His Majesty continues his gracious opinion of me, which I shall ever endeavour to preserve, and will never wittingly forfeit. My late indisposition made me lose a very convenient opportunity to come into France, and (I may say truly to your Excellency) having that indisposition of health upon me I was the more unwilling to undergo such a journey, when I considered how publicly and frequently the Queen hath declared her being unsatisfied with me for doing my duty faithfully to my Royal master, and to those that trusted me. If for all my long and faithful service to my glorious master (now in Heaven) and for my honest and plain dealing in his now Majesty's service, I shall by those that now manage all his affairs be so recompensed, it is time for so old a man as I am to think of some other course for the conclusion of my days. I presume the King, knowing best of any the causelessness of the Queen's displeasure against me, will not be unsatisfied with my absence, and albeit, I am now (by those in England) despoiled of all my poor estate for my untainted, constant loyalty and fidelity, yet I shall choose much rather to starve in some private corner than live at Court in contempt, as I may tell your Excellency I have done ever since by His Majesty's own commands I had the honour to wait on him, which I did with the more patience bear because I knew it proceeded not from His Majesty. I wish that but a few did observe (and that myself were not too pregnant and public an instance) that

those who have approved themselves very faithful and entire to our late glorious master and who had a part in his greatest confidence were now by some not only most disesteemed but worst used. But of this I shall say no more, though my heart be full of dutiful sorrow for him who suffers most by this and is most innocent in it. These States' ambassadors went for England the last week, whence you will in France have better information of their proceedings, than we shall in this place. The people in these parts are generally very well inclined to break with their younger brethren of England, and so it is likewise believed most of these States themselves would be also, if other States and Princes were in a condition, and willing to join with them in such a war. I know not what credit to give to the report of Ireton's being dead of sickness in Ireland, nor do I conceive that his death will give any ease or comfort to the lamentable condition of that kingdom, whose natives (like the infatuated Scots), have by their own wilfulness, as well as rebellion, rendered themselves as miserable a people as their greatest enemies could wish them. I hear from England that they there do allow of conveyances really made before May, 1642, and that some wives are admitted to buy their husband's interests in such parts of their estates as are settled on them for jointures, and if the same course be held for lands in Ireland, I conceive my lady's voyage to London might be of advantage to her, which would not be neglected if in England they will deal for estates in Ireland, for what her Ladyship shall do in that kind must be in some friend's names in trust for herself and children, without naming any of them, and then your Excellency's continuing still about the king, will not signify anything at all as to that business and her Ladyship's proceedings therein. I assure your Lordship there is no man that more sincerely honours you and yours than he who cannot express how much he acknowledges himself obliged to be perpetually, Your Excellency's most humble servant, Cha. Ledison.*

Endorsed:—Sir Ed. Nicholas. Received 5 January, 1651-2.

Lord Inchiquin to Ormond.

1651, n.d.—I do not know whether you have honoured me with any answer to my last, such letters as came to me a week since from Paris being gone by the post to Saumure, as I came up hither. I perceive by the agreement of the three dukes and the resolutions of the Parisians, they will war here against the Court upon the score of the Cardinal, notwithstanding the late success of Harcourt, which I believe will encourage the Court to support him, for as in all probability they are like to have a war here, wherein my present condition induces me to wish for employment, and having in cursory discourse with my landlord said something to that purpose, he has in my absence at Saumure, discoursed thereof with the Governor here called

* Another of Sir E. Nicholas's disguises.

Marquis de Sourdi, and now he tells me that by the Marquis his means and his own, he is very confident I may have very good friends towards the Duke of Orleans and the Parisians. Now although I confess I had rather be engaged on the other side, yet if my own master do not disapprove it, I shall not think it a concernment to my conscience to fight rather to continue the government of a child in the hands of the Queen and Cardinal than to bring it into others.

I pray my Lord tell me what you think of it, and if you do not think yourself of employment that way, yet be pleased for your servant's sake to inform yourself the best you can in that Court, what course they think best to be taken in this case, and if your Lordship find any opportunity to put in for employment for me of any side, you will in so doing oblige, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble and faithful servant, Inchiquin.

Endorsed:—Lord Inchiquin's in the year 1651, concerning the differences between the Princes of the Blood and the French Court.

Patrick Archer to Ormond.

Foreign Negotiations of Irish Royalists.

1652, January [9-]19. Brussells.—I have departed Galway the 20th December last in the small galliot wherein Captain James Dillon commanded, and sent over thither by the Duke of Lorraine, and we arrived the 27th of the same in Ostend safe according English computation. The next day after I came hither, in my way where I thought to meet with Colonel John Murphy, to whom I was directed by my Lord of Muskery to show and intimate my letters and instructions unto, before I had appeared before His Highness the Duke of Lorraine,and had made known unto him such orders and instructions as I [*obliterated*] from my Lord. But Colonel Murphy his absence here has hindered me hitherto not to go forward in anything since my coming hither these five or six days, that I am here; but the second day after my coming hither I sent an express for him to Lyle, where his regiment garrisons, and besides I writ by the post for fear that the messenger should fail, so that this night or by to-morrow night [*obliterated*] expect to hear from him at farthest, but before he comes, or that I hear from him, I am resolved [*obliterated*] to appear before His Highness, but will go according my instructions given me.

The enclosed letters I send your Excellency from my Lord with the true copy of my instructions given me by my Lord of Muskery, who employed me hither, as you may see by the said instructions, to serve my country. The smallest of both he bid me not to show to anybody, but to send a copy thereof to your Excellency unless I had met you, and to show it to Colonel Murphy, to whom my Lord lays a great deal of confidence. The said paper of instructions is dated 14th of December last, being the day before my Lord departed Galway to go to the county of

Kerry, who got a very fair passage, going thither by sea, after being in Galway about six weeks expecting a passage or an opportunity to go thither.

The three packets from my Lord Deputy I direct also to your Excellency, he having entrusted them into my hands, and did so earnestly desire them to be safely conveyed to your Excellency. I would have directed and sent all by the last post, but for fear of intercepting or miscarriage. In hope I may hit upon so [*obliterated*] securer or safer way to have them sent away; as also expecting Colonel Murphy his coming [*obliterated*] and that I may be in a way to signify to your Excellency what answer the Duke of Lorraine would give us upon our application unto him, but for fear that it may hinder the speedy reliefs of our nation, and country, the delay in sending of them, I thought it very fit to see them dispatched away.

When Colonel Murphy comes to town, and that we appear before His Highness, unless I see gallant resolutions, and speedy reliefs to be sent to relieve us; as soon as I hear from your Excellency by this post, I am to come and kiss your Excellency's hand; wheresoever you will be, and if His Majesty be there, to present my most humble service to him, and to kiss his hand too, as one of his poorest subjects, for I'll never be the man that will recede of my former principles, and as for my true loyalty to him still, while I live, God willing, let whoso will, do it.

I shall desire earnestly your Excellency not to fail upon the return of this post, but to let me only know how to dispose of myself here, whether I shall go or stay here, unless we see good resolutions for our speedy reliefs; for unless the reliefs be sent now within these two months and a half before the spring draws on, I would not give 3*d.* for all their reliefs, so many parliament ships will then be at sea; and I know [*obliterated*] it lies much in your Excellency to work with His Majesty to dispatch letters to [*obliterated*] Duke cheerfully for the more expediting of the said reliefs, for the expedition of it is all that we desire most. I'll refer your Excellency for all news to my Lord Deputy and my Lord of Muskery's letters, but for your better comfort, and be very confident of it, that our men were never so prosperous nor so successful since this commotion as they were this last summer; they have done more service by parties upon the enemies than was done this four years past, both in Leinster and Munster. They have cut off, I'll assure you, above 1,600 horse of the enemy's in the several parties that met in both the provinces, and to my own knowledge I could show your Excellency the very particulars of all, considering the 300 and odd horse of Coote's that were routed by Dungan upon the relief of Galway, but ten miles from thence, there were eleven score horses brought then for Galway and their baggages; and above 250 dead bodies in the very place of the horsemen. We lost but one man, I'll assure you. Will Bourke was there with Sir Walter Dungan in service. We have as gallant and as good men as any men in Christendom if we had but means and money to keep them together, and Commanders to do execution according desert. They have

contribution to the very gates of Dublin, Waterford, Kilkenny and Limerick, and as much as the enemy. Not a man of the enemy dares pipe out three miles from their garrisons less than thirty or forty horse, and several times they are met and cut off. Dungan, Scurlogge and Naish, they are the only active men in Leinster all this last summer, and have done very gallant services; and Grace and Fitz Patrick also has done the like, in Millicke* and other places. Assure yourself Coote has lost above 800 men in Millicke upon losing of it and regaining of it again by Fitz Patrick's men, and at last gave very good quarter to our Leinster men which forced it. But I must confess my Lord of Muskery has the best commanding party in the kingdom, and that are best kept in order and under command for the present, and does very good service daily upon the enemy. As for the treacherous surrender of Limerick, I'll refer you to His Excellency's and my Lord's letters; but when I come thither I can name you privately the traitors and those that has been active in the giving of it up, and where their means lies in Holland and France and upon whose hands. And if your Excellency thinks it fit you may move this much to His Majesty and to have their means confiscated for the use of His Majesty for their treachery, or for your Excellency's use, for I know privately amongst them they can have no less than 2,000*l.* sterling, at least, in Holland and France. If he were my brother that had been in the act I would not spare him in this particular. Unless you set this forward, keep it secret; and I know it may be easily done and procured if His Majesty be pleased to do it in time. The powder sent over here since last by Dillon's vessel was not worth 2*s.* the barrel; it was the basest that ever was seen, but the Commissioners and Monsieur St. Catherine would not have us speak a word of it to the Duke for fear it should hinder the relief. But if the reliefs goes forward and resolutions taken accordingly with expedition, if your Excellency thinks it so fit, desire His Majesty to write but two lines in his next letter to the Duke, that not a barrel of powder shall go or pass for that kingdom, at least for Leinster and Munster—which both provinces lays their trust in me—but such powder as I try with my own instrument and that shall pass through my hands. And if any barrel of powder be naught or defective after I pass it over, then let my head suffer for it.

[*Postscript.*]—Pierce Butler, of Bansagh, is dead in Limerick. That is all [*obliterated*] dead of your nearest friends since your departure. *Haste, Haste, Haste.* [Both letter and instructions are printed in the *Contemporary History.*]

Enclosure.

Instructions for Mr. Pat Archer.

1651, December 7. Galway.—

1. *To desire all the arms, ammunition, provision and money to be sent for some of the ports or harbours in our possession in*

* Perhaps Meelick near Banagher.

the county of Cork or Kerry as being far more convenient and safe, especially the proportions, or what may be intended, for the service of Leinster and Munster.

2. *To press earnestly for three or four good frigates, well manned and fitted with all necessaries, only to attend upon our western parts, where they shall be well secured and have many frequent and advantageous opportunities to do very great services upon the enemy; for they may be secured in good harbours, and no ship can stir to or from Galway or from Limerick, but that it shall lie in their election to leave or take; besides, the frigates that lie there have convenience and advantage enough to make their searches and inroads upon the coast of England, France, and Spain at their own election, for those harbours lies equally convenient for all those countries. This is of so great importance and consequence that I am confident, if the advantages of those places were known to seamen of war, there would be great resort and dependency for the sea service upon those places.*
3. *To instance and make known the great consequence of fortifying the River of Kenmare and the Island of Valentia: for the latter I conceive it is the most advantageous place for ships of war that is in the King's dominions, for it is an island containing twenty-two ploughlands, which I suppose to amount unto* 8,000 *acres of very good land, one side of it upon the ocean; the same wind that carries you out brings you in, for you come into a great bay that stretches itself between the island and the main by two commanding points which, being fortified, will secure* 2,000 *ships from seaboard. And it is impossible to block in any vessels, in regard no ship can ride or anchor without the two points that are mentioned to be fortified. Those two works I suppose may be compassed with a* 1,000*l. charge, and manning these but with* 200 *men will secure the place against the power of the Parliament by sea and from land so long as there is any life or motion left in the people. It is the bravest place that can be to secure and refresh any relief of horses that may be intended for the service of this country, and I suppose whosoever will undertake for the rescue or recovery of this kingdom must necessarily furnish and provide a good stock of horses; for the horses of the kingdom are destroyed between the enemy and us, and such as are left the enemy have three for one, and by the countenance and power of their cavalry they beat us in all places, so that I conceive it a most principal and necessary part of the undertaking to furnish and provide horses from abroad, otherwise I fear the work will prove more difficult then may be supposed or imagined, for the river of Kenmare is at least twenty miles that it runs into the country the most plentiful and opulent river in the kingdom for fishing, and very commodious, and hugely stored with great woods that afford abundance of pipe staves, hogshead staves, all kinds of other necessary timber, and especially ship timber, as good as any in the world. There are many fine creeks and good*

ridings after you come in at the head of the river, but there is one point (after you run four or five leagues into the river), if fortified, will secure all ships that comes within it. It is so commanding that it is not above a pistol shot over, and a ship of 500 *tons will ride in at half flood, and within the point it spreads so broad and convenient that* 500 *ships will ride safe and secure.*

4. *To move that* 1,000 *men may be sent over of veteran soldiers, well officered and under the conduct of a good commander. These men to land with all expedition at Valentia, where they may countenance the finishing of the fortification and be in a readiness to fall upon the recovering of Dingle, which lies within five leagues, a handsome walled town, and an excellent harbour; an engineer, and some pioneers (I mean some skillful workmen) will be very necessary, and all tools, and befitting materials for the fortifications must not be forgotten.*
5. [*This article is repeated verbatim in the private Instructions, below. "You are to satisfy . . . all that concerns me."*]
6. *You are to direct all vessels that is coming for the service of this kingdom, at least Leinster and Munster, for Crookehaven, Beerehaven, the River of Kenmare, or the island of Valentia; if for Crookehaven, they are to enquire for Colonel Driscoll, or Crogher O'Mahowndy Feowne; if at Beerehaven, for Mr. O'Sullivan Beere, Philip O'Sullivan, his brother, or Marcus McOwen Sullivan; if at the River of Kenmare, for Mr. O'Sullivan More, Mr. McEfinnin, or Owen McOwen Sullevan; if at Valentia, for Colonel Daniel Oge McCarthy, McMorrish O'Connell, or Mr. Mae Kereoghue.*

If you find the business right, and that it be a real thing, you are to communicate your instructions and my intentions unto the Com[*missioners*] *my lord of Ferns, and Colonel John Murphy, by whose concurrence and advice you are to offer and propose what they shall think further fit, as being best judges upon the place.—Muskery, Galway, 7th December,* 1651.

Endorsed:—This is a true copy of my Lord of Muskery his instructions unto me; and by his Lordship's commands laid on me [I] am to direct the copy thereof with my letter to your Excellency.

Private Instructions.

If there be no hopes of considerable supplies from the Duke of Lorraine, or that the King be not in a growing condition to bear up in England, all is lost here, and it will be necessary in time to think how to get conditions abroad, for there will be no living in this climate, especially for a gentleman of any consideration or interest; at least if it come to that pass I am resolved to take some foreign course for a livelihood, for I am certain there is no trusting at home. This you are to signify unto my Lord Lieutenant as you go through France, and unto Colonel John Murphy when you come to Flanders,

that you may bring a return of their sense what course they would conceive most advantageous for me to steer for conditions abroad. You are to satisfy yourself before you appear in anything whether the Duke of Lorraine does intend really to prosecute the service of this kingdom with such vigour and life as may do it good; if so you are to make your applications unto him and to pursue your instructions; but if you do not find it a real thing, an attempt that may be for other respects than purely for the preservation of the country and people, you are to silence what you have to offer from me. There is none more likely to understand the right meaning and scope of this business (than my dear friend Colonel John Murphy), with whom you are to be free and to communicate and advise with all that concerns me. You are to propose such other things as you will find fit and convenient when you are upon the place, which I cannot so well discern or be aware of at this distance, and in addition you are to advise Colonel Murphy. —Muskery.

Endorsed:—This is a true copy of the last and private instructions that my Lord gave me and laid commands on me to send the copy to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant by the first post, unless I had passed through France.—Patrick Archer, at Galway, December 14, 1651.

Ormond to M. Bochart.

1652, January [9-] 19. Paris.—With this you will receive a book presented to the King, my master. By that little I have read of it I find that he has not only been of the reformed religion, but charged with falling from it for other ends then those he professes, and that there hath been some disputes in writing between him and a minister of the French Church, against which he principally, as I think, opposes his discourse. The reasons why I send it you are these: First, the respect I owe you for your civilities to me and my family at Caen; and next my belief that if the book deserve an answer I could not put it into any hands more able to give it, nor from whom it will be better received by the world. Pardon me this diversion from your better employments . . . . I am sure you can read English better than I can write French: you will therefore excuse my want of language.

Ormond to Lord Inchiquin.

1652, February [4-] 14. Louvre.—I have not been so negligent of your concernments as of my own, for I have in the best manner I could proposed and proceeded in what you desired and have not done myself the right to tell you so. The truth is, I was secure in your belief of my friendship, and I was not, nor yet am, ready to give you a perfect account of all the particulars you committed to my charge. That concerning Sir Lewis Dyves his book,* the King is ready to do or command what you think fit to be done.

* "A Letter from Sir Lowis Dyves to the Marquis of Newcastle giving an account of the whole conduct of the King's Officers in Ireland."

That which I should advise should be to have a letter from the King directed to you declaring his having perused the particulars you complain of, together with the letters that passed betwixt you and Sir Lewis; and that upon consideration of them and the testimony I have upon his command given him he remains fully satisfied in your faithfulness in his service, giving you liberty when you shall judge it convenient to print and publish his letter and what else you conceive may tend to your vindication to the world. If this agree with your sense the letter shall be drawn up as much to your advantage as I have skill to make it. If you think any other way better, propose it, but this is what such of your friends as are here judge best. The other particular I cannot say I have directly proved in, not so far as that I can say I am refused, which I would be very loath to be, and therefore, unless you will absolutely have me propose it so as to have a positive and definite answer, I will forbear it, because it is not only possible but very like that shortly the King will be compelled to remove hence and put himself into a way wherein your service may be of use to him and much desired by him. All that is yet resolved on is no more than that the King must not to be idle when all the world besides have less business and yet are active. My Lord Jermyn goes hence to the French Court to discover what the inclinations and purposes there are to him, and my Lord of Norwich is to go to the Duke of Lorraine if be possible to induce him to continue his assistances to Ireland upon such terms as are consistent with His Majesty's honour, as those articles agreed on betwixt him and the Commissioners by no means are. This is the principal visible subject of his negotiation, but he will have other things in charge believed to be no less important and more hopeful. By this I have said you may collect my sense to be against your engaging in the French service unless I could see it to be more advantageous than it appears to me it can possibly be to any stranger on any side.* Here they speak of levies but make noue, nor give out any money by which only a stranger can make them. You will now hear constantly twice a week from [me].

Endorsed :—A copy of my Lord's to the Lord of Inchiquin.

Lord Digby to Ormond.

1652, February [5-]15. Fere.—Colonel Steevens not finding himself Frenchman good enough to discharge the place as yet which I assigned him, resolves to spend one year more in learning of the language. I have given him a hundred pistoles to pay his pension, and whenever he shall find himself capable of discharging that place or any other within my power he shall be sure to have it, not only for your sake but for his own worth. I send you here a copy of my letter to my Lord Jermyn concerning my business of the Garter, wherein you will find the true state of His Majesty's gracious engagement to me at Beauvais. Concerning that matter, you may show it the King if you please, but in

* *See* Inchiquin's letter to Ormonde at *p.* 248 *supra*.

regard the latter passage in it concerns your Lordship, I have given Bennett directions not to deliver it, but beg your approbation. I am not at all surprised at the Queen's little warmth in anything of my advantage, since originally in this business of the Garter she proceeded very little obligingly, and those promises of the King were made me freely by himself in his chamber after she returned me a cold answer; besides, how can I hope for her contributing heartily to any other honour or advantage of mine when, the Queen of France desiring her by Mr. Montagu to engage the Duke of Orleans in the entreating her to make me Lieutenant General, she flew into a passion at the notion and was not easily persuaded with to do it. It was a necessary ceremony from me to the Queen to desire her to be the mediator of His Majesty's graces to me, but it is as a mark of His Majesty's favour, not hers, that I ambition this honour, since the heavy misfortune I live under in the reproach of His Majesty's disfavour and aversion. Having said thus much to your Lordship I leave the further pursuit of the thing, or desisting, wholly to your judgment, who I am sure will not fail to do what you shall judge most advantageous to me.

Lord Digby to Lord Jermyn.

1652, February [5-]15. Fere.—I humbly thank your Lordship for your care in advertising me of what I had desired you concerning the Duke of Orleans. As for what concerns my business of the Garter, when I call to mind how positively the King promised it me at Beauvais when there should be any more void, there being but one, as I take it, when I first pretended to that honour, that His Majesty bid me rely upon his word for it, excusing his not bestowing it then upon me upon an engagement to the Duke of Courland, and that in confirmation he gave me his hand to kiss. I profess to you I cannot but believe my brother Dyves'* discourses of engagements to Italian princes, and other less reasonable excuses, to be dreams of his own by the way or a raillery of the Queen's and yours to try my temper. You will think I have reason when I shall have told you that I was so wary not to expose myself to the affront of a denial nor to make use of the Queen's favour in vain, that before my brother Dyves moved it to her, I made a friend of mine sound the King, as from himself, whether such a motion would be acceptable to him or no, who was pleased to express gracious dispositions in it without any of those objections. Having said thus much to you I leave the matter unto their Majesties, and to your friendship as your concernment in my interests shall dictate.

Endorsed:—Copy of the Lord Digby's letter to the Lord Jermyn, concerning the honour of the Garter.

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* Digby and Sir L. Dyves were half-brothers; their mother, Beatrice Walcot, having married, first, Sir John Dyves, and, secondly, Sir John Digby, afterwards Lord Bristol.

The Duke of Lorraine and Lord Clanricarde.

[1652.]—The Duke of Lorraine, when a gentleman came to him from my lady Marquess of Clanricarde to tender her respects to him and to desire to know what His Highness intended to do for our King in Ireland, to the end that according to his resolution she might proceed in sending for her husband, as soon as he heard her named Clanricarde he fell into high choler and said "is that lady in these parts? Her husband is a traitor and a base fellow, and were it not unworthy of me to revenge myself on a woman, I would take some satisfaction in affronting the lady, but let her husband take heed how he comes into these parts, for I shall not spare him, neither shall she or her husband ever know from me what I will or will not do for Ireland.

Endorsed:—The Duke of Lorraine's expressions concerning the Lord of Clanricarde given to my Lord by Mr. Walsingham the 17 of February 1652 as an extract of a letter from the Abbess of Gaunt.

Ormond to Daniel O'Neill.

1651-2, February [6-]16. Louvre.—I shall begin with what I have in charge from the King to say to you in answer to your letter which briefly is that as he is very [*obliterated*] pleased to know that my lord Digby [attained] to so great a proportion of esteem and to so good a condition in the service he is in, so he is assured he will employ both to his service when he has a fit opportunity; he is very desirous to receive his advice in all that concerns him, and sorry he cannot have it with the advantage of his own delivering it. To supply that the most to my Lord Digby's satisfaction he will command me to meet him where he will appoint anywhere within a day's journey of Paris. Upon my remembrance of the [value] my lord told me he had of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I took upon me to think it would not be displeasing to his Lordship that he [make] the journey with me or that he [be] intrusted to help my ill memory, both in the stating of what my lord should give his judgment upon, and in relating it to the King; let me know whether he be pleased it should be or not, and let it be left to me to construe either to the Chancellor's satisfaction. I spoke to the King in your particular concernment. He gives me as full assurance to satisfy you as words can make, but it will be necessary you should be upon the place, for in truth I am not very good at that part of friendship without instruction that may harden me to a convenient impudence. You are misinformed touching my having in any way engaged my lodgings, but I think they will never be furnished till you follow the matter again. Let me know when you think of coming and when we are to look for Harry Bennett.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to Mr. Dan. O'Neill concerning the Lord Digby.

Lord Inchiquin to Ormond.

1652, February [7-]17. Orleans.—I have not time to tell you what contentment your last letter gives me, but you may guess at it by a letter that I writ before I received it, which being gone to the post I cannot recall. The jealousy you will find therein is, I assure your Lordship, an effect of affection and not an aptness to that disposition which, if I were inclined to, yet the knowledge I have of your Lordship's justice to your servants would check all notions of it there, until it came too strongly armed for my reason to resist.

My desires are fully answered in your letter, and therefore I beseech you proceed in both affairs as you have proposed to yourself, for I do assure myself I can have no concernment that will not receive much more advantage by your Lordship's guidance (whilst I have the happiness to continue in your favour) than by all that can be thought of by your Lordship's most humble and faithful servant.

Addressed:—A Monseigneur Monr. le Marquis d'Ormond, au Louvre a Paris.

Daniel O'Neill to Ormond.

1652, February [10-]20. Noyon.—The honour you did me of your letter of the 16th I communicated as soon as I received it yesterday to my Lord Digby, who then could say no more (being commanded by the Duke del Bœuf [d' Elbœuf] to wait upon him at Roye [? Royat]) than that he was infinitely joyed at the hopes you gave him of seeing of you, and that, as matters stood with him now, he could neither give nor answer any appointment your Excellency could order, nor do I see how he can make any other answer until the Duke de Nemours be beaten or obliged to retreat, for the Court and Army expect more from his discretion than their strength or the Duke's conduct, both which, if I am not misinformed, are very inconsiderable.

When I writ to His Majesty that my Lord Digby would only trust your Excellency with what he had to say concerning His Majesty's service, it was not that he intended to exclude the Chancellor from the secretest thought he had, but because he doubted he could not with ease or safety to his health make the journey, and therefore did not mention him to me. When the occasion will give way to your meeting he'll be infinitely glad Mr. Chancellor came with your Excellency, and if you brought with you that foolish blue ribbon we aim at I'll not say your Excellency will be the welcomer, but I'll make you the better cheer.

I humbly thank your Excellency for moving the King about my money. It is true that I know your Excellency an ill solicitor, but have ever found you a good remembrancer, which encourages me to believe I shall not be forgot when the treasury come. I would have been upon the place as your Excellency advises, but that it would not be handsome to quit my friend in such an occasion, though I cannot imagine myself very necessary

to him. My Lord Garrett will not be wanting to solicit more effectually than I my business when your Excellency will give him the word.

The Duke de Nemours was on yesternight to have been in France with 5,000 men. Whether he intends to pass through Champagne or Picardy is not clear.

Just now news comes that the Dukes of Nemours and Wittemberg, the Prince of Ligne and Count Tauanmes [Tavannes] were yesternight at Fonsome, that they are 7,000 men. If so, they'll be past this to-morrow without resistance.

Ormond to Sir John Mennes.

1652, February [11-]21. Paris.—Finding by a letter from you not long since delivered to His Majesty that it is probable this of mine may find you at Lisbon, I have ventured upon the short acquaintance we had in Ireland to give you the trouble of a business wherein I am told I may by your favour be concerned something to my advantage, The copy of the King's letter to the King of Portugal and that of a bond entered into by a certain merchant here will give so clear an understanding of the business that I shall only need to desire you that if the merchants receive such benefit by our King's mediation for them as shall make the bond of force, that you will find means to transmit what should be due by exchange to this or some other good town of France payable to me or my orders with all necessary letters of advice and other formalities to secure a speedy payment. I have written to one Father Daly (who I am told is in good credit in that Court) to employ his endeavours in obtaining what is desired by the King. This father is said to be confessor to the Queen of Portugal and may just be found near her. I give you not this trouble but with a desire to receive any commands from you and to perform them the best I can to your purpose.

For Sir John Mennes, knight, or in his absence to Mr. Jo: Robinson, Consul (of the English nation) for His Majesty the King of Great Britain, &c., at Lisbon.

[Sir] The bearer of this letter, Mr. John Borre, will present to the King of Portugal together with an humble and just petition a very serious recommendation of the matter of it from the King, my master. The request will appear so reasonable to you that I make no scruple to recommend the obtaining of it to your advice for the way and to your mediation for the end of it, which I shall not believe you will the less willingly afford when I shall tell you that I and some others of your banished friends of Ireland who depend upon my care are much concerned in the success of this business, and that I shall be most ready whenever it shall lie in my power to retribute it to you by the discharging of my best endeavours in anything you shall think fit to desire.

Endorsed :—Copies of my Lord's letters to Sir Jo: Mennes.

Ormond to Lord Jermyn.

1652, February [11-]21. Louvre.—Sir George Hamilton goes towards you with all the recommendations from this to that Court that can be thought necessary to entitle your Lordship to a mediation for his concernments upon which he principally hopes for success. He has made many expensive and dangerous voyages for the late and this King and entirely lost his fortune by his faithfulness to them against the rebels of all their kingdoms, but his not going the last voyage he was designed for and his attendance so long upon it will conclude his ruin if he prevail not in his pretensions to the French Court, or will cast him as a very unseasonable and unwilling burden upon His Majesty's care, who, God knows, had need bestow it wholly upon himself. Your Lordship knows his relation to me and how highly you may oblige me in him.

Endorsed :—A copy of my Lord's letter to the Lord Jermyn concerning Sir George Hamilton.

N. Oudart* to Ormond.

1652, February [12-]22. Hague.—Having received the honour of His Majesty's commands in that of your Excellency's letter even now to hand, I should with all submission and dutifulness thereunto have immediately transmitted the remainder of any papers in my hands concerning Ireland if any were in my keeping. But those which your Excellency presented to his late Majesty at Hampton Court, and came to my hands now by His Majesty's direction, were within few days after burnt, as being but copies, and his condition then became so delicate, and near that change that happened, that His Majesty judged the fire the best preserver then of those few papers which rested with me, after His Majesty had himself secured into his own keeping from them all he conceived fit to secure about himself as he [*obliterated*] very many papers which I thought of importance; but His Majesty nevertheless condemned even many of them too. This being what I can say in this moment, before the post's departure, upon this subject, I beseech your Excellency to allow me the liberty of adding only the profession of all faithful, humble service.

D. Vicqfort to Doctor Fraser.†

1652, February [12-]22. De la Haye.—Monsieur, Les Parlamentaries d'Angleterre continuans leurs brutales procedures contre less Inhabitans des Provinces Unies, l'on commence tout de bon icy a se mettre en posture ou au moins songer a des forces maritimes, qui doibvent mettre en cervelle ceux qui ne se voulent pas mettre a la raison. Dimanche passé arriva une lettre de M[s] les Deputes ord[s] de la Province a M[s] les Estats Generaux qui

* Oudart, who was at this time secretary to Princess Mary of Orange, had previously been assistant-secretary to Sir E. Nicholas.

† The orthography of the original is reproduced in this transcript.

porte en termes assés significatifs que le peuple se veut faire raison si lón ne cherche prompt des remedes contre les Anglois. Les d^s^ Estats s'assemblerent la dessus pour examiner la dite lettre et les Deputes d'Hollande firent la mesme chose laprcsdisuce. Les Estats de la Province ont desja fait un project des moyens requis pour l'armement, que l'on trouvera en partie par une imposition generale que l'on appelle Veylgelt, qui sera mesme dublé du prix que les deurees ont payé qui vont d'icy vers l'Ost et en viennent. La liste cy jointe qui court par tout n'est qu' un project de quelque particulier, bien que l'on ne doubte point que l'on en pourroit former la flotte de ce nombre. Ceux d'Amsterdam ont fait marquer 78 vaisseaux dans leur havre qui pourront servir a la guerre a quelle fin ils ont commandé de ne les laisser charger ny sortir. Un village nommé Saerdain entre Amst' et Haerlem avec deux autres voisins ont promis de faire achever 73 fregattes en 70 jours. Tant y a qu'il n'y aura point faute de navires ni de l'argent, mais je doubte avennem^t^ [?] 'sil y aura au pays la quantité de matelots requise, et bien plus si la courage ne manquera aux Regens dont la plus part portant trop de respect au Parlem^t^. J'apprehende bien fort, que si les Anglois sont si fins de suspendre le Placard, de faire cesser les represailles et de ne parler point de l'affaire d'Amboina ni de la pesche d hareng, l'on pliera icy : ce qui ne servira que de donner du temps au Parlament^s^ pour se raffermir d'avantage et se rendre plus redoubtable car il est tres certain que ceste amitie comme Leonine ne seroit pas de durec mais qu'au bout de peu d'annees elle sera convertie en une tres dangereuse guerre. L'on m'a voulu dire, que les Parlament^s^ susdits deliberans sur les occurrences presentes ont esté des opinions differentes : Qu'il y en a eu qui furent d'avis que de continuer les Traietes avec les Amb^s^ d'Hollande ce n'essoit que de perdre le temps inutilem^t^ puis que les ord^s^ de cest Estat ne sont pas conformes a leurs intentions. 3. Il y en a eu d 'autres qui ont opine qu'il n'essoit pas a propos de rompre la negotiation ny d'entrer en guerre mais de continuer seulem^t^ les represailles, affin de faire venir par ce moien les Estats a une alliance offensive et defensive.

2. Qu'il y en a eu encore qui jugerent a propos de declarer la guerre en cas cest Estat ne vonlut pas condescendre a l'alliance, a laquelle ils pretendent d'attacher une condition tres prejudiciable a la Maison Royale. En quoy j'espere qu'ils ne reusirront point mais que plustot l'on s'eschauffera icy jusques a prendre les armes offensives contre ces rebelles et que le Roy sera restably sur son throne a quoy l'Empire contribuera infalliblem^t^, si ces Mess^rs^ icy ayent le courage de venir a rupture. M. de Saumaise attend apres, a ce qu'il m'a dit pour achever la refutation de Milton et se servir de les pieces de reserve qu'il a gardees. Aussi tost que l'on se prepare a la guerre il ne seroit pas hors de propos d'encourager et convien le dit S^r^ de Saumaise a deffendre la cause du Roy, qui est en partie la sienne.

Il importera bien plus a Sa Majestie qu' aussi tost que l'occasion sera bonne, qu'elle escrire a ces M^s^ icy et a ses bons subjects affin que tout le monde voye qu'elle n'abandonne pas la cause, se

caput rerum non omittere nec in casum dedisse. La flotte de M[s] les Estats destinee pour la Mer Mediterranee a ordre de revenir pour garder la coste du Pays. L'on commence a apprehender fort quelque dessein des Anglois sur le Zund. Ceux de Hollande et Zelande s'ont fort portés a relever les affaires de la Comp. des Indes Occidentales ayans accorde pour leur quote en la somme d'un million des livres. Je suis, Monsieur, votre tres humble et obeissant serviteur, D. Vicqfort.

Addressed:—A Monsieur Fraiser, Premier Medecin de Sa Majestie de la Grande Bretagne a Paris.

Endorsed:—Mr. Vicqfort's letter of intelligence to Doctor Fraser. [*French.*]

Luke Whittington to George Lane.

1652, February [14-]24. Dunkirk.—Yours of the 10th present although longsome, yet at last by the favour of the Spaniard is come although opened to my hands. Your tart letter I admire at, for I never received such an one in all my days from anyone whatever. My accounts I sent my Lord of Derry the 4th present and it was not my fault they were not sent sooner as I have at large several times advised my Lord of Derry, and as Mr. Parker did very well see and understand, whom my Lord sent over hither purposely about them; and it will not be otherwise till I be freed of him, who pretends equal power with me in the businesses, and when I can, by the power our King hath, force him to do anything more than he pleaseth and is the sole keeper of all the accounts, and who oweth all the monies that is owing for, I doubt not but my Lord-Lieutenant is a person so honourable, that he will allow me a yearly stipend as much as Mr. Windham allowed his deputy, without which I cannot subsist. And then you will see I am not indebted to my Lord anything that deserves so sharp a letter. I have been trusted with business of a thousand times the value of this and was ever found an honest man, and am sorry in so small a business as this produceth, I should appear otherwise. I cannot be so much fool if I was otherwise resolved. And I have as well received as given accounts, so should know what belongeth to both, and for what I paid Mr. Parker I saw my Lord's order or had not done what I did, and for anything else I know not what my Lord can speak against, but if my Lord-Lieutenant have a desire to employ any other in my place here, I am very well content. I only desire my Lord of Derry and I may remain good friends, and I discharged and secured for what I have done.

(1)

1652, February [14-]24. Dunkirk.—Luke Whittington to John Bramhall, Bishop of Derry.

Says that as for the payment of money to Mr. Parker he saw so ample an order under his hand and seal to account with him and for his necessaries all out of his hands that he wonders his

Lordship should speak against anything paid him, and that for what adjudications the Doctor for the Privy at Ostend he knows not but only what he heard, nor did he adjudge any fresh prizes than that he knows of, only the man-of-war of Capt. Darting taken from him at Camphere, which is still in suit. Capt. Carr will pay nothing of his old debt without suit and to go to suit with him he never had order.

Endorsed:—In Mr. Whittington's letter 24 February 1652 to the Bishop of Derry.

(2)

February [18-]28. Dunkirk.—Luke Whittington to the Bishop of Derry.

In his letter of the 28 of February. He says that Capt. Peter De Rudder is come in and hath brought in his man of war good store of plaids taken out of a ship of Camphere, belonging to Scotch merchants and others there coming from Aberdeen. The ship was taken at sea and sunk before all the goods could be got out of her, yet for all that the skipper begins to trouble the Captain about her because she belonged to Camphere, and the governor saith he gave order that none of our captains should meddle with either Zealand or Holland ships going or coming for any place whatever; the Judge and he says the captain hath followed his commission and that the plaids are good prize and so had been the ships if these had been saved; he hath also taken 150*l.* English money forth of a Hollander coming from Scotland, thirty-five firkins of butter and four pieces of ordnance and gave the skipper his ship again, and the governor will have the 150*l.* and the ordnance to be restored the Hollander against all reason; he desires the Lord of Derry and your Lordship will write to the governor about it, or if His Majesty would do it, it were better. Peter De Rudder hath also ransomes and monies besides the 150*l.*, 350*l.* more. It is a good voyage if we may enjoy it as justly taken, the plaids they say are worth 1,000*l.* sterling. Capt. Peter Carew is gone to sea again with Lord-Lieutenant's commission.

Endorsed:—Extracts of Whittington's letters to the Lord of Derry, 24 and 28 February, 1652.

John Bramhall, Bishop of Derry, to Ormond.

1652, [Feb. 28-]March 9. Calais.—I arrived this day at Calais not without some danger in our passage. I find the passage hence to Dunkirk so dangerous by land that I fear I shall be necessitated to take the first opportunity by sea, though I must confess I do not like that way. I found Mr. Loring at Bologne and Mr. Windham here at Calais. I made some overtures of a conference with him, but he was very passionate, as he said (for I gave no occasion for it) to be suspected. So I desisted. Captain Griffith hath been in the road of Dunkirk and received thence divers prisoners taken by your captains, upon what terms I know not more than the Governor's favour, in a Parliament's man-of-war.

At Bologne they told me of a prize arrived there within three or four days (they say worth a thousand pounds). How it proveth I shall be better able to acquaint you by my next. There is a rich prize brought into this port wherein was 1,500 or 2,000 pounds in ready gold, and a great quantity of silk stockings and other good commodities, but the Governor hath seized it as pretending that it was taken within half a league of the fort, which the other party deny. I heard of some other prizes come in hither formerly, whereof I shall give you an account at my return.

I hope Mr. Crowther[3] hath presented to you my answer to Militieve [?]. Perhaps some things in it may appear too sharp, which I gave order to be marked in the margin that His Majesty and yourself might view particularly and expunge them or change them as you thought fit. The other treatise which is to vindicate our church from schism and lay it at the right door I shall bring along with me, which I think will say more than hath yet been said in that cause in defence of our Kings and Church, and so much as satisfieth me. The news is here that the English and Hollanders are likely to clash but I have seen no English letters to avouch it.

I beseech you let me know what you conceive fit for me to know. And be pleased to direct your letters for me by Sir Richard Browne to Mr. Booth of Calais. I will be able shortly (by God's grace) to give an account who are honest men, and I hope to return you some part of your own. So God almighty bless us.

[*Postscript.*]—I fear my return will not be altogether so soon as I imagined. But so soon as I receive any monies I shall not fail to return it. I delivered Mr. Lane a bill of exchange for a thousand livres which came to my hands about two hours before I left the city, and the returning of that small sum makes me suspect them more than formerly.

The King's Testimonial for Colonel Trafford.

1652, March [12-]22.—Carolus Dei gratia Magnæ Britanniæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex Fidei Defensor, &c., Serenissimis et potentissimis Imperatoribus, Regibus, Principibus, Venerandissimis, Celseissimis et Illustrissimis Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Ducibus, Marchionibus, Comitibus, Dynastis, Regionum et Urbium Gubernatoribus Portuum aut classium Praefectis aliisque quibuscunque quovis Magistratus genere fungentibus, salutem cum fidelis et dilectus noster Dominus de Trafford generosus in nuperis Angliæ et Hiberniæ bellis fidem suam carissimo Patri nostro beatæ memoriæ nobisque maxime approbaverit, summaque cum laude munere Colonelli Generalis et Gubernatoris civitatis et provinciæ Eboracensis perfunctus fuerit, aequum duximus tam praeclari vivi virtutes meritaque nota facere, atque omnes et singulos, in quorum Regna Ditiones Civitates urbes aut Castra pervenire possit praedictus Dominus de Trafford, et amice rogare

[3] Rev. Joseph Crowther, Chaplain to the Duke of York.

ut illi cum famulis cæterisque quoquo modo ad eum pertinentibus liberam ubique et pacatam terra marique eundi redeundi, et provit occasio loci suadebit) commorandi facultatem concedere velint, rogantes insuper eos, ut si tantæ fidei et virtutis viro opus habeant, eodem uti, eundem recipere, eidem tribuere æstimationem meritis suis conformem velint, quo in genere aut alio quovis quod a nobis expectari possit, nos vicissim omnibus et singulis pro ratione gradus seu conditionis, data occasione respondebimus. In quorum testimonio sigillam et manum nostram apposuimus Datum in Lupata Parisiis 22 Martii 1652 Annoque Regni nostro quarto. [*Latin.*]

Ormond to Lady Clanricarde.

1652, March [14-]24. Louvre.—Madam, If I were not much more unsuccessful than negligent or cold in my endeavour to serve your lord, I should not have the confidence either to answer your Ladyship's letter of the 7th of this month (which I received the 21st) or to tell you that I have omitted no industry either in procuring him supplies in defending his honour and interest, or in getting him directions from His Majesty to help him in or guide him out of the hazardous distress he is very well understood to have put himself in out of his loyalty and great passion to serve the King. All that I can say further to your Ladyship that may any way satisfy you is that His Majesty hath done and consented to all things that can be said to be in his power to procure and hasten over what may support your lord in resisting the rebels, and that he hath long had ready such despatches as that when they can be received by my Lord will very clearly manifest that His Majesty hath a just, that is, a high, value of his service and a suitable tenderness for the safety of his person. Duplicates of these despatches will be sent with all possible speed several ways. For matter of supplies they are for the present only expected from the negotiation now on foot with the Duke of Lorraine, and how far that hath or shall prevail is and will be sooner known to your Ladyship than to us here; for myself, madam, I wish to have no other rule or measure in the dispensation of your favour or in your belief of my integrity than by what I shall deserve in relation to your Lord in my endeavours to approve myself, madam, his and your Ladyship's most faithful, humble servant, Ormond.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's letter to the Lady Marquis Clanricard, concerning her Lord.

Ormond to Lord Muskery.

1652, March [19-]29. Paris.—Finding by the last letter I received from you that mine written long since at Caen is come to your hands, I shall now have much the less to say to you, there being no cause appearing to me to alter any part of the opinion I was then of. This bearer John Roche goes by Flanders, from whence all the assistance that can seasonably be expected for you must

be sent, so that he will be able to give you a better account of what is to be hoped for thence than we are here. The King proposes to go shortly into Germany to try the affections of the Princes there to his cause, and he is encouraged to hope much good from that voyage, but whatever it produces (unless some division arise amongst the Rebels such as may interrupt or divert the preparations they are making against you) I fear it will come too late to enable you to preserve yourselves by resistance, which consideration induces the King to make you particularly judge of your own condition and to give you the liberty to provide for yourself, which you will find in his letter to you. I am able to say no more that can be of any use to you, but rest your most affectionate brother and humble servant.

Instructions for John Roche, 29 March, 1652. First, you are to repair into Flanders and there to take the first opportunity of embarking yourself for Ireland. In case you can find means of transporting yourself to Galway or Innisboffin [obliterated] *to some part of Kerry in obedience to His Majesty, you are to embark for either of those places and endeavour to get His Majesty's despatches delivered to the Lord Marquis of Clanricarde and then those to the Lord of Muskery so if you get means of embarking for some part of Kerry you are to make thither and having delivered your letters to the Lord of Muskery by his means you are to endeavour the carrying or sending those directed to the Lord of Clanricarde to his Lordship. If you find vessels going together both these ways, you are then to* [obliterated] *those directed to the Lord of Clanricarde into a sure hand and to go yourself with those to the Lord of Muskery.*

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's letter to the Lord of Muskery; and a copy of his instructions to Mr. John Roche the bearer.

Ormond to the Earl of Castlehaven.

1652, March [19-]29. Paris.—Though I presume your great council hath given you liberty or command to make the voyage you proposed in your last to me and that possibly this letter will not find you, or if it do, that it will be where my Lord of Clanricarde is and so you will be acquainted with all he receives, yet it is suitable to my affection and respect to you that you receive a letter from me, though all I shall say in it is that the King is not more afflicted at the sad state of his people in that kingdom than he is troubled at the danger of his particular servants, in which number, I assure you, you have a high place, as will appear to you by all the demonstrations of kindness that his condition will admit of. For myself, all I shall say is that I take that pleasure in his care of you as befits your faithful humble servant.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to the Earl of Castlehaven, by Mr. John Roche.

From the Earl of Castlehaven to the Marquis of Ormond.

1652, May 1. Morlaix.—I arrived in a frigate of Captain Antonio's on Saturday last at Brest, and parted from my Lord

Deputy at Edmund O'Flaherty's Castle the Friday night before, and am commanded by him to repair unto you to give you an account of His Majesty's affairs in Ireland. I am to-morrow, God willing, to begin my journey for Cannes, but, understanding that you are for the most part with the King at Paris, I send this by the post the shortest way; my story is too long for a gazette, but the same short and miserable, therefore give me leave to present you both when I shall have the honour to see you which shall, God willing, be without delay according to the passionate affection of my lord.

All your friends in Ireland are well, only poor according to present state of the kingdom.

Sir Robert King* to Wm. Basil.

1652, October 6. London.—Sir, The Lady of Ormond is about to make her address to the General and Commissioners there for some relief for herself and children, in which I hope she will fare the better because I have been certainly informed she did as much abominate the ways and proceedings of the Irish as any one could do, and in the beginning of the rebellion did by her purse relieve many of the English that had otherwise starved, and by her interest in her Lord's allies got them shipped from Waterford for England who otherwise had been massacred by the Irish. And this I may safely say of her upon knowledge, that, as far as I am able to judge, I did never observe more eminent virtues in any lady than are in her most perspicuous, and this I am sure (and much more of her worth) you may have from all those that know her. I do therefore most earnestly intreat you that as it comes in your way you will lay hold on opportunities to serve her so far as you may justly do it with respect to the duty of your place, and in this case, wherein she seeks only for relief and sues not for right, I think you are no ways concerned to oppose but rather as a Christian engaged to help her. It is hard that she that was born to a great inheritance shall want bread for her children because of her Lord's delinquency, and I believe was not practised by her. Much more might and indeed ought to be said for her ladyship, but I shall only add this, that in serving her you shall lay an exceeding great obligation upon your affectionately loving father, R.K.

[*Postscript.*]—Commend me to your wife, whom I desire to mind you of this lady; do the like to Frank and all friends.

These for Wm. Basil, esquire, Attorney General of the Commonwealth in Ireland, Dublin.

Endorsed:—A copy of Sir Robert King's letter.

Articles for the Surrender of the Fort Arkin.

1652-3, January 15. Isle of Arran.—Articles concluded on the day and year above written between Major James Harrison and Captain Wm. Draper, Commissioners appointed on behalf of the Honourable Commissary General John Reynolds commanding

* King was at this time Commissioner of Revenue in Ireland.

in chief the Parliament's forces in the Isle of Arran on the one party, and Captain John Blackwell and Captain Brian Kelly, Commissioners appointed by and on the behalf of Colonel Oliver Synnott, Commander of the fort of Arkin, of the other party, for and touching the surrender of the said fort, arms, ammunitions, provisions, boats, shallops and all other utensils of war to the said Commissary-General, or whom he shall appoint, for the service and interest of the Commonwealth of England.

1. It is concluded and agreed of by the Commissioners on both sides that all officers and soldiers, both belonging to land and sea, shall have quarter for their lives, as also the clergymen and all other persons within the fort.

2. It is concluded and agreed upon by the Commissioners aforesaid that they shall have six weeks' liberty for their transportation into Spain or any other place in amity with the Commonwealth of England, and that sufficient hostages be given by Colonel Synnott, commander of the Fort Arkin, for the civil and orderly deportment both of his officers and soldiers in all places where they shall come, not acting anything prejudicial to the state of England during the time limited them before their transportation, and for their punctual performance of all particulars concluded of in the said Articles.

3. It is concluded and agreed upon by the Commissioners aforesaid that Colonel Oliver Synnott shall deliver up the fort Arkin with all the arms, ammunitions, guns, provisions, boats, shallops and all other necessaries and utensils of war, as also that none of the stores of provisions, ammunitions, &c., be spoiled and embezzled or any wrong or injury done to any or all of the arms, guns, boats, shallops or their appurtenances, but all be delivered up to Commissary-General Reynolds or whom he shall please to appoint in good order and condition by the hour of three of the clock this instant fifteenth day of January, 1652, before which time both officers and soldiers and all others of the party belonging to Colonel Synnott in the fort Arkin shall march forth, with their arms and drums beating, to the church near the fort, and there to lay them down. It is further agreed upon by the Commissioners aforesaid that Colonel Synnott and all the captains, eight in number, have liberty to march with their swords but no other arms, and all other officers and soldiers to lay down their swords and other arms as aforesaid.

4. It is concluded and agreed upon by the Commissioners aforesaid that the honourable Commissary-General Reynolds shall nominate and choose four officers belonging to the fort Arkin as hostages aforesaid, who shall immediately upon concluding the articles be sent forth to the said Commissary-General.

5. It is concluded and agreed upon by the Commissioners aforesaid that Colonel Synnott with the rest of the captains, officers, soldiers and all persons in the fort Arkin shall upon delivering their hostages and laying down their arms be protected from the violence of the soldiers and with the first conveniency be sent to the county of Galway or elsewhere, there to remain for six weeks, in which time they are to transport themselves as aforesaid.

6. Provided that no person whatsoever belonging to the fort Arkin and found to be guilty of murder be included or comprised in these Articles or to have any benefit thereby.

For the due and punctual performance of all and every the Articles aforementioned we the said Commissioners on the behalf of Colonel Oliver Synnott have hereunto set our hands and seals. 15 January, 1652.*

John Blackwell.
Brian Kelly.

Major-General Edward Massey† to the King.

1653, Feb. [11]-21. Rotterdam.—According to my duty and to answer your Majesty's commands signified unto me by Colonel Wogan according to the best intelligence and information I could get concerning the things in present being at so great a distance as Sweden, I last night by post advertised my Lord Marquis of Ormond by letter for your Majesty's information, and also of such other things and passages as came to my knowledge in the parts, as also that in that letter I presumed to be your Majesty's remembrancer concerning the treaty of peace between the Kingdoms of Sweden and Poland now at present held at Lubeck, which I humbly conceived was not unmeet for your Majesty to take notice of, of which my Lord Marquis will further inform your Majesty and of other passages which I intended and hope will be for your Majesty's service. And now I have presumed to trouble your Majesty with these humble lines by the hand of this gentleman the bearer, Doctor Macdowall, who for his zeal and readiness in and to your Majesty's service cannot want your Majesty's notice and respects, who can best inform you of the great care and diligence your Majesty's Resident, Sir William Macdowall, hath taken in your Majesty's affairs and concernments in these parts, so far forth as his instruction and commission might empower him. And now upon mature deliberation and consideration by what means he and others might be made more serviceable to your Majesty, he hath, together with Alderman Bunce (meeting with ready inclinations in this gentleman, the bearer, to serve your Majesty), sent him with all secrecy with such information of things necessary for the furtherance of your Majesty's affairs as this present juncture of time affords and for your Majesty's passing such commissions as may enable them to serve you, they having good assurances of some advance to be made by the same. Only for that paper which makes those four particular and conditional offers your Majesty may please to appoint Sir William Macdowall not to make them known until further order from your Majesty. For it is much better to wait a while and see (since there are good hopes of a great respect to your Majesty from these States, as this gentleman at large besides

* Printed in the *Contemporary History*, from the copy in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, *i.e.* that signed by Reynold's Commissioners.

† Major-General Massey, conspicuous during the Civil War, first on the Puritan and later on the Royalist side.

Sir William's letters will inform you) what the States will do of their own accord, and what they will desire from your Majesty, but if they continue dull and cold in owning your Majesty's interest, those offers of such as your Majesty in your wisdom may conceive most meet as a spur to quicken them to the work may be exhibited, of which opinion also is your Majesty's Resident. I shall not trouble your Majesty further at present, recommending to this gentleman's report who is entrusted with the whole and can best inform your Majesty therein, privacy and secrecy being of best advantage to the work. The Lord preserve your Majesty. Your Majesty's most devoted faithful servant and subject.

Addressed:—To His Majesty of Great Britain, my gracious Lord and King, these most humbly present.

Major-General Massey to ————.

1653, [Feb. 24-] March 6. Rotterdam.—Dear Ned, My last unto you by last post, &c., since which the post that day come, but none from you. So only cannot omit to give you what account we have here of our great sea-fight; that the Admiral Van Tromp, with about 80 sail men of war were met withal by Blake with about 60 sail and had three days' encounter; that these States have lost about 14 sail (small and great), sunk and taken, and that they have taken some four or five sail from the English and done them also other spoils. Blake fell into the Downs with his shattered fleet and Van Tromp stood his course with his to the Road of Dunkirk, where he stayed to see the bringers up of the whole fleet of merchant ships to be past him. Thus the present relation and news till a better certainty give us more particulars and a fuller relation. What this purge will work the Lord knoweth, but I hope it will produce that speedily formed which the [*obliterated*] have been hammering at these many weeks, an invitation of His Majesty and an effectual owning his interest. For doubtless all resolutions were delayed and suspended only till they saw the success and event of this fleet at sea. They have here made and are in making great provision for sea and building many stately frigates. That ship of which I wrote you in my last I have been confirmed this day that she is likely to be bestowed upon His Majesty and for his service (I mean the Garland, taken from the enemy) which is now with diligence repairing and her guns in fitting; she carrieth 48 guns. As soon as the thing is certain I shall give His Majesty an account of the same, God willing. Before this time I doubt not but that Doctor Macdowall will be with His Majesty and give him the best account he can of the past here, and I hope His Majesty hath been conversant at Sharrington or will yet be persuaded to show himself there; he would much add unto these people's desires to serve him and all the Reformed Churches also. Otherwise most men whose zeal is now much for him will be cool and languid in the thing of His Majesty's assistance; and I wish from my soul His Majesty would consider and be more sensible of it. That the Duke of Gloucester is now

in Flanders or at Antwerp is no news to you. Blessed be God that hath so dementated the judgments of those Rebels that His Highness is got out of their fingers, be the design what it will. I received a letter from his Excellence my Lord of Rochester from Regensberg of the 13th past, which assured me he found a very good inclination in the Princes there to manifest their zeal for His Majesty. I durst not adventure to write his Excellence my Lord Marquis of Ormond by this post, nor until I shall by his commands know and be assured of the liberty His Excellence will be pleased to give me, to whom I tender my humble respects. I shall at present trouble you no further, assuring myself by the next post resolutions here will be more ripe, and I shall find matter of better consequence and more certain intelligence to advise of. So, till then, farewell, dear Ned.

[*Postscript.*]—I pray present my service to all friends. Alderman Bunce and Capt. Gladstone present you with their service.

Ormond to Major-General Massey.

1653, [Feb. 25-]March 7. Paris.—I desired Colonel Wogan to make my excuse to you the last post for not answering the very discreet and obliging letter I received from you, and all I can yet say to the business of it and the last despatch brought by Dr. Macdowall is only that I have acquainted His Majesty with them both and that he receives them with as much kindness as he knows they were sent with affection and zeal to his service; what he will resolve upon them (which admits of very great and deliberate consideration) will be made known to you and those that joined with you by the Doctor, whom His Majesty will despatch hence in the beginning of the next week; in the mean time you may rest assured, and in my favour be pleased to assure those to whom I am something less known than I have the good fortune to be to you, that I shall with great faithfulness and all requisite secrecy convey to His Majesty's knowledge whatsoever shall be trusted to me for his service and as clearly return to them what it shall please him to command me. I shall only add that I wish very much the continuance of your correspondence and friendship.

Endorsed :—A copy of my lord's to Major-General Massey.

Ormond to Major-General Massey.

1653, March [3-]13.—It proceeded from an earnest desire in His Majesty to give you and all those that have joined with you in the despatch sent by Doctor Macdowall all possible satisfaction that answers to your propositions were not sooner put into his hands, and now that he has them for you, His Majesty hopes that you will not conceive that he disvalues either the advices or the persons from whom they proceed, because the execution of some of them is delayed and of others not possible without prejudice to others, and as he conceives to his affairs; as the wisest counsels imaginable proceeding from persons looking,

though with never so much attention and judgment, upon one part of a business that consists of many, wherewith those persons cannot be so well acquainted, may without any impeachment of such counsels be reasonably delayed, and sometimes even wholly declined, so it is as undeniable that the taking of the managery of business out of the hands of those that have begun and for some time driven it on, cannot be but with some appearance of affront and injustice to them and at least with very probable detriment to the business itself, though it should be put into the conduct of more dexterous and as faithful persons. To apply this to the most important parts of your despatch, and to begin with the first that was made known to His Majesty, namely the commissions for raising of money by way of loan, which is a proposition not rejected but reserved as His Majesty thinks to a more proper season, His Majesty commanded me to tell you that the matter of that design is not new to him, there having been overtures of the same nature made to him by persons that with reason enough believed themselves very competent advisers and instruments in such an affair and who may when time serves bear a good part in it without any hurtful interfering with those recommended by you; these overtures His Majesty received very graciously, but before the prosecution of them for reasons perhaps of greater importance than the loss of all that could be hoped for by them, though it were in his possession, and perhaps also for the better husbanding of the design itself, that when he finds it a fit time to make that trial of affections, it may be unfoiled and with all the circumstances that may render it successful and useful to his great end, for he believes that whoever has the kindness to contribute to the relieving of his necessities in order to his support, would cheerfully enlarge themselves upon an occasion that might promise a hopeful attempt for the recovery of his crown, and for the putting him into a conditional effectually to take notice of those that shall have contributed to it; and for such an occasion it is that His Majesty [looks], which he expects should be made known to them as advantageously as may be by those that know them and correspond with them. Thus much to the proposition touching the raising of money by way of loan, and to the reason why His Majesty thinks it not yet fit to attempt it or sign the commissions desired for that end. Though the next of making the manifest and propositions contained in it to the States be of much higher nature, yet the answer His Majesty commands me to give to it will not be so long, for he says that though there be in what was offered to him the proper materials for such an address yet the ordering of them and the taking of a fit season to offer them are circumstances that require all possible good advice and foresight, and therefore he conceives it suitable to the wisdom that ought to accompany addresses of that nature that there be as solemn a consultation had upon all the parts of it by his principal Secretary of State and such others of his Council as are upon the place as may be had before any such thing be ventured upon, and as this is suitable to prudence so it is agreeable with

the grace wherewith he treats those that have the honour to be of his Council, and who have laboured long in this affair before this advice was given. His Majesty commands me to give you very particular thanks for your advertisements concerning Sweden and the offer you make of your service that way, and is only sorry that a long pre-engagement hinders him from making use of it in such a way as is suitable to the value he sets upon you, under which he says he will not employ you, however your affection to his service may make you ready to go less, the rather that he hopes very shortly to find you work that may at once manifest his confidence in you and your merit. Their verbal propositions and advices Dr. McDowall made [known], to which he pleased to receive verbal answers and to make what I have writ known to the Resident and Alderman Bunce; to this latter I shall write myself the next week. As little room as is left me I must not omit to assure you that Dr. MacDowell hath followed what he was trusted with with all the diligence, discretion and passion you could wish.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to Major-General Massey.

Major-General Massey to Ormond.

1653, March [3-] 13. Rotterdam.—Yours of the 7th present I have had the honour to receive and return my humble acknowledgments for the same, assuring your Excellency that I shall be most zealous to preserve myself in your good opinion by my faithfulness and diligence in all things wherein I may be rendered useful or serviceable. I cannot doubt of your Excellency's hasting a despatch to Doctor Macdowall's business, this being the very crisis of time that His Majesty's affairs in these parts seem to be of greatest necessity to be speedily and strenuously promoted. Nor may I conceal what upon discourse this day with a person of quality of this country fell from him, that if His Majesty desired these States' assistance and engaging on his behalf, they expected His Majesty by some special message on that behalf might all this time have signified so much unto them, but they conceive themselves too much slighted, as I gathered by that discourse. So that if His Majesty could send to them a person of honour as Ambassador I verily conceive he might obtain much from them, and until His Majesty have found them his declared friends I cannot imagine that my Lord of Rochester's embassy can effect much with the German Princes, nor can I see that France is in any condition to do much for His Majesty (if they were willing) I have since my last made further enquiry concerning the Queen of Swedes inclinations and that Council's for His Majesty's assistance, and am assured by an English merchant (an honest man that truly owns his duty to His Majesty) who came seven weeks past from Stockholm, who professed he could discover but slender inclinations to and for His Majesty, that the Council there were moving to send an Agent for England to those rebels there, yet that he found little affection there for those rebels in the generality, but that Oxenstein and

some others of his way, seemed much to favour them in the way. His Majesty of Denmark, I am informed from Hamburg, hath sent Bradshaw, the Rebels' agent, back thither, re infecta, he having obtained no one particular of his desires, but His Majesty of Denmark commanded sale to be made of all those English ships he had seized. So that we have thereby good assurance that he will much advance His Majesty's designs and provoke these States to a more speedy resolution, and thought of our King's concernments. Three weeks or a month past by some eminent friends of mine of the Dutch nation, persons of quality and power amongst them, I moved, and put on foot, a motion to the Admiralty of this town, that the Garland of 48 pieces of ordnance, taken about three months past from the English, might be presented to His Majesty [for] his service, as a beginning for His Majesty's colours to fly at [sea], which was carried on so far that there seemed to me [*obliterated*] assurance thereof. The ship was and is repaired, and from the Garland is new named by them the Royal Charles, and I had hoped to have had the possession of her for His Majesty's service, and to have either begged His Majesty's commission to have commanded her, or waited his order and pleasure therein. But within these four days there is a stop in the thing; the grounds I cannot yet learn, but hope it will yet go on; of which if it do, I shall give your Excellency as timely notice as is possible. It is wrote from England by last post that after his fight at sea, Cromwell moved that there might be propositions drawn up, as overtures to these States for a peace; how far that is taking, or proceeded in, I know not, but should fear much, did not Admiral Van Tromp stand stoutly to His Majesty, and related what enquiry he heard of the King by the enemy, assuring them that if His Majesty had had his colours flying at sea, he believed that some ships would have come in to him. There is a fleet of about 45 sail of new ships well fitted to put to sea within nine or ten days, and within ten weeks they intend to have all their new frigates put out to sea. I crave pardon for my prolixity, and in all duty rest, your Excellency's most devoted and faithful servant, Edw. Massey.

Major General Massey to Ormond.

1653, March [10-]20. Rotterdam.—May it please your Excellence, By last week's post I made bold to trouble you with a rude letter (being then in the remains of my ague fit) to inform your Excellence of the past that came to my notice to that time which my condition then gave me leave to remember, and desire to continue my duty in a continued advertisement of what is since arrived at my ear. That yesterday Sir William Macdowall was (after his papers given in to the Council or Estates for the pressing of them to command their grant of free harbours for His Majesty's and his commission ships with His Majesty's full and just *tyles*[?]) called in and used with much respect and civility, the thing granted and an express order to print their placard or proclamation on that behalf, so I hope things will at last work for good to

His Majesty. As yet there is a stop in their resolution concerning the ship (formerly the Garland and now) the Royal Charles, but I hope it is on a better resolution not to present His Majesty with one ship but four more, for they have four ships in this Admiralty of Rotterdam to be speedily finished and fitted for sea (as I am assured by a knowing citizen here) to be named the Prince, the Princess Royal, Prince Maurice, and the fourth I have forgotten. This seems to me to be a symptom of good wishes to His Majesty.

His Majesty's letter sent by Mons. Borrell to the States his masters though it wrought no resolution of good, yet it hath at length obtained leave to be sent to the several Provinces (I mean copies thereof) to shew His Majesty's expressions of zeal and affection to them. This day I spoke with a merchant lately come out of Sweden who assured me that the Spanish ambassador is in very great favour there, who hath incessantly moved the Queen to send her ambassador for England to agree with the Rebels there or at least to declare herself neutral to the King and them, and that it was feared that he would prevail too much. So it concerns His Majesty to speed away an Ambassador, if that cannot be, at least his letters to make what stop may be, ere it be too late; for His Majesty of Denmark, he is firm to our King, and hath sent to these States to declare their war with the Rebels of England, and then he will engage with them with thirty or more good ships, otherwise not. The States here have sent into Sweden their Ambassador out of Denmark to desire a league and conjunction with them also, so that no delay should be in His Majesty's resolution and despatch. I had a meeting with the States Admiral Van Tromp, and understood by him (who is much His Majesty's servant) the doubts made and difficulty in this State's owning His Majesty's cause and setting out his standard and colours at sea is the non-assurance they have of any of the English coming over, and the late being of His Majesty in England with an army and no assistance given him is their ground for such a fear, which I have fully cleared to him and also other things in question, and am, God willing, to-morrow to meet with him in the Hague, where I shall satisfy some other scruples also. It is the first of my going abroad in my two days intermission of my ague, which I hope will shortly leave me that I may be better able for whatsoever service His Majesty may command me.

Ormond to Major-General Massey.

1653, March [11-]21. Paris.—I question not but that Dr. Macdowell will have given you the letters he was charged with long before you can have this, so that though yours of the 13 of this month makes mention again of what he has answers unto, I shall not give you the trouble of any repetitions. His Majesty, I may upon my certain knowledge say, hath not been wanting to his business in relation to Holland, but hath pursued it diligently in those ways that have been thought the best by such both here and there as he had cause to believe counselled him as faithfully

and wisely as the uncertainty of the affair would bear, but it may have and I believe has fallen out that honest and discreet men have differed in their opinion, in which case the election is properly His Majesty's, which I am confident he hath made upon good grounds as I hope will shortly appear by the happy event. By what we hear from Germany we have cause to hope rather than despair of the success of His Majesty's sending thither, yet I thus far agree with your opinion and believe that that Embassy would be much improved by such a declaration of Holland as we are all to wish and labour for, and in that case I should not despair but that Sweden, which looks with most unkindness upon us, would incline to reason. I acquainted His Majesty with your design for the obtaining of the Garland; he wishes heartily you had or could yet prevail and then I think you would readily see His Majesty's commission for the command of her, though I have yet said nothing to him of that. It would be a good addition to those vessels brought in by Prince Rupert which yet I hear to be no more than his own and one more with a prize. His Majesty hath heard from several hands of Van Tromp's discourse to his advantage, which if it continue may more advantage our King's business than what proceeds from his own subjects as less subject to any suspicion of partiality. I am commanded by His Majesty to let you know that he is informed that there is at the press there a book containing a narration of all the proceedings in Scotland especially, if not only since his going thither, and that you have some part either in the composing of it or in countenancing the publishing of it, and though he believes your part whatever it is proceeds from an opinion that it may advantage him, yet he something wonders that you should think it fit that any discourse of that nature should be published without his leave and approbation first had, and therefore in case there be any such thing he expects and commands that it be stopped and a copy of it sent to him that his pleasure for the publishing or suppressing of it may be had, and here I am called upon for my letter and must conclude.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's letter to Major-General Massey given to Col. Wogan.

Major General Massey to Ormond.

1653, March [17-]27. Rotterdam.— . . . . As for what I wrote of my thoughts of a necessity of His Majesty's sending of an ambassador hither, I must beg leave to continue of the same opinion till I find reason to convince me, or a better success to follow private actings with this State, for the Louvestein Lords' States, enemies to the House of Orange, are resolved of their way that no arguments can move them, and only the rage of the people may enforce them to a compliance with the rest of the States, His Majesty's and House of Orange's friends. And this I conceive, a public person or ambassador's

demands or offers he may make public, when private persons have neither power nor authority either to debate His Majesty's business with them nor can justify the setting or giving out anything as offers or proposals that the whole generality of the land may come to know and consider it as they would what were acted and offered by an ambassador; this is only, my Lord, my conception, and I hope I shall not incur a displeasure for writing thus freely to your Excellency my thoughts. In your letter your Excellency is pleased to mind me of a book which it seems His Majesty is informed I have some hand in the composing or countenancing to be published, being of his proceedings in Scotland, &c., with a command from His Majesty to me to stop the same and send a copy first to His Majesty for his approbation. My Lord, I never was yet found out of the way of my duty, at least never undutiful or unfaithful to His Majesty or his interest, and therefore stand less in need of begging an easy interpretation to my actions. For that book which I conceive to be intended by His Majesty is one that Browne the bookseller in the Hague had in his hands to have printed, if I mistake not, and of which Alderman Bunce will and can give your Excellency a better account. But as for myself I neither had hand in composing or printing any such book. It is true that Browne aforesaid came with Alderman Bunce into my chamber with some others, myself being then sick in bed (far unfit to write books), and there was a book or papers wrote desired to be printed, which afterwards I saw, heard read and approved, being only a more full narrative of Cromwell and his party's hypocritical and treasonable transactions, to make them out in their colours that the credulous and well affecting them in these parts might see them and learn thereby to hate them more fully, and so be induced to own His Majesty and the justice of his cause; to which end the composer of the same intended it; for what concerns the King's Majesty or anything that was passed in Scotland was, as the author professed to me and I am well afeared of, to take away two great assertions and scandals that were cast upon His Majesty by his enemies in these parts and which lost him many friends and stopped the mouths of such as wished him better for justifying him in his cause, &c. The first was that not only was His Majesty popishly affected but absolute a papist professed, and this report we pursued here in Rotterdam to the lodging of it with a minister in this town (beyond our reach to punish), which hath wounded His Majesty's reputation greatly, though his faithful subjects here have defended him all they were able; the other, [which] they object in all discourses concerning their owning His Majesty's interest, is His Majesty's unfaithfulness to his promises in his treaty at Breda and in Scotland, that they know not how they may trust him. These are the common scandals cast upon him and blown into everyone's ears in these countries. So that it seemed a thing most [neces]sary to the author to remove those scandals and to free the King's Majesty from them, and to place him nearer the

hearts of all honest people not only in these Netherlands but amongst all the Protestant Reformed Churches in all Europe, and I doubt not but His Majesty, if he will please to read it himself, will find nothing in the same but necessary truth for his great advantage, and your Excellency, I hope, will find the like. But if it be intended to pass the book through other hands, truly, my Lord, I cannot hope it can miss a rock in its passage to split it, and ruin it and His Majesty's service in its ruin, it having been perused by some judicious and faithful persons, ministers and others, who look upon it as a most needful work to go out with all speed for the informing and settling the minds of the people, as well concerning His Majesty's faithfulness to his religion and constancy to his engagements as to show the black and matchless hypocrisy of Cromwell and the rest of those Regicides in England. And therefore, my Lord, it is the author's humble request unto His Majesty that he would please to send his commands with all speed, that so the work may go on for His Majesty's service, or if it meet with cross winds, he may know the same, that so the printer may break up his press, which has cost the author much money, time and pains, whose duty and ready obedience only causes him to render the same and to take pain to get copies so far as was possible by this post and will haste the rest by next, so, my Lord, your Excellency may see his intention in the thing by his forward zeal to answer His Majesty's commands; otherwise, my Lord, I had no power to have constrained him more than Sir William McDowall had to hinder Sir Balthazar Gerbier's book,* which cast dirt upon both their Majesties of blessed memory King James and King Charles the First, and then seemingly endeavours to wipe it off. But this wipes off the dirt it finds but brings none with it to His Majesty's harm for what I could find in the same, if otherwise I would have adventured to have flung it in the fire when I first saw it, though it had cost me my life for the same. I shall humbly beg a line or two to know His Majesty's pleasure in the approbation or dislike of so much as is sent. I shall not trouble your Excellence further with this discourse, only humbly beg your Excellence would not suffer the copy to pass to any other hands but His Majesty's and your own if His Majesty shall so please.

Henry Byrch to Ormond.

1653, March [19-]29. Nantes.—Pardon, I beseech you, the presumption of this immediate address, to which I would not have aspired had I known who of my fellow servants had been in actual attendance upon your Excellency (Mr. Secretary Lane being supposed to be in Paris and none else of them being here known), and to be pleased to descend to take notice that (God be praised) I safely arrived here a few days ago from Teneriffe (where I have smudged contentedly these four or five years, and

* Gerbier had published an attack on Charles I. in 1652.

whither, if I do not like the face of Europe better than I did last time I saw it, I have promised after some time to return). My business is to Rotterdam, where I appointed long ago my poor wife and child to meet me, whom I have not seen since July, 1647, what time your Excellency left Dublin. But, my lord, I justly account it a mortal sin to pass through France while your Lordship is there without kissing your hand and receiving your commands, my laws. Wherefore I humbly pray that your Excellency will appoint some of your gentlemen (in your Secretary's absence) to write to me hither (at Mr. John Holls, merchant, in Nantes), where I may attend upon your Lordship about a fortnight after Easter (for till Easter be past I shall not depart hence), whether in Caen or Paris or any other place, that I may accordingly order my journey, for (God Almighty continuing me His blessings of life and health), I am resolved wherever your Excellency is to find you, and in this duty (with humility be it spoken) I will not accept of your Lordship's dispensation, but will do it in kind. Nay, my Lord, had I found that you had been dead (which the God of Heaven for His holy service long and long defend, and ever me from seeing the day) I would have paid this devotion to your ashes, though much more sadly, and yet esteemed it much within the obligation.

Major General Massey to Ormond.

1653, [March 24-]April 3. Rotterdam.—My last was by last week's ordinary post in answer to yours of the 21st past, being at that time of writing ill at ease in my body, but more sick in my mind to understand that His Majesty by a false information concerning a book that I should have a hand in composing or countenancing to His Majesty's prejudice, had so apprehended the same and that I must lie under his displeasure so long (as necessity enforced) till I could give His Majesty satisfaction concerning the same, which I endeavoured with all the power and friends I had to obtain part of the copy, so much as could possibly be wrote to be sent by the last post, which I hope your Excellency hath received and by which given His Majesty some part of satisfaction therein, which I hope the rest now sent will complete; that His Majesty and your Excellency may see and judge how far from an intention of prejudice to His Majesty and how much of advantage the same will be to His Majesty's designs, and how much they will serve to unmask his enemies and to clear himself from those aspersions that are thrown upon him to his great prejudice and wounding, even to the changing the minds of many from His Majesty and to settle a better opinion upon his enemies. One of the reporters we found after all diligent enquiry to be a minister of this town, who hath not passed unquestioned and that to his disgrace, though his professions have been many of no evil intended by him in it, but as one that had it from another. But if his penitence for the same make no amends, yet a punishment due is out of our reach to inflict, nor is it much advantageous to rake in such dung hills.

Two more of these fomentors and spreaders of the same like scandalous report we found out also, one to be one Prince of Amsterdam, an active agent for the rebels in England, and another one Boulton, one of that rebel brood, and an emissary of theirs, gone for England two weeks past. All we can do herein is to endeavour to stop all such reports by assuring the contrary, and desiring such of the Dutch as we find constant friends to His Majesty that they would assure others of the contrary also. But, my Lord, I find it more dangerous to one's reputation (by the construction made and blown about even of such in these parts as profess themselves His Majesty's friends and servants—of his own subjects—) to do anything that may be of service to His Majesty either in honour or future well-being than to sit still, and I wish that those ready advisers and hasty censures of Massie (but falsely) be not of that number at the Hague that have had trinketing with His Majesty's rebel enemies in England, and their estates by that means secured unto them. It is their interest (as long as they can go masked) to cast dirt upon me, and render me as unserviceable to His Majesty as is possible, but I hope it will be His Majesty's justice not to withdraw his good opinion of my desires [in] all things faithfully to serve him, before some real thing appear [to the] contrary, and I am confident your Excellency and those with you that out of honour and conscience wait upon His Majesty, carrying your lives in your hands for his service, will give me a breathing ere you condemn me. For those that have always followed His Majesty (as the horse leech) for their daily food from him and such others as are only seeming faithful to His Majesty, that either lie near his bosom or remoter from him, who indeed are servants to the rebels in England, I set little by either their like or dislike, nor can any oblique reports or ill usage of theirs make me either less in duty or faithfulness or cause me slacken my endeavours in doing His Majesty all the service I am able both with life and fortune, for as conscience only gave me a profession to be his (not only with my body as his subject but also with my affections as more endeared to his service) so by God's mercy shall no hardship this world can put upon me drive me from that service so resolved, that wherever I am or may be I shall own His Majesty's call and command before all other considerations (God's glory alone excepted, for and to which end I hope His Majesty's resolutions will at all times carry him). Since my last (to which I humbly refer your Excellency), I have had the honour to receive yours of the 13th last past, by the hand of Do. Macdowall as also of the 28th per post. To the former per the Doctor I have less to return in answer not only because Sir Neile Mac Dowall (to whom your letter was also communicated) hath more pertinently answered, but because much of the letter answereth itself with great reason and judgment. I shall humbly crave leave to share my thoughts in and to some part thereof. In the first place it is our joint desire to return all humble acknowledgment, to His Majesty that what was offered by us

with sincere hearts in that our address found not his dislike, as to the ends and intentions thereof. I must confess, if any had endeavoured to effectually prosecute His Majesty's designs, and had been engaged therein, I should not have adventured to have moved in the recommending any other or desired for them His Majesty's commission (as a thing wronging His Majesty's justice and hindering his affairs. But I fear my Lord Inchiquin from Mr. Alexander's pen hath had too great hopes of his doing of service therein, which I fear will fall far short of expectation. I have known Mr. Alexander's way and can easily conceive a difference in the advantage or disadvantage between his endeavours and theirs. Yet I shall rejoice if by any one or all of their endeavours His Majesty may find his business effected and money to be procured for his supply. I must close with His Majesty's opinion, that such as now might be found willing to distribute to His Majesty's occasions at present will upon an occasion that may (being well grounded) promise a hopeful recovery of his Crowns, &c., enlarge themselves. Yet I conceive it more providence to beat the iron whilst it is hot, for such occasions of advantage offer not themselves so certainly often, for these people look not upon things honourable but advantageous, and have kindness for none further than they can conceive it conducible to their emoluments. [*obliterated*] if His Majesty could have procured some money the sooner, it migh h[av]e put enough life into his affairs as might have put a more willing mind and read[y] into their dull and phlegmatic States, and engaged the lenders to have employed all their force to have His Majesty's affairs advanced in these parts, who now it may be feared will content themselves [*obliterated*] best to sit still, if not (for their conceived ease) make them willing to embrace offers of [agree]ment from His Majesty's enemies. What to guess at their present temper I know not, yet this week's letters out of England as to the Treaty or propositions spoke of to be tendered to these States, who so love a retreat that they fear to declare for His Majesty, and I fear had rather give His Majesty the honour of his princely and gallant offer to them than to retain honour and security by a willing reception of him. The evil is the major vote here stands not for the whole; if so His Majesty hath four for one to receive him; the rest love not the Orange colours. To the other part the propositions to be tendered to the States on His Majesty's part for their security was not offered to His Majesty as a rule for him or his Council to go by, but to put him in mind of what will be certainly demanded of him if ever he be invited into these parts; for it is the ordinary query when they are urged with the necessity on their part of inviting our King they demand upon what terms and security to them. So it will not be amiss for His Majesty and Council to have things in readiness as they shall in their wisdom think meet both in the matter and timing of it. As for His Majesty's pleasure concerning his pre-engagement of sending some other for Sweden, it's beyond my question who rest satisfied with His Majesty's pleasure, and humbly and thankfully acknowledge His Majesty's

goodness to accept of my desires to his service. I cannot omit to advertise that the Queen of Sweden hath sent her own secretary for England unto her Resident there, Monsieur Bonnell, with express orders for him to signify to those rebels that she desires as a mediator between the two republics that with all speed there may be a good understanding and accord between them. This I ascertained from good hands, though I doubt not that your Excellency from a better intelligence hath had the same. I have not been a little afflicted at that intelligence which fourteen days past I gave your Excellency (which your letter of the 28th past received speaks of. I left one purposely to wait upon Sir William McDowall and to bring me the certainty from him ere I closed my letters to your Excellency, who it seems took his message amiss from Sir William, His Majesty's resident, and delivered it to me, that it, the Placard, was passed, and express order given for the printing of it, in which, when I understood the contrary, I went at once to the Hague to the resident for the truth of the message. Sir William averred that he only commanded the messenger to let me know he had very strong hopes to effect his prosecution of it to the press, &c., and further of that curt treaty he found from the States. I must needs say and fear that that mistake may (if your Excellency were not more noble to pardon such an error) stand much to my prejudice as the proceed of a futile person who desireth to write more fancy than truth (a thing I abhor) and hope I shall for that mistake find a pardon and be acquitted by your Excellency, having sent to your Excellency a copy of the order of the 22nd past (again stopped) so that no blame can be cast upon His Majesty's resident for lack of a diligent pursuit of the same; I have sent it in its own language to speak itself the things. Truly, my Lord, I find great discouragement put upon Sir William MacDowall, and indeed upon myself and others that have always endeavoured with that clearness to serve His Majesty, as no person justly can obtrude upon us the least evil either acted or intended to His Majesty's disadvantage. But, my Lord, I have resolved to carry a clear and uninterrupted heart to His Majesty's service when he shall command it with my sword in my hand against His Majesty's enemies, though I shall beg pardon if I no further interest myself in any business in these parts; since by such as desire not to see His Majesty's affairs go right (great pretenders to His Majesty's service) it is endeavoured by all ways possible to traduce me and render me incapable of His Majesty's favour and your Excellencie's good opinion. I have endeavoured to satisfy not only Van Tromp but some others considerable also with the impossibility of His Majesty being assisted at his being in England with his Scotch army, &c.; nor shall I be silent wherein I may either take off those scandals frequently cast upon His Majesty or to express my thoughts for the promoting of his designs. I must humbly beg His Majesty's pardon that the suddenness of the post's depart and the zeal we have had to satisfy His Majesty's commands with all speed in sending the rest of the copy of the book so decried gave

us not time to peruse the copy and to correct any errors in the same, it being as near as is possible verbatim with the original, and I must likewise beg pardon for these my rude lines, having my ague fit in my writing of most part of the same, that I have omitted some things I intended to have wrote, and been too prolix upon other things which might have been wrote in short. Hoping your Excellency will accept of the will for the deed, and always give me the repute of that person I shall ever endeavour to be, to wit, your Excellency's most devoted and faithful servant.

[*Postscript.*]—It is my humble request to your Excellency that as speedy a signification of His Majesty's pleasure may be returned to me as is possible; either a quick yea or a quick no will be a favour; if His Majesty find it to be for his service it were time it were abroad; if not (which I cannot conceive) the owner of the work may discharge the press and translators, the sooner to his less charge.

Francis Wentworth to Ormond.

1653, April [6-]16. Amsterdam.—The confidence I have received of your great integrity to His Majesty's person and interest from the report of your nobleness and virtue hath emboldened me for the enclosed's sake to trouble you with this packet. I could not think of any person so faithful and so much in His Majesty's opinion that I might recommend it to besides yourself by whom it might so safely and with such an advantage be presented to his hand; which is therefore my most humble request that your Excellency will please to do, much of the contents thereof being greatly tending to the benefit and service of His Majesty and his affairs.

I have only one thing more to trouble your Excellency withal and that is to advertise how much injury those counsels have done His Majesty in these parts which have caused him to decline the sending an Ambassador to the States. From knowing persons here and sincerely affected to the King, I must tell your Excellency t'is looked upon as a slighting of them and the interest of the Reformed Churches that His Majesty should send Ambassadors to mediate his affairs to Princes of another profession than His Majesty's (and where comparatively his interest is not at all considerable nor theirs to him), and in all this time should send none to the United Provinces, where chiefly his service lies. Never had Prince a fairer game for his kingdom as since the breach between these countries and the Rebels, but (as if it were a fate) never were the means so strangely neglected. Had this course been taken (which is obvious to every common understanding) or were yet, ere the Rebels and the States begin a treaty, His Majesty's business by wise and prudent men is no whit looked upon as desperate, that otherwise will be unavoidably so by giving advantages to the Lovesteyn faction to bear down all His Majesty's friends in whatsoever shall be moved on his behalf and encourage his enemies, which the countenance and authority of his Ambassador with full commission from His Majesty will probably

prevent in that by his effectual mediation His Majesty will have opportunity to keep his affairs here in life and action, and likewise on all occasions to treat upon particulars with the States (as to let them understand, their advantages by His Majesty's interest so) to give them those securities that may conduce to their satisfaction, and by this means there will be encouragement given to such as are well-willers to His Majesty and consequently discouragement to his Rebels to attempt any further motions or factions, which in effect doth His Majesty's business. My Lord, nothing but pure faithfulness to His Majesty hath made me (though unknown to your Excellency) to presume thus far, which I hope will beg his pardon for this error, if it shall be so accounted, who is in all sincerity, your Excellency's, etc.

Francis Wentworth to Ormond.

1653, April [13-]23. Amsterdam.—Since my last there hath arrived at Rotterdam one Bonnell as a messenger from the Rebels at Westminster with letters both to the States General and the Province of Holland and West Freisland, pretendedly in answer to theirs for accomodating the differences on both sides. The States from all the Provinces meet to consider and resolve something hereupon the latter end of this week. What will be the result is hard to conjecture, though the worst is feared. My Lord, if His Majesty intend to reserve himself any friends or interest in these parts, it lies much upon him to hasten either his person or his Ambassador hither, there being no other medium according to human reason but the one or the other, to prevent a treaty and consequently a close between the two Republics. And by this time His Majesty may discern how faithful advisers they have been in his affairs that have counselled his sitting still like a wise and prudent king (as I have heard they use the term) as being the interest of States to seek His Majesty and he not them. My Lord, if a man should fall in a ditch whence he could not get out without assistance, his folly were surely not a little worthy laughter should he say "I will move no passengers to help me up; 'tis a courtesy if they offer it of their own accord that I will let them," yet in reference to His Majesty's present condition, as I intimated before, I have been informed there are some about him who would be accounted very wise (and I fear indeed are more knaves than fools) that by this might have done his business. It were happy, my Lord, they were yet so understood as that they were rendered incapable thus any longer to abuse him.

Princes, my Lord, are men, and therefore subject to failings as well as others, only in this they are unfortunate above others, that they have seldom the happiness to have about them those that are so faithful and ingenuous as dare be free either to advise or admonish against those evils to which their inclinations bend them, partly in regard of their greatness, which generally is feared, on the one hand; and partly in regard of the corruption of flattering sycophants on the other, who, minding nothing but their lusts and preferment, chant Hosanna unto all their actions.

'Tis, my Lord, the wise man's saying, Prov. 27, 6 v., the wounds of a friend are faithful but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful. True affection to His Majesty was the only motive to the large epistle I humbly presented by your Excellency, and though divers expressions in it seem as wounds, yet they are the restorative wounds of a faithful friend and loyal subject, who hath endeavoured to deal sincerely with His Majesty, as well in the things that concern his honour and conscience as the interest of his birth and Royal dignity, and I trust His Majesty will not otherwise understand it, nor your Excellency, what sinister interpretation soever it may find from others. Such, my Lord, as persuade His Majesty to deal falsely in his engagements, would they purposely study it, they could not possibly devise any thing more pernicious to his conscience nor nothing that hath a blacker reflection on his honour, and consequently more perilous to his interest. When Princes' oaths are no longer of binding force, what becomes of national factions and societies; or who ever will adventure a trust further than they are able to compel performance. Therefore dispensations in this kind are not only doctrines of iniquity at all times, but specially very unpolitic for the present. As for what, my Lord, concerns His Majesty's interest with foreign states (in relation to the religious professions in Christendom), 'tis surely unquestionably included in that which is called Popish or Reformed. The Prelatical or Episcopal I mention not in regard that there is no such thing in the least owned by any Protestant Church this day in the world. And therefore they that counsel His Majesty to defend it as his interest are as ridiculous in that particular as they are wicked in advising him against his federal obligations. And truly, my Lord, were not these Councellors mad upon their lusts and ecclesiastical preferments (which rather than lose the hopes of, they had rather His Majesty should lose his kingdom) their understandings could not possibly be so besotted as to affirm His Majesty's interest to lie in a non-entity or a thing that hath not so much as any being; who, had they but so much wit (though they have not the honesty) as to let things of this nature be uninterruptedly referred to a free Parliament and Synod (in whose judgments as to what is authoritatively binding either in Church or State, His Majesty must centre) it might probably go more advantageously for the satisfaction of their ambitions than 'tis like to do by their stubborn and malicious opposition.

And therefore for the first point, touching His Majesty's interest in reference to the Romish faith. Could His Majesty in charity be supposed willing to espouse the cause of that anti-Christian religion (it cannot be denied in rational conception but) he were likely enough to have store of assistants who might be sufficiently considerable. Nevertheless, whatsoever is imaginably advantageous in that behalf to His Majesty, my duty persuades me to such opinions both concerning his satisfaction of and constancy in the doctrinal truth in which he was educated from a child and hath ever since embraced, as that he is not to be in

the least drawn or declined from it, though in so doing he were immediately in hopes of an effectual regaining of his kingdoms, even without so much as the fear of those strenuous oppositions that might happen as well from his own subjects as from the Protestant Churches in foreign parts, and indeed would necessarily on that score attend him. Whence, my Lord, I hope 'tis clear that if there be any interest His Majesty hath to own in order to his restoration, it must rationally be that of the Reformed Churches, to which, by virtue of his Royal profession, not only his conscience and obligements lead him, but the policy of engaging the Protestant party both at home and abroad firmly to adhere unto him. And therefore they that advise His Majesty to desert or decline it for that which is not only without a being but is universally reprobated and exploded, it were easy to determine what ill friends such are to His Majesty in reality, whatsoever otherwise they would seem to be in their professions. I have but one thing more to trouble your Excellency withal, and that briefly. There is here much noise of great honours and places of trust lately conferred on sundry persons by His Majesty which hath given much occasion of discourse. And truly, my Lord, without flattery to give you faithfully the sense and judgment of prudent men in this particular, actions of this nature compared with His Majesty's condition (to be considered as the fruits of his Council, as they are no otherwise believed, being too childish for the discretion of his own years) they look too like the designs of those that are devoted to his enemies' service (who would omit no opportunity to render his person and his honours cheap) and better becoming a stage where kings are acted but in imitation, than the prudent and generous counsels of a noble Prince whose affairs are managed with discretion. I hope your Excellency will take no offence of what I have with the like faithfulness as plainness represented, my ends purely concentring in His Majesty's happiness and honour, which to observe in any respect to suffer though in the least is as much the continual vexation as the grief of your Excellency's etc.

Major General Massey to Ormond.

1653, April [14-]24. Rotterdam.—By the last week's post I purposed to have wrote to your Excellence, but my ague unexpected and out of its time so surprised me that I could not perform that duty as I desired, nor could I send away that letter I wrote to His Majesty, the post being departed ere my letter came to the posthouse. I hope that letter found some extraordinary post at Bruxell, whither it was sent for its better and more speedy despatch, being chiefly to give His Majesty notice of the arrival here of a messenger with letters from the Rebel villains in England in answer to the letter pretended to be sent them first from the States of Holland for the begetting of a treaty for peace. But of this and hitherto the proceed[ing] thereof I know His Majesty and your Excellency have had a fuller and better account

than I possibly can give. Yet upon the arrival of that messenger my zeal for His Majesty's service, carrying me beyond my former resolution of a longer stay in Holland, I have employed myself what I could to learn the sense of the most, and of the best rank of men also in those parts concerning the same and have received this satisfaction, that what was done therein was by a wile and surreptitiously obtained from some, and an oath of secrecy obtained from others (ere they knew the matter) not to reveal the same, but it is wholly denied as to have come to the knowledge of the general part of the States of Holland. What I wrote His Majesty in my last week's letter concerning this to be the very crisis of time His Majesty hath offered unto him for preventing their treaty (for things are doubtful here) is again confirmed by the sense and advice of such as are His Majesty's friends, that his only way would be to send his letters with all speed to the States of each particular province and to expedite an Ambassador Extraordinary to treat with the States-General and to offer them some acceptable conditions, &c. And as to that part concerning His Majesty's showing himself at Sharrington and to be a favourer to the Reformed Churches and the religion, I am more and more confirmed in that opinion, having since my last spoken with Dr. Sturmer, minister in The Hague (who is the King's faithful friend and servant) and with Junius of Amsterdam and other ministers well affected unto His Majesty and the House of Orange, and understood their sense therein, and humbly beg of your Excellency you would employ your power and interest in His Majesty's favour to persuade him to shew himself more affected to religion and more to countenance the Reformed Churches (which when all is done would best and more fully do His Majesty's business). And truly I have satisfied them in divers things they desired satisfaction in concerning His Majesty and assoiled many of their doubts on that behalf, as also have satisfied those demands concerning the affection of His Majesty's soldiers in England towards him and their dislike of their present governors and government, and have fully satisfied them (in which they were never satisfied before, nor seemed ever to have been truly informed of) in the impossibility of His Majesty obtaining that assistance and support either [in] money from England before he came, or men and arms when he came with his Scottish army into the land, assuring them that there wanted not a conflux of people to him, but coming away by stealth and unarmed found His Majesty's magazine too unable to arm them, which rendered those that came altogether useless to him, &c. So some of the ministers have promised to inform their people what they can, and to incite them by all good means to stand firm to our King and to provoke them to cry up His Majesty's interest as their best way to a more lasting peace.

The day after the messenger from England arrived here, Sir Robert Stone arrived out of Flanders, and Lieut. Col. Dolman, the Rebels' of England there, and the Loevestein Lords here, their great and confident agent arrived out of England, so

doubtless their confidence is great they shall carry all before them their way. And yet I shall not doubt if His Majesty be not longer wanting to himself in default of a more vigorous prosecution of his affairs in these parts (as I humbly conceive as one being upon the place), he may prevent his enemies' designs and attain (through God's blessing) a happy end of his own, all which I most humbly refer to His Majesty's and your Excellency's wisdoms. And now, my Lord, I must humbly return my thankful acknowledgment for your favours manifested towards me, signified by Colonel Wogan's letters to me last week, together with the sea commission for Robert Tompson received, that your Excellence was pleased so speedily to take that trouble upon you. Truly my Lord, I had not been so troublesome, had I not conceived it to have tended towards an act of justice to the poor man, who had received no reparation or satisfaction for his former loss by an I[rish?] frigate in His Majesty's service, otherwise I should not have minded your Excellence by any hand of the same, for I never knew the man before, but found that he had a good report for an honest man, which made me more willing to presume to recommend his condition to your Excellence, to whom he was once a petitioner, from whom he obtained an order for his reparation from the captain that took his ship, but had it not performed to him. I have ordered him to convene his owners and friends that have promised to set him forth that I may from them have security for their setting of him forth in a good ship of force with at least 10 guns. But to Shallops dogger boats and the like which may only serve for piccaroons there shall no commission of His Majesty's come from my hands. It is His Majesty's service I intend, nor do, nor ever did, look for a penny profit by any thing of that nature, wherein His Majesty's service is concerned, but much more willing and ready to expend and lay out that little I have in furtherance of the same. So am resolved, unless Tompson give me very good satisfaction and security concerning his handsome putting forth to sea. I shall not deliver him the commission, but return it, God willing. My intention to have been at Breda before this day and failing thereof hath denied me the happiness of receiving any letters (if any by this last post have been sent), I desiring Colonel Wogan to send them thither, whither I intend, God willing, to-morrow morning to set forward, and to remain there some small time for my health's sake (which this watery region denies me), being assured that nothing can pass in The Hague but His Majesty's agents there will give him timely notice thereof. To-morrow there being expected a full Convention of the States and great things supposed will be acted we suspending between hope and fear, some assuring that those that shall be found the authors of that letter sent first to the Rebels in England will be severely censured, others fearing the power and prevalence of the States of Holland and of the ill party of them will allay the storm and carry on their design, notwithstanding the great breach of the Articles of the Union by this Act or letter sent by some of the States of Holland. Doubtless it will beget something of consequence either of breach amongst them,

or I will hope of good for His Majesty. The Lord direct all for His glory. And things look out more like a dis[turbance] amongst the States-General by what I am [assured] from a good hand newly c[ome hit]her from Delft that there was one company of foot marched in [thit]her and one troop of horse and three or four companies of foot upon their march to be there this morning to garrison that town (not used to entertain a garrison or any military force besides their own burgery), but by whose command this is done, whether by the States-General or the States of Holland I cannot yet learn, which if known would give much light to the design. I shall not further at present trouble your Excellence, besides the begging your commands in all things wherein your Excellence may find me capable, with this assurance that I shall perform them with no less zeal than in duty becomes him that is your Excellency's most humble and faithful servant, Edw. Massie.

[*Postscript.*]—I should have been glad to have received His Majesty's commands concerning that book sent, whether he please to permit the printing or not, and this I dare confidently say (seeing the temper of the generality of this people here) that if that book had been printed and sent abroad amongst them, His Majesty could not have had a better orator for his service and advantage amongst all sorts of people for the rendering of him glorious and his enemies [ ]ly and perfidious. It is reported that those few of the States that met yesterday in The Hague have much debated and made enquiry concerning the authors of that letter said to be sent from the States of Holland to the Rebels in England, it being generally denied; and it is said they have ordered a letter to be sent back to the Rebels, but the substance and import is kept too private to be known so soon; only they have printed the former letter (but I have not as yet seen it). Admiral De Witt having had some design upon the fleet of English colliers with 20 sail of his best men of war through a mistake of the signal given run in under Tynemouth Castle and finding his error and mistake endeavoured to get off with speed, but the Castle gave him many shot ere he could get off. And now their great fleet is preparing with all speed to go to sea under the command of Admiral Van Tromp, [His] Majesty's better friend.

James Bunce* to Ormond.

1653, [April 28-]May 8. Delft.—Most Excellent Lord, Let me humbly beg the freedom once more with your Excellency humbly to present that it is still the judgment of persons interested in this State that His Majesty's affairs have suffered deeply for want of particular application to this people, from whom His Majesty was and is to expect most. They do well see the exigence of His Majesty's affairs will not admit of delays, and that nothing will work this people to embark His Majesty's quarrel but visible interest and profit. So that although letters

* Alderman Bunce of London, a leading Presbyterian. He received a knighthood at the Restoration.

have passed betwixt the Rebels and them in order to a treaty (which few apprehend will come to perfection) it is conceived by the King's friends among the Dutch most necessary for His Majesty in the interim to prepare himself for an address to them. What was so faithfully and seasonably represented to His Majesty and communicated to your Excellency in the several papers yet in your Excellency's custody will (as His Majesty and your Excellency found them) be proper materials besides what hath been since additionally humbly presented to your Excellency. Indemnity for what is past will be much looked upon by the Hollanders. If His Majesty's subjects of Great Britain shall see that his Majesty hath not used the utmost means for His Majesty's redemption and His Majesty's subjects out of their slavery, it will not only discourage them but make them submit to worse slavery. If Mr. Kneblos, who was lately at Paris and was sent out of Scotland (before our Captain Straughan as I am informed) should return without giving a hopeful account of endeavours to those who sent him, it may prove more hurtful than may be supposed. Pardon, dear Lord, this freedom with your Excellency, it is only that faithfulness and sincerity which I beseech Almighty God to continue with me to my grave.

Major General Massey to Ormond.

1653, [April 28–]May 8. Delft.—Although my ague still continued and seizing upon me at this present would fain prevent my writing, yet I am resolved to manifest my willingness in and unto my duty. I have been with and waited upon my Lord Wentworth at The Hague, and only have been stayed in these parts by that duty and zeal I have to His Majesty's service, having communicated such things as I could come to the knowledge of with all sincerity to His Lordship, which he hath found to be of more consideration than formerly was by some of the highly entrusted by His Majesty in these parts supposed to have been, and what I was bold to write as the opinion of the King's best Dutch friends amongst these States here for His Majesty's sending of some extraordinary Ambassador, &c., or at least to have sent some propositions suitable of that sort Sir William McDowall sent to His Majesty's view, the which were by His Majesty and Council looked upon as fitting materials for the work, is now thought and confessed by some formerly much adverse thereunto to be absolutely necessary to be done with all speed, which still I am of opinion might much prevent those Rebels in England and hinder the treaty. But let His Majesty do as the Lord shall direct him. It shall be and is my comfort (let things fall how they will) that with faithfulness and sincerity I have desired in all things and at all times to serve His Majesty and truly to represent things as I conceived of them, and I wish that (upon better and more full enquiry and converse with persons of quality in this State here) I could find such here of His Majesty's honourable Privy Council as are by His Majesty so

much looked upon and from whom so much is expected, were in so much repute or had so honourable an esteem as perhaps they are supposed by His Majesty to have. My Lord, I know that I have contracted much envy upon me by my freedom in speaking truth and what mine eyes daily see and ears daily hear. I cannot wink nor stop mine ears wherein His Majesty's welfare and honour is so much concerned, and I had rather be obnoxious to all the King's enemies (be they under what disguise soever they will) than to be found in any kind unfaithful to my King and Sovereign. My Lord, I have still troubled your Excellence with this unpleasant style upon this ground that your Excellence, whose zeal and unquestionable sincerity to His Majesty and his happiness will the sooner pardon any mistake that may have passed me in the expression of my zeal to and for His Majesty, and will clearly represent to His Majesty what I write out of duty that may concern his service. I shall not at present trouble your Excellence with what I am confident you are informed from my Lord Wentworth, not only of his sense of things here but the particulars of things that have been faithfully communicated unto him from all sorts that truly wish well unto His Majesty. Sir William Macdowall having not yet met with my Lord (he being still at his own house in Gronigen land or thereabouts) but hourly expected, his kinsman, Doctor Macdonall, hath given my Lord also a faithful representation of things, and shewed and communicated to his Lordship Sir William Macdowall's letters, that my Lord may see plainly Sir William writes nothing but what his Lordship finds to be the sense of most that love His Majesty here upon the place. So I hope His Majesty will see that Sir William Macdowall his President and the rest of us his humblest servants and subjects were faithful in what we were bold to advertise and represent to His Majesty, which had been I doubt not happy for His Majesty had it been followed, upon the other side His Majesty may in time perceive that the contrary advice was not so advantageous. I only waited so long here in observance of my Lord Wentworth's commands, and now no other stop, but resolved to go on with my resolution to change the air for the recovery of my health, so hope to find your last week and this week's post letters or commands at Breda, where I purposed long since to have been. I shall always, wherever I shall be, still endeavour to preserve myself in your Excellency's good opinion as my most honoured Lord and patron, nor shall I omit anything of duty that I am capable to express as my debt to your Excellency's great goodness and favours I have received, and humbly beg I may be continued in your Excellency's esteem and good opinion.

[*Postscript.*]—I had forgot to signify that upon my writing to that gentleman that shewed me the book to signify His Majesty's pleasure not to have it printed he returned me answer that the printer had for his own profit surreptitiously got the copy from the translator, and gone forward so far with it that there was no stop. I protested against it, but could not hinder what was done, whereupon the author persuaded with the printer and hath so ordered it that the solemnities of the Coronation and others, as also that His

Majesty's declaration at his entrance into England with his army, be left out, with the enclosed amendment, he not doubting of His Majesty's approbation thereof; but for myself, I wrote him I would neither meddle or make in the business, but in duty to His Majesty's commands truly signified his pleasure, and advised him with me to observe the same, to which he professed his willingness and readiness to do, but the printer would not lose so great a loss, nor could he satisfy the printer that loss. So he hopes that amendment will satisfy His Majesty (which I both wish and hope) as that which may not be unreasonable or a prejudice to his affairs in these parts. If not, I am free, nor at all responsible for any syllable in the book; nor is that person living that can charge me with one syllable in the book unless one truth I related to the author concerning a certain passage of Cromwell's villainy, but not one word of His Majesty's affairs.

JOHN BRAMHALL, Bishop of Derry, to ORMOND.

1653, May [4-]14.—I have but newly received Mr. Lane's of May 2nd with a cypher enclosed, which I have not leisure now to make use of. The truth is the one part of that intelligence which I desired to communicate is such as myself give no credit unto concerning the treachery of some persons whom I deem more honourable. The party from whom I have it will be with me in person within a week or ten days and then I shall search out that which he can discover to the bottom. The other part was this in brief, that the Duke of Buckingham had been subservient to the Cardinal in labouring an accommodation between France and the Parliament by the means of the Levellers. I am in a fair way of acquaintance with Zealand. Some of the principal clergy here promised to cry up His Majesty's cause to the people. It needs not much here; but they have a mighty leading power. Upon Monday last Major Boswell passed by here in his skipper's weeds, and brought us news of the great change in England, and gave assurance to the Dutch that the whole English fleet was in Portsmouth. He added to me in private that there were sundry designs on foot in England and Scotland, and that he had something to be proposed by him to the Prince Royal and by the Princess Royal to the King. He wished that my Lord of Ossory might stay his journey for a while. The burgomaster of this town sent to entreat my company where Boswell was. The matter was to know what credit might be given unto him. The same night one of their ministers was sent to me upon the same errand, adding that they had intelligence of many shovels and spades, &c., put aboard in the English fleet, and doubted whether this might not be one of the Parliament's spies to lull them asleep and render them more surprisable. I gave that character which was both true and conducible to His Majesty's affairs. Neither did I ever see any reason to suspect his integrity, though I never esteemed his reach the deepest, and

held him always to be Presbyterian.* Only I have wondered at his frequent escapes, which I attributed as much to their disesteem of him as to his own sleight. So he was conducted by an officer thence to Middleburgh, and I sent Mr. Parker along with him, where he was again examined respectively used by the Lords and Monsieur Tieling and by some of the States taken into their yacht to go immediately for The Hague. I relate this the longer because the next day appeared at the mouth of this river the English fleet, being between 60 and 70 sails (I call it so because it was and is generally believed to have been so) which caused great alarms in these parts. But for myself I judge it to be no other than the Holland fleet under the command of De Witt, for John Eversonne was here who is Vice-Admiral. Now we hear no more of it. Before I left The Hague I did what I could towards a reconciliation between the Princess Royal and the Princess Dowager by [*obliterated*]ly my Lady Stanhope and her husband. I represented the fitness of the season, the honour it would bring to the Prince Royal and the advantage both to her and the King. I had their faithful promise, and since I hear it hath taken place. In this great alteration in England what do you think if one could procure one of great power to treat with them for you, whose opinion is that it would do more good than any foreign armies? I can engage him if it be thought fit, but he is damnably afraid to be discovered or betrayed, as he hath been formerly (as he saith).

Your letters requisitial have not yet been made use of. Be pleased when you honour me with a letter to direct it to myself at the Prince of Orange his house in Flushing. So God bless us.

John Bramhall, Bishop of Derry, to Ormond.

1653 n.d. (Received June [8-]18).—Sir, your last letter came not to my hands until within a quarter of an hour before the post departed. Now I shall satisfy for that omission. And first for what concerns your own self; I do not now mention that we left our cause in Flanders about the prizes, since I am assured here by the merchants that it's lost them 18 per centum out of the whole cargason, which amounted to twelve thousand pounds; where twelve thousand contend with two hundred it is not difficult to conjecture which part will have the victory. When I came into Flanders your frigate was not sold; since it is sold, but continues still at Newport, so as I believe the sale was only pro-formâ. But of that I presume Sir Henry de Vic gives you an account, for since the letter was sent to him to prosecute that business I have not at all meddled in it.

Since I arrived in these parts, I have found the means to be acquainted with some who know the most secret ways of

* Major Boswell was subsequently (1655) arrested for suspected treachery, but released. *See The Nicholas Papers, Vol. III.*

(*Parliament*)* and especially of *the army*, who have satisfied me fully of the (*agitators*), their first rise and designs, and how easily, if matters had been well ordered then, *the King* might have been *restored*. Various counsels have undone many good designs. The cat's resolution in Aesope was good, one great way is best. It almost amazed me to hear what a number of *spies* the *Parliament* have, *what* pensions they *pay* (?), what liberty they *give* (?). I cannot credit all that is said; it may be there is malice or credulity *in it*, *but* the only security *is to trust* very *few yet* (?), the *results* of great *counsailes*. What I writ concerning *Buckingham* I had from the greatest *confident* of the principal *agent* and I make no scruple of the truth of it. As for what your Lordship writes, it is notoriously known that he employed *Wendy* (*sic*) *Oxford* about it. The pretence was to be a *suitor* to a *mistres* in *England*. The party was not named to me, but by the description, I did easily conclude it was *my Lord Fairfax* his *daughter*.

At this time he hath procured a *passeport* from the *Archduke* which was sent to *Calais* to Mr. *Bourth* to meet him. And I believe he comes from thence to *Dunkirk* to meet some of his old fellow *treaters*, and by the present conjuncture of affairs I should guess to the same end. I purpose to-morrow to go part of that way and I may be able to say more by the next post.

Concerning the main business, I am told by them whom I have reason to trust as being very intelligent and experienced in that way, they are *Independents*, yet not ill *affected* to *the King*, that it is wondered at by the *people* of *England and* by *the army* that *the King* never made any address unto them *but* by *force*; that if he should do it home it would not be in the power of his enemies to hurt him or in a short time to oppose him.

Now is the time to strike, whilst the iron is hot and unformed, when some have dared to tax some of the principal *members* as more *deeply accessary* than others to *the murther* of *the King*, and for the *sending* away *of the Duke* of *Gloster*; yea, to propose *if* they must *have* a *king*, why *not* one of the *sonnes*, who had *not*

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* The words in italics are in cypher, to which the following is the key:—

1—3	k	19—21	q	37—39	x	58—60	d
4—6	l	22—24	r	40—42	y	61—63	e
7—9	m	25—27	s	43—45	z	64—66	f
10—12	n	28—30	t	49—51	a	67—69	g
13—15	o	31—33	v	52—54	b	70—72	h
16—18	p	34—36	w	55—57	c	73—75	i

44—46 are nils.

76	the King	140	and	169	is (*sic*)	201	the
86	Buckingham	144	but	170	if	206	thought
89	Parliament	145	by	170	it (*sic*)	209	what
91	Independents	158	give (?)	182	not	211	when
98	England	166	have	187	of	215	yet (?)
101	Ireland (?)	167	is	191	pay (?)		
121	the Army	168	in	200	to		

The symbols for *King*, *Parliament*, *Independents* and *thought* are decyphered in the letter. The writer is not accurate as regards the words *is*, *if* and *it*.

offended them, and who was *capable* of *what impression* they liked; and lastly now *when* another *parliament is* intended in *July*. It was shewed me how easy it was to disperse *bookes* in *England* not by *sale*, *but by scattering* them in a *night*.

I enquired what would be most plausible and insisted upon. It was answered, first *an act* of *oblivion*. Secondly *liberty* of *conscience*. Thirdly assurance of *frequent parliaments*. Fourthly abatement of *impositions*. Fifthly large *promises* to *the army* either of lands or money. The one may be raised in *Ireland* (?), the other out of the monstrous grants of *parliament*.

Sixthly, caution for performance by trusting officers and strengths for a time in their hands. And lastly the reference of all things and the resignation as it were of himself to the next Parliament with intimation that what he might lose one way he would gain another with advantage. And what was not done at the very first could without question be done at the second *Parliament*. I had *thought* once to have made a draft. But I durst not be so saucy without command. If it be conceived that such a declaration be prejudicial to *the King* in relation to his affairs here it may be done by another and owned or disowned as it shall succeed. This is all I can think on for the present.

This afternoon one of the States of Middleburgh sent me word that one of their deputies was returned from The Hague and brought word that the treaty with England was ended in smoke, and moreover that Van Tromp was suddenly gone to sea with an 115 sails men of war and fire ships, not with his hands tied as he hath used to be, but free to act as he shall find occasion and opportunity. It is concluded or indeed affirmed that the occasion of his sudden departure was information of thirty men-of-war and some seventeen other rich ships that lie about the mouth of the Thames; whence by ill-luck or ill messengers or both we have not had one prize yet come into these parts since I came here. And our Dutch owners begin to be startled because Burgee's caution is required of their captains. I hope they will not stand aside. But if they should, yet I doubt not to have six frigates very shortly of mine own friends. But we desire His Majesty's assistance if it may be that no such caution may be required of his captains for the future. It is that which hitherto was never done in any country; it is that which the States would not suffer their own captains to do to any foreign prince or State, nor take it well of them who should require it from them. And lastly if every prince and State should require it, as every one may as well as another, it were impossible for any captain to perform it. Of this I writ at large the last week to Mr. Bennett.

Since I came into these parts I have spent and laid out much and hitherto received just nothing. The very post of letters costs me five or six guelders a week. I hope for better. If not I am afraid I shall not long nourish intelligence. So God bless us, your Excellence's most faithful servant, 227.

[*Postscript.*]—What is not in cypher is communicable to whom you please; what is I desire may be kept secret, or otherwise the

business is ruined and all probability of my doing any service is lost. Though I be not able to discover it directly yet I shall find it in the effects.

Addressed:—A Monsieur le Marquis d'Ormond Lieutenant-General d'Ireland, à la Palais Royale, à Paris.

Endorsed:—Lord Bishop of Derry's. Without date. Received 18 Junii, 1653.

Prince Rupert to Ormond.

1653,* July 8. Sunday.—We received this morning the unhappy news of your Lordship's repulse, in which our only comfort is that you are safe. Whatever this success may work in others, I assure your Lordship that among the better sort of us I perceive not any alteration, and I am confident that either at sea or here at land (especially if the work go on as is resolved) we shall give good account of our actions, in which whatever your Lordship thinks fit to be done will be endeavoured by, my Lord, your Lordship's most faithful friend and servant, Rupert.

Thomas (Lord) Wentworth to the King.

1653, August 6 (old style). Copenhagen.—May it please your most sacred Majesty, The last week I received the bill of exchange for the money your Majesty was pleased to send me. I was then sick and so not able to return your Majesty my most humble thanks as I ought to do. I very well know your Majesty's occasions for money at this time, and therefore am the more sensible of my obligation to your Majesty in remembering me now. I can only say I will give your Majesty an honest account both of that and the rest when I have the honour to wait on your Majesty. The sum was the welcomer to me now because it will enable me to live here some time to see the issue of the treaty between the Dutch and English and to see the beginning of Keysar's negotiation, who hath been here a week but has not yet had his audience because the King of Denmark has been out of town, and I believe will not be back this week yet; I am of opinion that the King is willing enough to spin out the time till he may see the issue of the treaty in England, and till then I do not well see what they can have to say of great consequence to one another, and till then also there can be little of any consideration done in your Majesty's business; howsoever I shall lose no opportunity of doing the best service I can. For the news and some other particulars I shall refer myself to my letter to Mr. Chancellor being unwilling to trouble your Majesty too far in this or to clog it with more particulars than my need, humbly thanking your Majesty again for your remembering me so seasonably, for there was not nor is any other way possible for me to be supplied that I can imagine.

I shall only humbly offer to your consideration one thing more; Mr. Secretary Nicholas hath this post sent me word that by some intelligence out of England he has reason to suspect Colonel

* So dated in the original, but the letter can hardly belong to this year. Possibly 3 is a slip for 5 and 1655 is intended.

Banfield* for something he has done lately in Scotland. I shall therefore humbly desire your Majesty (whether the intelligence be true or false) to remember what I formerly writ to your Majesty, which was not to justify Colonel Banfield, but to give your Majesty the true reason why I gave him any countenance here, for I conceived if I had not, I might have much prejudiced your Majesty's business in Scotland and have given them occasion to say they were slighted by your Majesty's ministers abroad. I was the more cautious of doing it because there were two Scotch gentlemen here with him. I have been the more curious of troubling your Majesty in this particular twice or thrice, because I would not have it in the power of any one to asperse me to your Majesty as one that is willing to countenance or protect those whom you are displeased with, though I know your Majesty so well, and your justice, as I shall never be fearful to speak or show myself in the behalf of innocents, but whether Colonel Banfield be one of these or no, I know not; as I said before, your Majesty will be best able to judge of that when he waits of you; which I believe will be before this letter reaches your Majesty, it being now almost three weeks' time since he went from this place. I humbly crave your pardon for the trouble I give your Majesty in this particular, and rest, your Majesty's most obedient and most dutiful subject and servant, Thos. Wentworth.

Endorsed:—Lord Wentworth's to the King.

John Bramhall, Bishop of Derry, to Ormond.

1653, October [6-]16. Vlisshing [Flushing].—I have been so much busied this week in soliciting about a prize from morning until night every day that I have not had leisure to attend anything else. Truly I cannot say but that the Lords of the Admiralty here are very kind. God send in Holland of the same mind. By a letter I received from Sir Richard Greenevile within these two days I perceive that the letter you sent him under my cover was a command from His Majesty to send the names of his informers concerning Mr. Chancellor and his letters out of Holland. And amongst the rest he saith he hath named me in the last place. Truly he might well have spared my name, for that conference which I had with him was since his information to His Majesty and so could be no ground of it.† He told me of it and what he had done in it, and I told him I had heard something tending that way, but from whom or any other circumstance I told him not, nor ever heard of his being in England nor Cornwall but from Sir Richard. And I told him how fit it had been first to have learned whether he had been a month absent from Antwerp before he had informed, which might be easily done. Neither did I know one word of what was contained in that letter

*Col. Joseph Bampfield; one of Cromwell's spies at the exiled Court. *See Thurloe St. Pap. II., p.* 510.

† It appears from a letter in the *Nicholas Papers*, *Vol. II.*, that Bramhall and Grenville were on bad terms shortly after this date.

which he writ to the King. But you may be pleased to remember that about five months since I writ to you of a discovery made to me by one who knew much of the intrigues in England, not of one but of sundry, and that I hoped it was not altogether true, at least of all they named, but given out to set variance and suspicion among ourselves. The party was then on this side the seas, but now he is not. So God bless us.

Addressed:—For His Excellence the Marquis of Ormond, at Paris.

Ormond to the Earl of Castlehaven.

1654, July [5-]15. Valentien.—Now that I am gotten on the same side of the country you shall have no cause to complain that I am thrifty of time or pen, both which and whatever else I can manage for your service shall always be in readiness. I know not how I am understood on the side you serve, but if they think at all of so inconsiderable a person I have reason to think it is with prejudice, because I have heard they do so upon the King, my master. It is no part of my purpose to make any apology for myself, much less for him who knows not that I write, for as I have followed his person and interest so to the best of my understanding and power I shall do still, and therefore those you serve are not to thank me that I now endeavour to keep my countrymen that have engaged with them from quitting them as I have done and shall continue to do, and I give your Lordship liberty to tell all those that you think value my advice that it will be for their honour and in the end for their advantage to keep themselves to their engagements till their own King call for the service that nature obliges them to pay him, and that only can dispense with them; yet in this I know your Lordship will consider the honour I have to be near His Majesty, and order it so that it may pass as it really is without any possibility of a construction that it proceeded so much as from any observation of mine upon his inclination. The discourse I had with Charles Dillon put much of this into my head, and give me leave to tell you that I believe him a youth very worthy to be obliged as any that perhaps is in your army, but I speak to one that knows him and my kindness to his family. You see by my paper I write from hence purely by chance, though I always had it in my purpose where I could do it conveniently.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's letter to the E. of Castlehaven. By Colonel Charles Dillon.

Ormond to Monsieur Bernier and M. Singlin.*

1654, July [18–]28. Spa.—Monsieur: Le Roy mon maistre rencontrant en toutes les viles où il a tant soit peu demuré depuis qu'il est sorti do Paris tant d'objects pitoyables des miseres de ces subjects Catholiques d'Irland qu'ils soufrent par la cruantè des Rebelles d'Angleterre qui les tiranirent avec tant de barbarité quils

* The original spelling of this letter is adhered to.

les contreignent de quiter leur pais et biens, eux, leur femes et enfants en un estat peu convenablè à l'age, à la qualitè et à la naisance de quelques uns, sa Majestè en est si sensiblement touché de pitiè que ill regret l'usurpation de ces estats et de son pouvoir beaucoup moins pour la gloire et le grandeur que les suivent que pour ce que en estant depouillè, il se trouve destituè des moins de secourir et venger ces subjects contre l'inhumanitè de leur opresseurs. Mais avec la pitiè et le regret ces spectacles de desolation font ausi naistre ou plustost redoubler en luy une firme resolution de chercher par tout et un desir ardent non sans espoir par la grace et misericorde de dieu de trover a la fin quelque remede a des maux si afligeantes, pourquoy il m'a comandè mesme devent qu'il partit de Paris de vous aler trover de sa parte non seulement pour vous tesmoigner qu'il avoit et aura toutjours un souvenir toute particulier et recognoisante des obligations qu'il vous a, mais ausi de vous recomender le deplorable estat de ces subjects Catholiques a fin que quaud un occasion se pouvoit presenter vous voulier exercer vostre charitè en leur endroit; ce que ne pouvent faire pour ce que vous n'esties pas a Paris il m'a comandè de le faire par escrit, de quel comandement je scay que je me suis fort mal aquitè, mais j'ay plustost choisi de luy obeyer en une affaire si digne de vostre pietè et si proportionè a mes sentiments que de failir ou d'emprunter la main d'un autre, sachant que la secresie est ausi necessaire pour le bien de l'affaire que pout vous plaire en la methode de l'avancer, si je me suis fait comprendre, et si vous me pardoner la peine que je vous done ce tous que je doibts attendre qui suis, Monsieur, vostre tres humble et tres affectionè serviteur, Ormond.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter for Mons. Bernier and Mons. Singlin. [*French.*]

Ormond to Sir George Hamilton.

1654, July [18-]28. Spa.—Brother*: Having received your letter and the paper that came with it at a time when Mr. Chancellor was absent, if the return you receive be not answerable to your expectation or the business you follow, you must blame that mischance. You will find no material alteration in the authority sent Dr. Kelly which was the main part of your desire, and I have ventured to send a French letter all of my own writing and inditing, but I am so little satisfied with it myself that I cannot believe it will satisfy any body else. I have therefore sent another in English directed to Dr. Kelly, but intended by the help of his interpretation to Monsieur Bernier and Monsieur Singlin. It is not superscribed, I mean the French letter, to the end you may direct it in some unknown hand to one or both of them or to one in the absence of the other, but if you suppress the French one, if French it may be called, there is no need of this advice.

* Sir George Hamilton had married Ormond's third sister, Mary.

I pray make my excuse to Sir Geo. Radcliffe for not answering his letter, that being in this, and my French letter as bad as it is having taken up six times the time I thought it possible that a letter could do.

The power to Dr. Kelly I suppose you intend should be as great a secret as the doing any good upon it will bear; it would be very inconvenient to the King it should be fruitlessly known, but if it do good, the matter is the less. I know you will also consider how unacceptable a present many officers that bring but their skill with them will be to Middleton, and therefore be careful that they be not sent barely with what will bring them thither.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to Sir George Hamilton.

Sir George Hamilton to Ormond.

1654, August [4-]14. Paris.—By my last on this day was sennight I gave you notice of the hope I was in to do some good in my pretensions. I find still the same grounds to be of that opinion, though perhaps it may not prove so considerable as I once expected for several reasons which I shall hereafter find more convenience to impart unto you. In the mean time be pleased if any comfortable news be from Scotland to impart so far of it by your next as may prove an antidote to the poison dispersed amongst us here by the reports given out that the affairs of Scotland are without hope of any success by reason of so much division amongst themselves and so much discontent given to great and considerable persons there, and withal that it is now resolved amongst you at the Spa that the King shall not adventure himself at all to Scotland and that this resolution is taken by His Majesty upon the counsel of such as are most trusted by him. These reports come not from the ordinary kind of people at the Palace royal but from the best, and in a serious manner, which begets them the more belief, and I am afraid may give some rub by accident to what I now pursue, which be assured is ordered with that secrecy as I am confident there is no suspicion thereof; for those I treat with in my affair enjoin us to as much secrecy as we desire to be observed by them, for they find their own concernment in it as well as we do. When I have ended with them it is like I will employ what I resolve to venture rather at Liege near you than anywhere in this country because I shall find far better bargains there than here, as I am certainly informed and an easier way of conveyance with less charge and difficulty, for I find from hence there is no conveyance to be admitted without a licence from the court or some governor that is a friend, neither am I now so very certain of the way of being accommodated for that conveyance, though we had that licence, as I once expected; and I presume you can not want some friends to accommodate such conveyances from some places of the Low Countries, though there may be some more appearance of danger by sea from that place than from where was first intended. If therefore it be found most fit by you that we pursue our business

from the first place intended, you must understand that from thence we are informed we go also upon hazard enough and must also be at a proportion of charge enough. Besides in that case you must find the most wary secret way may be to procure and send us a licence for carrying those things from thence, and if you find that you have a more private certain way how we may be accommodated from the Low Countries, let me have notice thereof, for those I deal with are desirous to be satisfied by me in this manner of conveyance as of less possibility of prejudice to them hereafter. If this last way appear fit, be pleased in that case to let me have a few lines containing the King's commands to wait on His Majesty at Spa. This last I only desire to make use of to your sister, who will have less trouble in herself at my running any hazard wherein she may imagine the King or your Lordship may have a share, than if she should come to know the first resolution, of which nor of any other part of all this business she as yet knows nothing nor shall not till it be further advanced and ascertained the one way or the other. I shall be wary enough in not carrying with me too many, for I know well how unprofitable a present they would prove both to your friend and to myself, but some we must have, for I find a moderate proportion of them is one of the principal engines which must beget life and motion to the affair I have in hand.

Your letter was received with very great expressions of friendship, and I find that person and the other to whom the authority was sent very desirous to bring somewhat to a perfection. Within this four days they are to bring me to speak with some other private friends whom I will study to satisfy as much as I hope these other two are already, and then you may hear more plainly from your most faithful humblest servant.

Sir George Hamilton to Ormond.

1654, August [11-]21. Paris.—Yours of the 11th I received yesterday. The relation you are pleased to give me of some part of my Lord Newburgh's* letter to you makes me understand that my endeavours here are not to be laid aside but more necessary to be pursued as far as in discretion we may proceed in it, the rather in regard of the misfortune mentioned in the last English [Mercurius] Politicus as well as by some private letters come hither from Edinburgh of a defeat given to a party of eight hundred horse under the conduct of Middleton† himself, who is said to be wounded in that rencontre, and 300 of his horse taken with his own charging horse and sumpter horse and his commissions and papers, and by Morgan's letter who was the actor hereof he doth speak doubtfully of Middleton's life; yet when I have read all that Journal I cannot by its own expressions considered judge that loss to be of the importance many would have it

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* Sir James Livingstone, 1st Lord Newburgh.
† Lieutenant-General John Middleton.

believed. Sure I am, it is far from putting an end to the business, if they be but in a firm understanding amongst themselves as it seems you are confident of. I find it will yet be the next week before I can speak my hopes of prevailing with that confidence that I desire, for the matter is still in consideration and I hope will not be laid aside notwithstanding of the rumour of this defeat given Middleton, which is represented with all the ill shapes can be put upon it to render the affairs of that country desperate. Sir George Radcliffe having been out of town this two days I can say nothing of those particulars of my own concernment at this time, and if I prevail in my endeavours here, it is like I may rather pass that way where you are than by Brest. However, I will expect your directions according to what I represented to you in my letters of the 7th and 14th of this month, which I wish were with me speedily, that I might be ready upon the result of those I deal with here to resolve which of those ways were most proper for me to bend my course with most probability of advantage to what is designed. My Lord, I find your care of my children heaps still more trouble on you, but having no expressions fit for an acknowledgement of so many testimonies of your goodness to me and them, I shall only tell you that in this last wherein you have made use of Mr. Slingsby you have lain so opportunely hold of that occasion and put it in so probable a way that I hope you will bring the man to think himself more fortunate than he could have proposed to himself, with his desired honour, if it had come to him alone, especially if he be of that name, whatever condition of extraction he may pretend unto, which I presume cannot be very high, I never having heretofore heard of any such man. However, if that may be compassed for any of my sons I hope you will see it so ordered as if the eldest* whose fancy is flown a little high, may through that passion set a higher value upon a good face and some equality of blood than upon a fortune of which he stands much more in need at present, that in this case I say I hope you will provide that such an unhappiness in him, if it should fall out, might not prejudice the advantage may be made of this occasion for his second brother George.† This occasion has made your sister of opinion that if you see it like to take any effect it may be necessary for me to make a journey thither when it appears time and to this purpose she has already pressed me, apprehending nothing will more conduce both to incline that Hamilton to the uttermost advantage may be made of this occasion, as also to induce her son Jamie to lay hold of such a providence from God, which is by your Lordship thought fit for him to embrace. I told her I was inclinable to her opinion, but it was fit to know more from you of that matter before I under-

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* James Hamilton d. 1679, father of the 6th Earl of Abercorn, ultimately married Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Colepeper.

† George Hamilton, page to Charles II., subsequently well known as head of the gens d'armes Anglais in the army of Louis XIV. Sir James Hamilton's third son, Anthony, was the author of the *Grammont Memoirs*

took a journey of that charge and trouble. This I only tell you that you may thereby understand I may haply upon this pretence get more freely from her when my other business here is in a readiness, of which as yet she knows nothing, nor of my intention for any other journey, till I make a collection of all that may most ease her from the womanish apprehensions I doubt will appear in her on knowledge thereof. Percie Church* told me the other day that if a way were laid of sending your letters to Liege to some merchant there, and sending us your address how to address ours to that merchant for you, we might by that way have a more certain and more speedy intercourse and twice a week, for by such a way some letters have been already received from Spa. If you can call to mind the story you used to remember that happened you when you lost your slippers in a town in Scotland called Are [Ayr], you cannot doubt but my friend at Namures must be a gentleman.

H. Bennett to Ormond.

1654, August [11-]21. Paris.—I never saw cause to accuse your Lordship of injustice till now. You will oblige me infinitely and yet you will by no means accept of my acknowledgements though I made 'em sparingly and with no proportion to the obligations; and you justify yourself by saying I owe you nothing. For God's sake then let somebody tell me how it happens that I love and honour your Lordship as if you had procured me all the good in the world. Well it must be Sir John Falstaffe's love-powder of whose effects and operation I am resolved not to complain, nor trouble your Lordship or myself for the present with inquiring after the mysterious cause of it, but waive these ceremonies as your Lordship bids me. Your Lordship finds by the date of my letter I am still at Paris, where the only news I can tell you is that we have been used very scurvily in our business, by reason of which His Royal Highness' principal officers are stayed here, and which perhaps imports him more his kitchen; for my part I despair of seeing it in any splendour this campaign and therefore if I am able mean to go away next week without it, but (setting aside our delays) I hope our business will end well at last, of which one of the best symptoms from the beginning was the injustice of it, a good ingredient towards the thriving of any cause.

Since the escape of the Cardinal de Retz no new thing hath happened here but the Chapter of Notre Dame's singing the *Te Deum* for his deliverance, whom he by a letter acquainted with it and desired them to thank God for it in what manner they should think fittest. With this the advance of the siege before Arras without any likelihood of being disturbed gives discontented people occasion to talk, but the King and Court's return hither will certainly stop their mouths. They are now at Peronne. Our army had resolved the storming the enemies' lines, but they have better thought of it. They say the Prince of Condé and Cardinal de Retz have signed some writing together.

* Church held a post in the household of Queen Henrietta Maria.

Our house is in a good temper, at least I will presume so because I have not the ill luck to hear any of the complaints of it. The greatest exceptions to your method of living at the Spa is from amongst yourselves, and the severest spectator is he that hath most right to talk in that climate of physic where you now live. If I had but one glass of the Doctor's water I would know as distinctly all the convulsions, separations and cabalistical politics of your court as if he wrote every week to me. 'Tis a miraculous thing to me that the body politic resembling so exactly the natural body, the same person should have such sovereign medicines for the one and yet contribute so much to the corruption of the other, but I confess ingeniously to your Lordship I do not love the argument I am now upon, and, dissemble it as you will, neither do you. I am sorry it hath taken up so much room in my paper, of which yet your Lordship may make some use if he have given you physic on the day it comes to you. I am most unfeignedly, my Lord, your Lordship's most faithful and most obedient servant.

I must borrow room out of this paper to tell your Lordship I am very sorry for what you tell me of Mrs. Barlowe's being come to Liege because I have had the fortune most accidentally to hear it censured severely by persons that honour and love the King. I hope D. O'Neil is not guilty for more than himself therein and should be infinitely sorry he should be for so much. After this in this same cypher which I desire your Lordship to borrow of Mr. Chancellor, I cannot forbear telling you that our master writes every week to Mr. Crofts. Your Lordship easily guesses what the subject is. All I dare say upon the point is to wish they were neither of them honoured in it, since 'tis not at all in reason and may be a great corrupter of the King's judgment when he shall be brought to the point of determining where he shall live. In fine pray, my Lord, take D. O'Neil to task and ask of him whether there be any progress made towards that your Lordships and I have heretofore suspected. I have a little reason to think there is and that that party knows it, but name not me in the suspicion.

Sir George Hamilton to Ormond.

1654, August [18-]28. Paris.—Since yours of the 11th I received none from you, yet I wrote to you both on the 7th, 14th and 21st of this month but know nothing of your having received any of those. They were all addressed under cover to Sir Henry Devic from whom I begged the favour to send them to you as I also do for the conveyance of this, by which your Lordship shall understand we find by the late letters and even by some of the English prints themselves that the great overthrow formerly spoke of to Middleton's 800 horse proves to be of little or rather of no concernment at all and in one of their own prints last week I observed they acknowledged to have lost 200 of their own horse in following Middleton's through the bogs. As to our business it is now

with much industry brought to a resolution, and something will be done very speedily but as yet I know not what, or by what name I am to mention it, though I believe I shall be instructed to-morrow afternoon where I am to meet with our friends to that purpose. Seriously my Lord, Doctor Kelly has behaved himself in this not only like a friend and well affected subject, but likewise with extreme great discretion and understanding, much beyond what we could have expected, and I find if we order our business rightly he will be in all such occasions useful hereafter, our hopes for the future not being concluded by the present we shall now receive. My observation hereof makes me foresee it might be of great conveniency that something might be sent with all speed under the King's hand that might remain here with Doctor Kelly whereby he might appear to have some credence as one employed by His Majesty. The reason why this is by me desired at present is the persecution that is every day here published by public proclamations against all those that are looked upon as having relation to Cardinal Retz, all of them being to depart this town upon pain of losing all their goods and lives, and though he have no other relation to him than as his bishop, and one observed full of regard to him on that account, yet I find myself not without apprehension that he may be upon that account sent out of this town amongst other churchmen by order from court. To prevent so great a loss as this might prove hereafter to the King I wish you would contrive such a credence to be sent me for him as if he should be driven to make use of it for his residence here might prove least prejudicial to His Majesty, and without relating in particular to any of the business we have now in hand or to any of those people, who are so cautious as they will scarce have me that deals with them take notice what they do or of the manner they proceed; in doing the King this favour, you will not need I hope to make any scruple in doing something that may preserve the residence of so useful a person as I am confident he will prove in this place to His Majesty, for there is nothing desired that may be extended to such uses as was made by Doctor Terrell of the credence he once had. If the authority you last sent for Doctor Kelly were a thing fit to be made use of in case of such a danger, it would very well serve his turn, but we conceive some particulars are in it mentioned that would not be fit to appear. Despatch to me what you think fit in this matter, and let me know the particulars of such kinds of arms for horse and foot that are most wanting, and of the places where they are to be with greatest security and conveniency received at landing. This I formerly desired you to be informed of by Major Strachan that I might accordingly regulate the business we have in hand. I believe my way first from hence will be towards Liege as I formerly wrote to you, and I should be glad I had the letter I then desired from you of the King's commands for me to wait on him. Dick Belling has laboured to many a good sweating in this business, he offers his humble service to your Lordship and desires to know if you received his billet I sent enclosed in mine to you, and if you have heard anything

from Ireland in answer of what you wrote concerning his daughter; the enclosed is from him to his son, Dick. I am your Lordship's most faithful humble servant.

I am sorry to hear that Newburgh's persecution follows him wherever he goeth, it is his fine clothes and horses makes him believed to be able to buy land and pay debts for other men. I do not hear that the chancellor is yet with you.

Lord Inchiquin to Ormond.

1654, August [21-]31. Viene.—The Duke of Guise being now at Toulon and we this day on our march thither, I believe we shall be shipped the 15th of September as it has been given out. I know not certainly whither we are to go, but from Toulon I believe I shall be able to give you an account of it and do yet think it is for Sardinia. If you please to honour me with two or three words sometimes, Mr. Roberts will know how to send them, and if there be anything to be done in His Majesty's service whereon I may be employed, I beseech your Lordship to mind him of his promise to send for me. And if His Majesty be pleased to do so, desire a letter to his Christian Majesty intimating that His Majesty has occasion to use my service.

If there should be yet any delay used in sending me either the warrant signed already or a patent for the Earldom, I beseech you to let me know the reason of it lest I should apprehend my misfortune to be greater than there is ground for. Your Lordship knows what promise His Majesty was pleased to make me, concerning the Baronetship for Mr. Whyte, who I hear could not have the patent, before you went, but I cannot tell for what reason. If it be not sent, I shall suffer a great prejudice by it, besides the discomfort I shall receive by seeing such an evidence of His Majesty's having no consideration for me, which I will not believe myself in danger of till I must needs. I beseech your Lordship to speak to His Majesty touching it, if there be needs; and if the patent be granted, do me the favour to pass your word for the fees, which I will cause to be paid at Amsterdam, when and where you please.

I have at last made up the state of accounts between us, wherein I do not mention twelve brass and twelve iron guns I put into the big ship, besides the eighteen bought with her, nor should have reckoned the powder, match or lead, if I had received them either from His Majesty or the Parliament, but they were indeed such as I bought from the shipping, as I did the cannon shot from McFinin, so as I hope it will appear to your Lordship I do not there lean too much to my interest; but if your Lordship find ground to believe otherwise, I submit to receive your note for what you think fit to approve of, being not so much concerned for the whole, as that I would lose the least degree of your good opinion for it. But I believe it will be requisite withal, that you desire my Lord of Ossory by letter to make it his debt, when he shall be of years, which if your Lordship approve of, I desire that the letter may be sent with your note, and that both may

be for the payment of the money to one John Burgten, merchant, dwelling at London on Ludgate Hill. Yet if your Lordship make any scruple of that, I am content it may be to my son. I pray God send you health and prosperity, which certainly no man does more heartily wish you than, my Lord, your Lordship's humble and faithful servant, Inchiquin.

Sir George Radcliffe to Ormond.

1654, [August 25-]September 4. Paris.—I had not thought to have troubled you at this time, but that I have now received a second letter from my Lady Isa: who as in a former so in this importunes me to know whether a gold chain, which was pawned when she was here, be redeemed by your Lordship or no; for if it be not redeemed she will send money to me to disengage it. I think Mr. Lane paid the money for it in my presence, but I am not sure that this was it which she means. My Lady bids me tell you that it is a good while since she heard from your Lordship. The King of France is expected at the Louvre this night and then we shall have bonfires and triumphs for the great success at the relieving of Arras. Some say that the Duke of Gloucester loses his time, which is a thousand pities. He will soon be too hard for his tutor. It concerns you all to take care of him.

A friend of your Lordship's is very desirous to know if 130, 543 have been earnest with 415 to bring in 502 again. It is confidently reported in this town and it seems by this question that they have heard as much in 359.

Sir Edward Hyde to Ormond.

[1654,] November [1-]11. Cullen (Cologne).—Yours of the 13th hath put the King into that irresolution of judgment that we do not know which way to wish that you have made your journey, and therefore you will believe, that we are all in the more pain till we hear of your safe arrival, upon which so much depends. Though the King be very much revived with the letter he hath this week received from the Duke of Gloster, and Mr. Lovell* hath given so discreet a relation of his own carriage that I do almost ask his pardon for formerly suspecting him, yet you see the King keeps his old spirit in what he writes to the Queen and the Duke, and hath added one injunction more concerning Mr. Montague.† Having upon my life made the whole despatch as he did the former without so much as communicating till he had done, the King commands me to add this in cypher (which he forbore in his own, out of apprehension that you may find it convenient to show what he writes to you) that you pursue the former direction, what fair appearance soever there is and use the speediest means to get the Duke away. I received a letter for you from Sir Geo. Ratcliffe

* Richard Lovell, tutor to the Duke of Gloucester.

† Walter Montagu, who had been concerned in the attempt to convert the Duke of Gloucester to Roman Catholicism.

which according to your command I opened and shall prepare that for the Lady which he desired and no doubt His Majesty will readily grant, but it must be kept with secrecy. No letters from England for you, but one by the surgeon, which complains only of the miscarriage or delay of letters and imparts little of news, but an opinion that the Parliament is not like to be long lived. I send you others because he who writ them may help you to read. It will be fit for you to see Lord Hatton, who hath expressed extraordinary zeal in this matter and let him know the King takes it well. Geo. Lane hath put me into some apprehension of the old doubt, for which you had heretofore a protection. Take heed of a gaol since you have few friends there to bail you. God keep you and me as I am your, etc.

[*Postscript.*]—The King's letter to the Queen goes under cover to my Lord Serum.

[Sir Edward Hyde] to Ormond.

1654, Nov. [14-]24. Cullen (Cologne).—I write only to let you know that we are yet in pain till we hear that you are past Cambray, Sir H. De Vic having only yet let us know that you were gone thither without a pass. In confidence that you are where you should be, the King sends you his letters to the Queen and his brother, which he writes rather to let them see how much his heart is upon the matter than to add anything to what he formerly said, having by the last post received no letter from either of them, yet one thing he hath added in both, a direct inhibition to the Duke that he take no new servant of any condition, and it is methinks very strange that any subject of his should presume to enter upon such an attendance against or without His Majesty's order, which you will let any of them know upon any occasion. The King commends him to you, and bids me tell you he hath nothing more to say but that he is full of the same mind he was in every particular when you parted. Our affairs in England are well, and we have some reason to believe that some better men are engaged than we durst hope. We have had one from thence since you went, and I have had a good letter from the man you met at Martricke, who is where he should be. I do believe the speech I send you was really spoken in the House, for the poetry it is submitted to your judgment. I have some letters for you which it may be require answers, and therefore I send them to you rather than keep them. God keep you and me, as I am your own servant.

Peter Mews* to ————.

1654, [Nov. 28-]Dec. 8. Cologne.—My honoured Lord, It was one of the Lieutenant-General's† latest commands which he laid upon me to present his service to your Lordship, which though I

* Subsequently Bishop of Winchester.
† Sir George Monro.

cannot do with that solemnity and courtship as others use, yet, my Lord, I have not a less measure of zeal and affection. It was my hope to have found you upon this ground, and am no less sorry for your absence than for the occasion of it. Had you been here, I should have begged the honour to have discoursed the Scottish affairs to you at large, which would be too tedious and prolix for a letter, especially to a person engaged in so many and so weighty employments. At how great a disadvantage the Lieutenant-General took up the game I at large advertised Mr. Secretary in my first address to him from Scotland, and I believe he imparted it at large to your Lordship; since that, the miscarriages of particular persons, seconded with two strong armies pressing upon him, engaged him in very great difficulties, yet he had waded through them all, had not those persons in whom he had most confidence and from whom he might upon all occasions have reasonably expected the assistance both of their counsel and arms, so basely and so unworthily deserted him; and the truth is the capitulators have in one act done more for the rebels than two armies could, nor can my Lord Glencairn ever answer it either to honour or to reason for deserting the service, for if he had any private animosities, as it is probable he had, against Sir George Monro (a person fatal to all employments he ever engaged in) I believe that will neither justify nor excuse his deserting His Majesty's service, especially having never sought for redress of any injury which he could pretend was done, and to the very last carrying it so fair to the General that he could not in the least suspect any such design. And indeed no man ever played the apostate with more pomp and solemnity, for when things were at a much lower ebb than when he closed his capitulation with the enemy, he rallied all his Tories and in the head of them made such large professions of resolution and constancy as would have gained a belief of much more than he professed, yet was he at that very time in treaty with the rebels. But had he been contented to be alone in this defection he had been much more excusable, and if he hath any reason to plead for his own apostasy, he cannot with that excuse his soliciting the Earl of Athol to be damned. Yet that he hath done so I can show under his own hand (though I believe he doth not think there is any such evidence extant against him), and hath feigned such untruths concerning the Lieutenant-General employing one (whom he hath not seen these three years) to capitulate for them, and his going to sea in a ship which brought over arms (which he says was driven back again by an enemy's ship) that were not the whole letters written with his own hand, there might be some forgery suspected; nay, which is yet worse and an act of the highest unworthiness, after he had received a letter from the Lieutenant-General acquainting him with his condition, informing him of his resolutions to march towards him, giving him orders to draw all the scattered parties together, and to be ready at twenty-four hours' warning to march (at which time he had not closed his capitulation and was at liberty to have gone back), he continues his forged story of the Lieutenant-

General's capitulating, and not only that, but suppresseth the orders which the Lieutenant-General had sent to my Lord Kenmure, Lord Foster and several others, enclosed in his packet. Who could have expected this from a person so much in the vogue of the world, and so much honoured and trusted by His Majesty. How fatal his ill-example hath been, and what influence it had upon others, report, I believe, hath long since given you a sad account of; and perhaps the names of some who have capitulated being so great before their desertion, may represent their leaving the service to be a greater prejudice to the King's affairs than really it is. For neither Montrose, Kenmure, nor Foster (I cannot any more give them those titles they have forfeited) were persons considerable either for their fortunes, judgments, or interests to half that value the world prized them at. Yet Montrose might, upon the stock of his father's honour, have improved his own to a great height had he been less his mother's son. For my own part I have no animosities against any of their persons, but the zeal which I bear to truth and honour will not permit me to give them a fairer character. And now they have proved such degenerate and ignoble persons, they receive the just reward of their baseness, being scorned by the rebels and cursed by the people, not daring to appear in public, having done an action which is ashamed of the sun and light. One of them (Foster), attempting to walk the streets of Edinborough, had like to have bought his confidence at the price of his brains, being persecuted by the women with the stalks of cabbages with as much violence as ever a carted pander or cheater was in a London market, and had he not taken sanctuary in a house, his capitulation had been revenged on his coxcomb, a punishment worthy such an act and such a mushroom piece of nobility. Pardon, my lord, these expressions, which, though scarce bad enough for such persons, are not civil enough for your ears, especially since they are attended with so much tediousness and impertinency as this rude relation is, I know, guilty of; and I know you had rather receive an account of our future hopes, grounded upon the bottom of our present condition there, than be any longer wearied with the sad story of our past misfortunes. I left the Lieutenant-General upon the 8th of October, old style. The forces he was then actually possessed of were about a thousand foot and horse; his horse were 200. I hope he is since grown much stronger, for he was then (the harvest of the highlands being scarce ended) beginning his levies, and the clans of the highlands had promised to bring out all their men. He hath with him of the nobility and gentry of the highlands, the Earl of Seaforth, Lord Lorne, Laird of Loghwhaber, Laird of Glen Gary, Laird of McCloud, McNachtan, McGregor the younger, Laird of Rasa, Laird of Glen Lyon, John Graham of Deuchry, with divers others, the Lord Rey behaving himself in his own country of Strauaver very gallantly. Of the southern nobility, Earl of Kinnoule, Earl of Silkirk, Lord Diddop (heritable standard bearer), Lord Napier, with very many gentlemen, of all of whom the Lieutenant-General is confident; and really, my Lord, if this handful

of men may receive such encouragement as is proper, there may be yet a ground of very much hopes, how forlorn soever the condition of affairs hath been thought. And since your Lordship, had you been here, were to have received the desires of the Lieutenant-General and the noblemen and gentlemen with him, which I have communicated to His Majesty and the council, I think it my duty to acquaint you with them, though at so great a remove, desiring that they may receive the utmost of that assistance (and that is very much) which you may contribute by your letters. Their desires are: a present supply of arms and ammunition, and the assistance of a thousand foreign foot, both which are of a reasonable nature, and withal I conceive not impossible to be effected, and therefore in the name of the King's business, I importune your Lordship's utmost assistance, and that all possible expedition may be used, the season of the year favouring our designs. As for the Lieutenant-General, I am confident whatever the success of this enterprise may be, he will acquit himself in the performance of all things honourable, his principles being every way such as are worthy his employment. He may be unfortunate, he cannot but be loyal. I have with this sent you his address to your Lordship, that you may see how particular a respect he bears to your Lordship, and you had received the like from divers persons there had it been possible for me who was to pass far through the enemies' quarters, to have conveyed them. Pardon, my Lord, the rudeness and unpolishedness of this relation, which I hope will be supplied in all its defects by some other pens which correspond with you. But whatever is wanting in the dress and outside, shall be supplied by the zeal and affection with which you shall always be served by, your honour's, etc.

Sir E[dward] H[yde] to Ormond.

1654, [Nov. 28-] Dec. 8. Cullen (Cologne).—I have received yours of the 27th though not so soon by three days as your lesser letter to the King of the same date arrived, and I am now so straitened in time having been obliged to write a note this morning in cypher, which I did not foresee, that you must excuse me if I omit the saying anything material. How well the King is satisfied with all you have done you will hear from himself, and having not changed his purpose in anything since he saw you I need add nothing to what I have formerly said. I believe because it is possible that you may be, before these arrive at Paris, come from thence, the King will direct his for the Queen and those at the Palais Royal as he used to do, and then it may be they will not show you their letters, by which the King's judgment of what is done will enough appear and his own determination in the point, if that be of any moment. I am very confident Sir G. Cartright is very honest, and will do anything you appoint, yet in regard of relations not to L. Jermyn; but to France you need not trust but upon emergent occasion. I hope you will do somewhat before you return with reference to Scotland (a pox of the cypher), where

there is argument in abundance for the charity intended, and therefore the King hopes for the return of Sir G. Hamilton, and in the meantime wishes that order were effectually sent for the carrying the arms to Holland. I pray think of it, and all other necessary confederations in that matter. George Lane is not well, having had a little fever; I will go to him this afternoon, and do all that is in my power. Upon my word I have not been owner of a Rix dollar since I saw you but what I have borrowed out of men's pockets, and found credit enough this last week to pay twenty pistoles for you. I hope I shall not be importuned again before you return. I have enough, God knows, to say more, but not time to add anything but what you know, that I am, my good Lord, your most obedient servant, E. H.

Endorsed:—Mr. Chan: received 16th December, 1654.

Lord Hatton to Ormond.

1654, Dec. [15-]25. Paris.—I receive much contentment in my opinion since in your Lordship's judgment it is necessary for His Majesty to employ some person of trust to attend the government of the Duke of Gloucester's person. And your Lordship's expressions of the difficulty for his Majesty to find such a person to tend that work hath made great impressions upon me. In what hath lately passed my actions have testified I consult not my own interest when His Majesty's service or pleasure is in the balance, and to confess ingenuously I never have more satisfaction in myself than when I abandon myself to fulfil his will and perform my duty. If therefore in this particular in your Lordship's judgment I may be useful I put myself into your Lordship's hands to present and engage me to His Majesty for this service, and shall no more consult the consequences may concern myself that I did when your Lordship did me the honour to entrust me with the person of that sweet young Prince here in my own house. Having said thus much your Lordship will perceive with what confidence I lay hold on your late noble commands to cast myself upon you, not only in general but likewise in some particular might concern me. I cannot better testify to your Lordship what sincerity and reality I attribute to all your Lordship's friendly expressions than in so sudden making use of them. And I so entirely cast myself upon your Lordship that if in your prudence I seem unfit for this employment or unworthy of such a mark of His Majesty's favour I shall stifle my motion in its birth, and desire it may be buried in silence, and that for the boldness I take herein I may obtain a proportionable share of your Lordship's pardon. But if your Lordship's favour shall be so indulgent to me as to think me passable where there is so little choice, or at least better than none, and upon that or any score to promote it with His Majesty, I shall then beg that for a while it may be carried with that secrecy that beyond His Majesty it may go no further than Mr. Chancellor and Mr. Secretary until such

time as I have endeavoured to unintangle myself from relations to anything in England, which I shall speedily attempt upon signification that His Majesty accepts me for this service. And in that case I presume the sweet young Duke will not be averse to my attendance on him when he knows he must have one. And if my English affairs will not comply with these intentions of mine, I shall rather abandon all my interest there to pursue my present desires now proposed than continue longer unsatisfied with myself in this unpleasing retreat from my duty and His Majesty's service. And I account it amongst the chief of my domestic comforts that my son is as desirous as myself to further me in the highest zeal for His Majesty's service in this and all ways expressible. In earnest, my Lord, I find myself so much revived whilst I am in any service for His Majesty and so dejected and discontented whilst I lie fallow, that I could not stifle the motion I now make to your Lordship for this employment from His Majesty. And I doubt not but to render a good account of that charge by the strict observance I shall bear to His Majesty's instructions therein, and the due respect I shall pay to those directions and advices wherewith I presume your Lordship will honour and assist me (as it is natural for you to do unto one set up by yourself), and the many thoughts I have long had on this subject though not on this particular until lately. My Lord, knowing that neither your nature nor high affairs permit compliments or apologies I purposely omit them. I shall attend your Lordship's pleasure from Cologne, in what nature and degree you please to bestow it.

Sir E[dward] H[yde] to Ormond.

1654, Dec. [19-]29. Cullen (Cologne).—Yours of the 18th though from Louvre would not have freed the King from all his apprehensions, if Sir H. De Vic (who you know is languishing here in a wise business) did not assure His Majesty that the Conde de Salazar had suffered the Duke [of Gloucester] to proceed in his journey, though by some odd accident the Arch-Duke's pass had not been sent, and that his Highness rested out Christmas Day at Mouts. This being believed here, I take it as granted that you are by this time at Tylinge, and what further direction to give you the King says he knows not, till he hear from you, for if his sister desires that the Duke may stay some time with her, which she will not do except she be well assured that it cannot in this conjuncture bring any prejudice to her, you will believe the King will not deny her, and in that case you will make haste hither yourself, where I am sure you are wanted sufficiently, and if you do not come, though my wife be with me, I will go somewhither else, to London, rather than stay here without you. You will easily discover what will be most agreeable to the Princess Royal, I mean to her conveniency not her inclination, and advise the King accordingly, and we do not despair to hear from you from Tylinge by the Sunday post; and that is all I can say to that matter.

You cannot imagine how ill our condition is with reference to the business of money, for we have not in view enough to satisfy the expense of the next month, so that it will be necessary for you to be here at the time when your bills from Paris, of which yet we hear nothing, must be paid. I cannot discourse that matter to you by writing. I long to hear your opinion and Mr. Lovell's inclination upon my last letter to him; it were agreeable enough to the melancholic fumes with which he is disturbed to imagine that this proposition is made to be rid of him, but sure you will easily cure all those fancies, and if he hath not all the alacrity imaginable to the journey and all the confidence of success in it answerable to expectation I would not have him undertake it. Our letters this week from England are to our wish. All the fear is that the impatiency of some of our friends may break out into some sudden rash attempt before the rest are ready; and we are conjured to restrain all such humours and are desired but to be patient one month, which is no unreasonable request. I hope we shall be contented, though you would wonder at the madness of some people. God preserve you and keep you still kind to me.

Sir George Radcliffe to Ormond.

1655, January [5-]15. Paris.—Mr. Secretary Nicholas will tell you of a dialogue which passed on Monday last between my Lord Jermyn and me, which is too long to trouble your Lordship withal again in this paper. The occasion of my going to my Lord Jermyn was some speech I had with the Duke of York about the Queen's indignation at me, wherein I thought that I could very fully clear myself, if I had but indifferent hearing. Whereupon both his Royal Highness and I were of opinion that I should make mine application to Her Majesty. But by this I see what I am to expect from all that party, when my Lord Jermyn would not afford me so much as civil language, which hitherto I have had from him. I confess I could not expect such usage from him towards myself, much less to hear him so slight and vilify the King's commands, as though no more duty and obedience were due to His Majesty than stands with a man's own interest. Doubtless my Lord Jermyn thinks himself lost with the King, and therefore labours he to support himself by the Duke of York, and by consequence I must have nothing to do near his Royal Highness lest I should oppose his interest there. This makes me think more and more of removing from this place, where I must look for little joy or contentment, though I am very sensible of the Duke of York's condition, who is beset and may probably be much advised with such men as His Majesty has no great reason to confide in. If the King thought that I might be any way useful to His Majesty by continuing about the Duke of York, all their great looks or scornful usage shall not deter me from him, but if I cannot do His Majesty any service here, I shall humbly beg his leave to retire, for since His Majesty was graciously

pleased to recommend me to his brother, I shall not presume to withdraw myself without His Majesty's good pleasure to licence me. I have had a great ambition to serve His Majesty in what condition soever his own wisdom and goodness should think fit to place me, and I did believe that I might have been as useful to His Majesty in mine attendance on the Duke of York as any way else, which I was the more inclined unto because it was the desire of the King, his blessed father, that I should be about this Duke his son.

But when I call to mind how far the Queen has been prevailed withal to oppose (I had almost said to oppress) me, what endeavours and arts have been used to make the King have an ill opinion of me (all which has tended to remove me from the Duke, and to make good their interests, who desire to possess themselves of his affection and confidence), when now again I consider how little I shall be able to do, what discontents I must suffer so long as his Royal Highness lives here in this company, I hope His Majesty will not be offended if I desire mine own quiet, so far only as it may stand with his good pleasure and service; wherein I humbly beseech your Lordship to move His Majesty in my behalf, at whose feet I humbly cast down myself, with a perfect resignation to be disposed of absolutely as he shall direct.

My Lord, give me leave I beseech you to put you in mind of my former petition on the behalf of my Lord of Strafford's three sisters, Anne, Arabella and Margaret, that they may hold their places and precedencies which they had on the first of November, 1640, or at any time before, notwithstanding any Act of Parliament against their father or their marriage to any baron or person of inferior condition. My Lady Anne was married the last month to my Lord Rockingham,* and therefore I desire the King's warrant may bear date in November before.

On Saturday last Andrew White and a brother of his,† newly come from Spain, after a long discourse with Cardinal Mazarin were committed to the Bastille. Andrew being sent for and examined by the Cardinal on Sunday, confessed all as the Duke of York told me. What his fault is I know not. Some say that he had agreed to carry all the Irish who serve in France unto the King of Spain's service, upon security to have sixpence a day duly paid to every foot soldier. He is sent back to the Bastille, and I believe his fifteen pistoles a month, which the Cardinal gave him for intelligence, is at an end.

Further, Thos. Talbot desired me to recommend his design to your Lordship's furtherance and protection. The man has good affections, and the thing seems hopeful if it be managed by fit instruments. What is to be said against it I cannot judge, except I knew the objections. Perhaps the Pope's‡ death may make it seasonable with the new Pope.

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* The marriage took place on Nov. 24[-Dec. 4] 1654.

† Richard White. *See Nicholas Papers II.* 256.

‡ Innocent X. d. Jan. 6 or 7, new style 1655; succeeded by Alexander VII.

Sir E[dward] H[yde] to Ormond.

1654-5, Jan. [9-]19. Cullen (Cologne).—I have yours of the 15th which gives me reason enough to believe that this will not find you at Antwerp, nor can I add anything to what I said in my last, upon which you can judge as well as I what is best to be done, so that the writing this letter is a pure act of supererogation, nor for ought I know is it ever like to come into your hands. I wonder Dr. Morley* would not rather take the pains to come to you to Antwerp than put you to a day's journey out of your way, and into the dominions which you so much apprehend, but the sight of the young Chancellor will be worth your pains, and when I remember how many things you have lately done, which you did not intend, it is possible you may be yet at Mr. Hewett's. If not, I hope you have taken care that this be disposed as it ought to be.

It is strange the Colonel you mention should stay at Paris to his prejudice upon any expectation of the King's pleasure which he received sure long since, enough to know that he should not omit any good opportunity to advance himself. He is honest and stout; what his other virtues are I know not.

You will find a good fire ready against you come, and one of the best private houses kept, for ten or twelve dietes, that you have met with, where you shall govern absolutely as absolutely as you do and ought to do, my good Lord, your most obedient servant, E. H.

Addressed:—"A Monseigneur, le Marquis d'Ormond chez Monsr. Huetts sur La Mere A Anvers."

H. Bennett to His Majesty King Charles II.

1655, April [6-]16. Paris.—According to the liberty your Majesty hath given me I omit the usual distances. I made haste hither that I might put your correspondents in mind of writing this day, but with no encouragements. I am afraid to confirm your Majesty in the opinion of this Crown's breaking with England, the last letters from the Ambassador there saying that Cromwell had stayed him when he was ready to depart and that he had now given him new hopes of agreeing presently with him. I have presented your Majesty's letter to the Queen and offered the giving Her Majesty an account of your affairs with their particulars which were within my knowledge, but she hath not yet heard them. To my Lord Jermyn I have done it at large, but I am afraid not so as to satisfy him that your design was well laid. Upon the whole I perceive the Queen is displeased that it was not sooner communicated to her, and now at last she knows little more than what the Gazettes are able to tell her. I have endeavoured by my Lord Jermyn to take this opinion out of Her Majesty's mind and shall continue still to do so by any other means that shall present themselves.

* George Morley, afterwards Bishop of Winchester.

I am sorry upon this belief of the peace's concluding with England that the Duke knows not yet what will become of him. In Savoy he is flatly refused, so that all he hath to rely on is the promise the Cardinal hath made him to have a care of him, but the manner not yet so much as guessed at, as I am told. His Highness hath been lately troubled with a great defluxion which made him deaf for some time, as your Majesty saw him last year, but he mends every day.

This day brought the news of Cardinal Chesi's* being made Pope, he who treated and concluded the peace at Munster, which gives a hopes of his making the general one. The Queen says he is a particular friend of hers. The letters of to-day from London said that Fairfax hath sent to ask Cromwell's pardon for having treated with your Majesty and asked withal his leave to let a person of quality depart the kingdom that came into it upon his word, meaning my Lord of Rochester. The Parliament here begins to *fronde* again but 'tis believed they will be quiet; by the next I shall be able to send your Majesty the particular reason of their discontent. And my Gazette being thus finished I send it with hope it will find your Majesty well settled again at Cologne, attending patiently those more happy resolutions, and taking the same pains to create them as if you had received no discouragement, thinking much of your business yourself, and forbidding your servants to talk at all of it. Having your Majesty's leave for it, I told my Lord Jermyn what you had heard concerning Mr. Cooley.† He answered me he durst swear he had not seen Cromwell, that he went into England upon his own private occasions, and wrote not to him in three months after his being there, that only two days ago he understood the same person that got Cooley his pass had gotten my Lord of Buckingham his, but that he had written him word my Lord of Buckingham and Mr. Bampfield were the two most decried persons in England. I am not able to give your Majesty yet any account of your particular compliments arriving but last night. Mr. Crofts is out of town, hunting with Monsr. d'Espernon.

Lord Taaffe to Ormond [at Cologne].

1655, April [13-]23. Hague.—By discoursing with my friends in Flanders I find their ill-usage has necessitated them to incline to demand their passes, and serve the King of France, whereunto I have given such opposition, that though I could not alter their resolutions, alleging they must either starve or change parties, yet engaged them not to stir until they had heard next from me, which I undertook should be in fourteen days. Since my arrival here, I have been with the French Ambassador as well to inquire how the peace was advanced as to know that in case any considerable body of the Irish should desert the Spanish service what conditions they might have, he told me that the peace was whither [?] for a farthing, but that by the next week he believed

* Fabio Chigi, Pope Alexander VII.
† Abraham Cowley, the poet. *See Cl. St. Papers.*

he might be able, certainly, to inform me; that if my countrymen would quit the Spaniard, that they could not reasonably demand any conditions should be denied them. I had no authority to conclude on any particulars, nor if I had would I until I knew His Majesty's pleasure, whose positive opinion I presume may sway in this business, for I am sure a great many will prefer begging before doing anything that might draw prejudice on his interest. I am weary of being from you, and fearful of coming to you, believing it a very unseasonable time to put His Majesty to an unnecessary charge, yet may I never drink wine, if I had not rather live at six sous a day with him, than to have all the pleasures in this world without seeing him. This afternoon I wait on the Princess Royal to Risw[ ], where there is a collation and fiddles, we shall want you for a dancer and the King for a toper. I will not be merry until I see you, for by the world my heart is there.

II. Bennett to Ormond.

1655, April [20-]30. Paris.—I was glad to find by your Lordship's of the 20th you were safely arrived at Cologne, notwithstanding all your difficulties at sea. Some have the luck to go to the Indies with little pains and as I am told Lord Thomas had not so much difficulty to get from thence, and hors de l'intrigue, which is much to his own advantage. Pray God it be so for his prizes. Here inclosed your Lordship hath a letter from his and my cousin german which I should have sent the last post as I told the writer I did. It is in your power to make me pass for a liar. As I have told your Lordship in my former, I put nothing in your letter which I write in the King's, therefore I begin telling you your brother hath made a good bargain if he be honestly dealt with in the payment of his money, He hath 600 pistoles in consideration of his regiment, which is given to your nephew Muskery to reunite his. He desires your Lordship would write to your said nephew to accommodate his major known to you; as for his lieutenant-colonel he hath accepted of him in the same quality he was before. The demission is not asked of him till his money be ready, which he was promised should be to-day.

In the King's I have told His Majesty of my Lord Balcarres' resolution to go presently for Cologne. He is full of the opinion that the Presbyterians were neglected in this last business, and imputes the miscarriage of it to that omission; that he knows it particularly from the ministers of London, who can do more towards that than any single persons; that no more is asked of the King in his present condition to their entire satisfaction than the declaring he will refer matters of religion to a free Parliament. In other things that concern the agreement betwixt the King and Queen he seems to me to have more moderation than a great many.

As I told your Lordship in my last, I have not yet advanced one step in my project, having found but cold encouragement for it, and not finding it much in season. If it become so, let the

King be content to have but a little patience, and I am confident things will be as he desires. If he be pressed otherwise in the point, and will honour me with any particular instructions therein, I shall perform 'em with as much brains and honesty as I can, but if otherwise he will have me proceed upon what he told me by word of mouth. The time being come for it, I will do the best I can without 'em. Pray be pleased to answer for me in this point.

Sir Edward Hyde to His Majesty King Charles II.

1655, [April 24-]May 4. Hague.—Sir, on Saturday morning the good States of Holland fell into some debate upon the Duke of Gloster's being here, and after several froward discourses it was resolved that a message should be sent to him to withdraw out of this province upon their old order against any Prince's repair hither without leave. Some opposition there was in opinion, but the conclusion carried by the major part, and Monday morning appointed for the execution of the Order by the Pensioner De Witt, so that the signification of your Majesty's pleasure by my Lord of Ormond concerning your brother came very seasonably on Sunday and I no sooner presented it to her Royal Highness than she thought fit to publish that your Majesty had sent for your brother, and so yesterday morning when the debate was again resumed for the sending the order to the Duke, it was answered that they might very well forbear the publishing so infamous a resolution, since the King had sent for his brother, who was resolved to depart towards Cologne within four or five days. There were some who pressed the pursuing their vote of Saturday, notwithstanding what was said, but after they had further examined the truth of what was alleged of the Duke's purpose to remove, the major part carried it, that the order should not be drawn up. The Duke resolves on Friday next to set out from hence to Utrecht, and so to make what haste he can to your Majesty. I do not find that this is like to make any alteration in your sister's intentions of meeting your Majesty, which I believe will be hastened by this kind of treatment.

O'Neale is safe in this town by his usual good luck in avoiding being hanged. I hope my Lord Rochester hath the same good fortune, but I hear nothing of his arrival. The opinion is still current here that Cromwell will have a war with Spain. God preserve your Majesty. Your Majesty's most humble and obedient subject and servant, Edw. Hyde.

Henry Coventry to Ormond.

1655, June [2-]12 (new style). Breda.—My ill fortune to be out of town, when yours of the 1st of June came, delayed me the honour of receiving it as well as the doing my duty in speedily sending you an account. Immediately as I returned I acquainted

Captain Titus* with what concerned him in it. He seemed to me very well satisfied that His Majesty hath those good intentions for him and thoughts of him as to design him a trust in his affairs, and it was no less welcome to him to be by so good a hand assured that he was not dismissed His Majesty's service. His protestations of his diligence and fidelity in what he shall be employed in are very full and suitable to those he made to Mr. Chancellor when he was here, of which I doubt not but your Excellency hath had an exact account. He is very thankful for the promise of a supply and in earnest I believe needeth it. He gave Mr. Chancellor a relation, and I am confident a true one, of his condition, and how used by those of his own family, and truly he that could counterfeit such a condition so long would not in my opinion much stand in need of a better.

For what your Lordship desireth to be satisfied of concerning his going for England, I do not find by those letters he letteth me see he gaineth much ground as to making his peace; when his friends that solicit for him receive any discomforts from their old applications, they reassume hopes by making new ones which when they come to the age of the old ones commonly produce the same effects, but though that design should prove desperate I find him resolved, in case he be thought serviceable there, to adventure privately over, within a very little time after notice given him, though I conceive the other were much the convenienter way, and this is the sum of what I have discoursed with him since your Excellency's letter.

Now, my Lord, give me leave to tell you another particular, which though given me as a secret yet my duty will not let me keep it so from you, which is that about two post since he received a letter from France which intimated to him that he should very shortly receive some advantageous propositions from the Palais Royal. What that meaneth I know not, it may be your Excellency may. He seemed resolved not to hearken to anything but in reference to His Majesty's commands, and I am confident if he had intended any compliance with that overture, he would not have made me his confidant. I had almost forgot one request of Captain Titus', which is that the promise made him by Mr. Chancellor that the transaction betwixt them might be kept unknown to all but His Majesty and your Excellency, may be punctually observed, for he conceiveth not only the safety of his person, but the success of his employment to depend much on it, for the least noise of it may lessen his esteem there, where if he be employed we are to wish it greatest; so that if when my Lord Balcarres come to Cologne, he should at any time press the King for any favour for Mr. Titus, he desireth that His Majesty would give such answers as shall appear best proportioned to his Lordship's demands, without giving any intimation of any other applications to have been made to him concerning him.

[*Postscript.*]—Yesterday here died your Lordship's very humble servant and my very good friend Captain Tate.

* Silius Titus, groom of the Bedchamber to Charles II. and the reputed author of *Killing no Murder*.

Henry Coventry to Ormond.

1655, June [16-]26. Breda.—Your Excellency's of the 18th of June I received too late to return my thanks for the honour of it by the last post. The enclosed I have delivered, as from himself you will understand. As for the transmitting of any moneys you shall destine for him from Cologne to me, I conceive it may very well be done by a bill of exchange from any wine merchant of Cologne on another at Dort, betwixt whom the traffic is great, and the bill being returned to me I shall easily find the way to receive the money and then place it where it should be. For what concerneth the Lord Bal[carres] he conceiveth it very proper, if he motion any such employment for him as His Majesty already destineth him, that His Majesty immediately consent (he conceiving the assistance of that Lord to be of importance to him) but that His Majesty do it, as a condescension to his Lordship's proposal without intimating anything in that nature before resolved on, for he conceiveth it mought make that Lord more reserved and less kind to him, the advancing so far in this business without acquainting him with it.

Now, my Lord, give me leave to acquaint you a little with my own condition. The frights our masters here are in causeth them to command most of their Militia to the frontiers, and we pensionaires have likewise order to be in readiness, so it may happen (though to deliver my own opinion I do not think it will) that I may be commanded out, so that if your Excellency have occasion to write again, be pleased to let a cover be put upon your letter according to this enclosed address, the man's name at whose house I eat and Captain Titus lieth. If you think fitting to write to Captain Titus himself under that cover, name your letter to Mr. Will. Jennings,* and he shall receive it, in case of my absence, as belonging to me, and to be sent after me. If you intend your letter to myself you may please to give it my own name and then he will send it to me without opening it. Next I should humbly beg of your Excellency some more private address to yourself, for if I should be absent, it is not for him to deliver a letter to anybody here to send you, and your own name is too eminent to send without a cover, but under an unknown name he may without suspicion put his letters into the Post-house.

As to the particulars of those propositions from France, I as yet know nothing; when I do more I shall let your Excellency know. I am but newly come from Zealand, where I was engaged to appear as a suitor for an English company, now vacant, where I found for my competitor a Dutch footman, belonging lately to Colonel Cromwell, armed with the recommendatory letters of the so-called Protector, but I believe he hath mistaken the Province, they seeming as little to like his recommendations as himself, but they have yet not meddled with that business, being engaged in much greater, and had I not been accustomed to see great

* The pseudonym usually adopted by Titus.

promises in this country produce little or no effects, I should venture to presage great stirs. There were, when I left them, five towns of the six declared for the Prince, and had taken their resolution the very next Assembly, which is like to be within three weeks, to declare him General, that if the expected death of Brederode and rendezvous of the army meet, it may change much the face of affairs here. P[rince] William of Friezland will in all likelihood be at the head of affairs here.

I most humbly beseech your Lordship to present my sincere duty and most humble thanks to His Majesty, and if I knew which way my life mought be serviceable to him, I would not pray for a more advantageous conclusion of it, and next himself and his family I know none to whom so much as your Excellency, both by inclination and engagement, I am bound.

Henry Coventry to Ormond.

1655, [June 30-]July 10. Breda.—Your Excellency's of the 2nd of July I have received and delivered the enclosed to Mr. Jennings,* as his answer will witness, and as to the commands of His Majesty, concerning the not imparting anything of this business, there hath been (I am confident) all possible care had that the least intimation should not be given. And the apprehension of such an inconvenience is what most troubles us in the thoughts of his journey for Cologne. If your Excellency could think of any little village or town out of the road, so nigh that under pretence of taking the air your Excellency could, without any great trouble to yourself, come and give him your commands, he could lie there as long as the business and accidents belonging to it should require, but if he should by any of the many inquisitors at Cologne be found to be there, without having acquainted the Lord Bal[carres] when or why he came, he would not only lose the advantage of being accounted one in esteem with that Lord amongst that party but he would be rendered (before he could come to negotiate with them) as a person that had totally quitted their interest, and hardly be admitted to a conference, for certain not to a trust. My Lord, this is not to disobey in the least any commands from your Excellency, but only to offer these scruples to your consideration, you are in all respects a much better judge both of the business and place than we are, and whenever your orders come, I am confident he will precisely obey them. His friends in England are yet endeavouring his peace, and think they shall in time effect it (but that will not retard him, whenever he receiveth quicker commands from you). Lambert is engaged to solicit it, and moved Cromwell in it, who returned this short answer to him, "See you not the dangers and troubles we are in, and is this a time to grant such favours?" Methinks the answer looketh as if he were not well pleased with his present condition or with his Lieutenant-General.

* Titus.

I cannot give your Excellency the particulars of it (I know it not so far) but I have great reason to believe a treaty is framing betwixt the Levellers and Presbyterians, which if it should be exclusive of our party were more to be apprehended I think than the present enemy.

I hope your Lordship hath received what I sent you the last post, which would anticipate a great part of this, in assuring you there hath been no part of this communicated to anybody.

Elizabeth, Marchioness of Ormond to John Burdon.

1655, September 21.—John Burdon, I have sent the list of my lands within the county of Tipparary by Mr. Carr unto Mr. Averye, who promises that he will endeavour that no injury shall be done me by the Adventurers; and now that you have made up the lists so exact for Mr. Worsley* and Doctor Peter,† as they may with ease distinguish what lands in each Barony are mine from those of the State's, I hope it will prevent any further prejudice that I might otherwise have been liable unto by their mistakes, and leave me in the greater possibility of being put into the possession of what belongs unto me, upon such terms at the present as the State and I can agree, whereof your letter gives me some hopes upon the encouragement that Mr. Worsley has given you and his advice that you should apply yourself unto Col. Herbert and desire him to move the business unto the Council, as I do believe he has already or will suddenly do, so as I do very well approve of the way you have taken in following Mr. Worsley's advice, which, seconded by your care and diligence, whereof I have a great confidence, will, with God's assistance, bring this business I hope unto a good effect, and I believe with less opposition than if it had been agitated here, and therefore I would by no means have you to return until you have brought it unto some conclusion, or that you find your staying there in order thereunto will be no longer necessary. I have considered the proposition made for Drilands Britas, and do think the offer is fair, so the person be not under any incapacity of staying in the country by the late proclamation, which you must inquire, and see if he could be tied to build a stone house, otherwise the cabins that are now, though a convenience to him at the present, will be no advantage hereafter unto the place, as you may let him know is conceived by E.O.

[*Postscript.*]—The enclosed letter is from Mrs. Herbert, which I pray be careful to deliver, and let Col. Herbert know that if he will return an answer, you will get it sent in my packet by the same messenger.

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* Benjamin Worsley, Surveyor-General in Ireland under the Commonwealth.
† Sir William Petty.

Passport from Louis XIV. for Lady Lane.

1655, [Oct. 30-]Nov. 10. Paris.

Par le Roy,

A tous gouverneurs, lieutenans-generaux en nos Provinces & armees, Cap^nes & gouverneurs de nos villes & places, Cap^nes. Chefs & Conducteurs de nos gens de guerre, Baillifs, Seneschaux, Prevosts, Juges & leurs lieutenans, Maires et eschevins de nos dites villes gardes des portes d'Icelles et de nos pontes ports peages & passages & a tous autres nos Off^rs Justiciers & sujets qu'il app^ra Salut Nous voulons et vous mandons que vous ayez a laisser seurement & librement passer par tous les lieux et endroits de vos pouvoirs & Jurisdictions La d^lle Lane s'en allant a Colongue trouver le S^r Lane son mary Secrett^re de n^re tres cher & trez amé frere & Cousin le Roy de la Grande Bretagne, avec son fils, ses valets, servauntes, hardes & bagage sans luy donner ni souffrir qu'il luy soit donné aucun arrest, trouble on empeschement mais au con^re toute faveur and assistance dont elle aura besoing Car tel est notre plaisir. Donné a Paris le dixième Jour de Novembre 1655.*

Seal. Louis,

Par le Roy. [*French.*]

Henry Coventry to Ormond.

1656, April [15-]25. Breda.—Not being till now assured of your removal to Bruges, I could not sooner venture an account to you of the executing your commands. I have been with Godfrey Lloyd and delivered the commands I had to him, who upon them hath altered the resolution he had taken of suddenly going for France and will expect here His Majesty's orders. Mr. Jennings I have likewise spoken with, who will expect your commands here, but supposeth a public appearing may be very prejudicial to his business and if it be somewhere nigh the court he would be glad it mought be with your Lordship rather than him I spoke to you of when with you, for reasons which are not proper to be inserted here. My Lady Hyde, Mr. Phillips, Sir John Mennes and Mr. Heath arrived here on Friday last and we expect Mr. Chancellor this week. I have wrote to Utrecht to Sir John Ogle what your Lordship commanded me concerning the horse, and as soon as ever I hear from him shall not fail to let your Lordship know of it. My Lord Duke of Buckingham is gone for Antwerp and Colonel Leyton with him, but I am very confident he hath no other business than to get into court again, but whether he be yet resolved which way to endeavour it is more than I know, but I am confident the change of mind and counsels have equalled that of places.

* The orthography of the original has been followed in this transcript.

Sir Robert Stirling to Marchioness of Ormond.

1656, November 7. Dublin.—Most honourable Madam, As I have ever been a real servant to your Ladyship, so have I had a longing desire to be your tenant also, and if your Ladyship do remember, my wife did mention it a little before your Ladyship's going from hence, which was so sudden that nothing could be done in the business. The place which I aimed at was to be in the county of Wicklow, somewhere near Arklow; and now I find by Lieutenant-Colonel Cochrane (a gentleman of very much honour) that he and his brother Sir Brice are exceeding desirous to become your Ladyship's tenants for the whole lordship of Arklow, and to that end have procured a letter from the lord Henry in this behalf. I humbly entreat that I may have a share in all with them, faithfully promising that I shall not be wanting to serve your Ladyship in anything that lieth in my powers. This last week the said Lieut.-Colonel Cochrane came to my house in his journey homeward and engaged me to send with speed and safety this enclosed to your Ladyship; for Sir Brice cannot as yet wait on your Ladyship about his business, but will very suddenly; so that I am confident when your Ladyship confers with him about the same your prudence is such that your Ladyship will easily know wherein he may be serviceable to your Ladyship. He professeth he will not be wanting in anything wherein he may serve your Ladyship. I am fully persuaded that if your Ladyship employ him in anything to the lord Protector or Council table here your Ladyship will find that he is able to do as much with them as most can. Madam, I hope your Ladyship will believe that I am as much at your Ladyship's advantage in this as my own; for I have advised with some of your Ladyship's friends here who wish your Ladyship to lay hold upon this motion of the lord Henry, and I humbly conceive your Ladyship would do well to do it to avoid further inconvenience.

Marchioness of Ormond to John Bourden.

1656[-7], January 27.—Sir Bryce Cochrane has been with me concerning the taking of Arklow, which in general terms he says he will give as much for as any will do; but I returned him an answer much unto the same effect of my letter sent unto the Lord Henry Cromwell, and so the business remains in suspense betwixt us, though I am told that the Protector will send unto me in this gentleman's behalf, but I hear nothing from him as yet. There are some here whom, if I were enough instructed how to treat and what to demand for that place, would give security or pay what rent should be agreed to either here or in Ireland, and advance half a year's rent beforehand, which are conditions not to be slighted. The Act of Attainder has been once read in the House, as it is to be again by appointment to-morrow; which is much cried out upon by very many, but not thought rigid enough by some, so different are the humours of people, so as I am very

unwilling to appear in making any request unto the Parliament, if my interest can be safe without it, as it is hoped it will by a certain clause that is in it; the which I am advised rather to rest satisfied with than proceed further at the present, when my name, considering my relations, would be more likely to exasperate than to obtain justice from them. Yet if I find that my right will be lost or endangered without some particular proviso be entered in the Act whereby to secure it, I am then resolved to put it to a venture; for so in such a case I am advised to do. I find his Lady's brother very friendly to me in all my concerns, by whose means I have assurance of two very considerable persons who will be over shortly, that I am confident will do all that they can to further my business there, and obtaining me a favourable despatch thereof; for they are fair and just in their dealings. There is no letters that I hear of from Ireland this week.

1656[-7], Feb. 10.—Particulars humbly offered to His Highness the Protector's Council for the Affairs of Ireland, on behalf of the Countess of Ormond, by her ladyship's agent.

1. That a fourth part at the least of the lands desired to be leased by her from the State are altogether unprofitable, being bog, wood and mountain.

2. That the best and most improveable of them are set this present year, and for five and seven years leases for 760*l.* odd money, of which such as are for five or seven years are not improveable as to the rents for that time.

3. That the lands remaining, being unset, are waste, whereon is now building to encourage tenants to take them.

4. That, notwithstanding, in this offer of 1,200*l.* a year, as much is bid for the last mentioned lands as the other lands do yield according to the quantity of acres.

5. That the whole lands above-mentioned yielded in 1640 2,400*l.*, and should that sum be saved out of them by her Ladyship at present (as 'tis improbable it will), yet 1,200*l.* yearly being taken thereout for the State's rent, a fourth part allowed for contribution according to the customs of the country, salaries given to servants for the management of the estate and other consequent charges defrayed, there will remain little of advantage to her Ladyship; though it is humbly conceived that as by this offer her Ladyship doth give a considerable increase of rent to the State, and more than any other could give, so is it your Lordship's intention that by this act of favour of admitting her to be tenant to this estate, her Ladyship should in some sort be a gainer, which she cannot be should she give more than the said 1,200*l.* a year.

6. That (your Lordship accepting of this offer) it is humbly desired that her Ladyship may receive a speedy dispatch; in expectation whereof she yet remains in England contracting of great debts, in regard that her family is divided, and the land in her present possession not yielding her a competent maintenance,

the one half of the profits being (in a manner) swallowed up with the contribution, and which declares how difficult a thing it will be for her Ladyship to be any greater gainer by this lease, those lands being the flower of her estate, and these of much less value.

Which is most humbly submitted to your Lordship's consideration by

John Bourden.

Marchioness of Ormond to John Bourden.

1657, April 6. . . . The Act of Attainder has been twice read in the Parliament and committed, which in general words did carry such a latitude as was conceived might involve my estate within this forfeiture; so as I was advised to endeavour the getting of a particular proviso to be entered in the Act to secure mine and my children's interest against the penalties of it, which is accordingly inserted by consent of the Committee, a copy whereof I have sent to Mr. Carr, with directions that it should first be shown unto Sir Maurice Eustace, and afterwards be sent for.

Lord Inchiquin to Ormond.

1659, April [1-]11. Paris.—I find that a letter I writ a fortnight since never came to your Lordship's hands, which occasions me to write now again on the same subject, being to let you know that I found (by Mr. Bellings) some intricacies that appeared to your Lordship in the accounts was the reason I had not yet what you were pleased to give me an expectation of touching them, which if your Lordship had been pleased to intimate to me and mention your exceptions I should better have cleared them or approved them. I know not why you should make a scruple of dealing freely with me, and surely I should take it more kindly that you should take exceptions at anything coming from me than believe you have reason and say nothing of it, for your not giving me a reason why you do not accomplish an expectation you were pleased to give me may bear an inference of contempt as well as of unfriendliness, and I hope I ought not to expect either of them from your Lordship. We have neither of us been such lovers of money as that reasonably any (that know us) may believe it capable of producing any such effect between us. And in this case it is easily avoided, for by reducing the whole matter to whatever sum you think fit, and letting me know what it is, you conclude it. My estate is now given away and my wife not only denied any subsistence out of it at present, but secluded from the benefit of a jointure, on pretence that she has not made her claim in time, so as I suppose your Lordship will approve my making request to you, that of what you allow to be due to me you would use means she may have so much of it paid her yearly in Ireland as I desired in my former letters. I suppose

you know out of England more than I do, and knowing also that my Lord Chancellor makes no secret to you of what I write him I will here take leave to conclude your trouble.

[Father] Thomas Talbot to Ormond.

1659, May [6-]16. Paris.—I doubt not but my journey into England last year and conference there with Thurloe and one Colonel Sydenham of the Council in Whitehall may occasion a jealousy in the King and in yourself that I should have fallen from the righteous principles I have and do always profess; setting aside the frivolous rumours that I am given to understand spread of me and obloquies of busy persons which in such occasions are frequent right or wrong, I will not make any apology in vindication of my proceedings there or of the motives inducing me to go thither other than a true narrative of my design, which in England I durst not by a correspondence with your Excellence do, or since my coming hither until after acquainting my Lord of Clancarty I might by his way convey my letters safely into your hands.

It is not any discontent at the King's displeasure against me, for the difference twixt the Lord Newborough and myself forced me to seek by an application to Whitehall a liberty to return and live peaceably at home the rest of my days [*obliterated*] that pretext of being banished intervened I would hardly have ventured, but the truth is I knew perfectly well that the Spaniard intended no great good in order to His Majesty's affairs of which the Irish nation must wholly depend, and that when greatest expectations might be conceived of doing the King's business, concerning the then conjunction of affairs, and that a dependency as to that from the Spaniard was absolutely necessary, he was so far from any reality in complying with the King as he took occasion thereby to endeavour to make his peace with Cromwell and shamefully to give to understand that he begged it, having no other foundation than the relation of Bodkin, who went to and fro pretending an authority from Thurloe to sound whether the Spaniard were to be pacified and that Cromwell was very willing to agree, the interest of those nations requiring it. I came to smell and at last to be assured of this negotiation of Bodkin, and acquainting Don Alonzo that a favourable opportunity being offered, being commanded from Court, and Bodkin of the other side undertaking for my security that I would go along and easily find out the truth and reality of Bodkin's proposals, it was approved. I told the King before what I knew the Spaniard did and that Bodkin should not be trusted by His Majesty. When I came unto London, being there five or six weeks before Bodkin could be heard, I liked not the business, but after he was heard I was sent for, and found that Bodkin had no authority, neither was there a disposition in Thurloe to treat, and that Bodkin took these pretexts to pry into business thereby to ingratiate himself with Thurloe, and Thurloe desired me that if I would hold a correspondence with him he would consider me

very well. I answered that I could not render him any considerable service that way, and so being dismissed I never saw Thurloe since, though he appointed me the Friday following to come to the end I might give an answer to Don Alonzo touching the treaty, but very often being put off from day to day. Bodkin brings me a message from Thurloe to get me gone in haste, except I would resolve to give him intelligence.

I was made acquainted with Sydendam, who was no friend to Thurloe then, and a very factious man and one of the godly party though not the wisest statesman, but I endeavoured to find out as much as possible could be had, and he and his party seemed extremely to desire a peace with Spain being then as appears to down [?] with this young Cromwell knowing that the Cardinal was to Cromwell a fast friend. I endeavoured to put both parties by the ears by the best art and cunning I could devise, and found the man not only civil but reposing much confidence in me. I told him all that passed between Thurloe and me, and his proposition, which he, as concerned so much in me, did wonder Thurloe would make to a man in orders such an impertinent one, but this lasted not long; Thurloe and Sydenham it seems came to confer and Sydenham told me that Bodkin dealt faithlessly with me and that it was discovered I was oft with him and so wished me very well and t'was not safe for him or me to come at him any more, and within a time after sent me word in haste to leave the country or that I was a man lost. Then alarms of warrants for to take me, so I kept myself close and came hither. My occasions here are considering this favourable conjunction to see if the King of France may do for the Irish Catholics extremely persecuted what he did for the Huguenots in Piedmont, by his mediation to procure the quiet of that poor people, which mediation not listened unto there will be of no great use, and if received, considering the peace concluded and the distractions in England and a treaty between Pimentel and Lockhart,* we may by importunity of the Nuncio and chief of the French clergy have a permission and approbation of the Court for a charitable benevolence out of all parishes in France under colour of relief for the banished Irish, and the same in other countries is to be expected which is the readiest and easiest ways to get monies to do our business, for to expect from Princes great supplies and forces there is not so much honour or honesty left but they will endeavour to reap the benefit themselves, and our pretence must be only religion as persecuted, which for shame's sake if put home will be of advantage to get monies. Though this hath been several ways and times attempted the time did never serve as now, and the right way of negotiation was from the nation itself, the respective prelates in other countries labouring to bring it to pass. Might not the King do his business now if there were a stock of monies? By the last news it seems the army would have the old parliament brought to its former being, which will be so much the worse. I shall

* Sir William Lockhart, British Ambassador at Paris.

not trouble your Excellence with any further relation, only I pray believe that I am still the same man you knew me, and I declare plainly I have no design other than that your Excellence will be pleased to believe and will find it so that I shall be instrumental to serve the King whose bon grace and good opinion I would gladly understand to be capable of. I do not approve at all of Peter's* going into England, for I writ him from thence not to give credit to Colonel Walters who went to Sass van Gent to meet Peter, he is another cheat as Bodkin, though of greater authority as a Parliament man. He hath pretensions on the Court of Spain for transportation of men and thinks by those means to recover somewhat. If I were to confer by word of mouth I would say much more. Though I went into England upon the score I mention, you may say I condemn myself for not acquainting the King. I assure you, my Lord, I durst not appear in Court [as?] being commanded from it it was not seasonable, my intention being if the treaty were real both to acquaint the King and improve my endeavours for his service. I have written last post my mind at large to old Don Alonzo, and the English do but cheat and cozen them, and they will not believe that. There may be some hopes that the Cardinal may do handsome things and compliments from thence will not be amiss.

[*Postscript.*]—I beseech your Lordship for some reasons which you shall know hereafter not to let any person except the King, whom I am now doing to my power to serve, know that I write to your Excellence or any there as yet.

John Phillips to George Bifield.

1659, May 10. London.—Your servant passing this way gave me your commands, which as if I had foreseen before I saw him, I gave you some intimation by several letters of late written to another who went thither about his own affairs and whom I entrusted to kiss your hands from me. The gentleman you enquire after is acting closely, and effectually I fear, in behalf of those you live under, and the Long Parliament sitting now since Saturday will questionless yield in all demands to the Spaniard, excepting Charles Stuart's interest. They are already in debate of it, and believe me their masters, which is the army, will have it so if they can. The messenger who carries this goes away now instantly and gives me no leisure to write more particulars. If you think I can serve you in anything more, write but two lines and direct it thus: For Mr. John Phillips at the Nag's Head tavern near Temple Bar.

Addressed:—These for Mr. George Bifield, recommended to Mr. John Shaw, English merchant in the Old Shoes Market at Antwerp.

* Father Peter Talbot, the writer's brother.

Francis Barlowe to Charles Bifield.

1659, May 16. London.—Sir, These times are so inconstant and so subject to such sudden alterations that what we are confident of this day may be clear contrary to-morrow. I conferred with the gentleman you bid me speak to, who now and then in his company you inquired after. The enclosed is from him to you. He is still your friend, very ready to serve you, so that if you have any occasion to use him you must superscribe your letter to Mr. Thomas Basnet at the Nagges-head taverne in Bell Yard near Temple Bar. With much affection I kiss your hands.

T. Cheverel to M. de Selly.

1659, Nov. 3. London.—Whether you had any from me I know not, though some I sent by several ways, having understood of your journey and that Mr. Jeffrey was with you, which was the reason I did not write these three months by Mons. de Selly's way, yet have not failed to be vigilant in your business here, doubting not but you may find ere long the fruits of my endeavours by Mr. Oostman's to engage Mr. Wood and others to serve you, however they did not intend it. In a word, they have been strongly tempted by him, for which I could wish you would return him thanks, but with much caution. He desires Mr. Phillip would employ one of purpose to Mr. Trafford, that by Trafford's mediation Wood, Bird, and others might be wrought on and secured from fears of your after-suits if they should pay the money. I was troubled to have seen on a letter from Amsterdam and in cypher your friend Laban traduced here and the particulars of his being with you and Mr. Phillip and what he said for Mr. Simple, and that you should have named him to Alexandro, and that this should have been written to one who could undo Laban. I have these three weeks past desired him who receives this for Mr. Jeffrey's father to give you the public occurences as I writ them and as they happened here, because I suppose you may have some curiosity to know the particulars and immediate occasions of so many great changes in the Government of this Commonwealth. Since my last to him, which I suppose he hath given you if you had it not by other hands, Ludlow is come out of Ireland (having of late commanded there for the Parliament) and sits now among the rest of the Committee of Safety, who are in all twenty-three, and authority given them by the General Council of the officers of this army to govern in the nature of a Council of State, to treat with foreign princes, to levy money, &c., but obliged to fix before six weeks end on that future way of government which they have so long projected, a Senate perpetual of seventy or some such thing. But Monk with his army cries down all, declares for the Parliament, seized Berwick, imprisoned Colonel Cobbet sent with a message to him from this army, and secured seventeen of his own officers, advanced with his army to England, set up the Parliament standard on Berwick hills. What Commissary General Whaley,

Colonel Goff and the two ministers, four in all, sent to treat may work to bring hereof is not yet known. However seven regiments of horse and foot marched hence and several others from other parts, perhaps ten or eleven in all, under Lambert's command to oppose him if they cannot agree, and to quell all insurrections. Our comfort is that Monk cannot yet prevail with Overton, the Governor of Hull, though expected to declare for the Parliament. But on the other side our great discouragement is the refusal of the people to pay in any moneys, notwithstanding this army's declaration annulling the spiteful Act of High Treason passed by the Parliament on Monday was three weeks, against all or any kind of levying money but as in the year '40 without the consent of the people in Parliament. And our trouble is that we are so far from being able to put forth the money that we cannot pay those who came from the Sound, which is the reason we have no more at present but seven ships at sea to secure us at home. Mr. Kite denies plainly and assures Mr. Eagle, with whom he is conversant, that neither Tyrel nor the Barbarian ever intended, much less engaged to help Mr. Phillip. But one of your acquaintance there gave many particulars to the contrary hither. If I did not fear some inconvenience to Mr. Laban I could soon persuade him to let you know how false, how double, some are. And though this imports you and Mr. Phillip very much, yet I cannot let you know it till I have more assurance by a line or two from yourself and of your own hand, to be more wary hereafter how to bring one that wishes so well into these troubles which you never expected. But if you write, you must send it by his way that conveys this, and without subscription since I know your pen. Your servant, T. Cheverel.

I fear you received my letter hence, wherein at length I wrote of Mr. Simple. Be sure I intended your good, not his hurt, and wish heartily he may hereafter give no cause of new jealousy. But say nothing to him hereof.

[R. Bellings] to James Sydenham.

1659-60, Jan. 3. Paris.—I find by the enclosed from the lady to whom you writ that she hath not received mine, by which I advertised her both of the letter which lay upon my hands for her and the trouble wherein she would find herself by her own omission whensoever she should come to make use of the enclosed paper whereof she had a copy with her; for, it being agreed between us that she should furnish the names because she best knew those who probably were to be actors in the business of the time, that being forgotten on her part we are left more in the dark than otherwise we should have been, nor have I any way left to help this other than to renew the contents of my last letter to her and desire her to give Cromwell, Lambert, Fleetwood, Monk, &c. the name of Tom, Jack, Jespar, or what she list, and at the same

time to send in a letter by some other conveyance; her meaning in the last words of her letter which she marked herself (the rest being nothing, it's but a relation of her private sufferings both in her family and by the conversation of those that give their tongues liberty to speak anything of those that are oppressed) I take to be this, that Cromwell's party prevails, and that the Presbyterian party likewise grows strong and helps the other, that is to say Cromwell's party; that it is not likely the Presbyterians will call in the King and it is not to be expected the Independents will declare for him, but those that incline to declare for him, to wit the Royalists, are more disposed by way of diversion only to appear as labouring to erect a republic, and if the L. brings over some strength much may be done, else adieu. Thus, sir, because I would not render an intricate matter more difficult by putting it in cypher and because I send the key and the letter both at a time, I have in plain terms given you what I gather by it, yet lest I should be mistaken I thought it necessary you should both have the letter itself and a copy of my cypher with her, that so you might make a right judgment upon them, which by conferring this with other advertisements you may have received you may better be enabled to do. Thus humbly taking leave I remain you faithful humble servant, Kingston.*

Addressed :—For Mr. James Sydenham.
Endorsed :—Mr. Bellings, 3 Jan., '59.

R. B[ELLINGS] to JAMES SYDENHAM.

1659-60, Feb. 7. Paris.—This cover contains things of a different kind, prose and verse; while you decipher the one, which you are prayed to do yourself, you will be pleased to give the other to the young man to be transcribed and made legible for you. The answer hath been communicated to none here and it will not be amiss the Author be not known there, for he has no ambition to be thought to trade any longer in verse, and if the young man send a copy of both to his weekly correspondent here, it may save him some of the matter he is forced to pump for in those despatches, and so I may perhaps myself be one of the first men to whom this will be communicated. I expect an answer from the Lady for whom I have your letter, for I am advertised she hath received. This added to what Mr. Lawrence will show you will make up a long letter, and so I remain your faithful humble servant, R.B.

Addressed :—For Mr. James Sidenham.
Endorsed :—Mr. Kingston's, 7, recd. 12 Feb. 1659.

J. HERBERT to MR. CHEVEREL.

1659[-60], Feb. 24. London.—According to the conjecture in my last to you, the secluded members were put into the House by General Monk on Tuesday morning last; very few of

* A pseudonym for Bellings.

those that sate there before came in that day, but now I understand their number increaseth. The first vote that passed was against the concessions made by the late King in the Isle of White [*sic*] as unsatisfactory, void and null; next that George Monk be general of all the forces in England, Scotland and Ireland; that Sir George Booth be released from his imprisonment; that the tax of 100,000*l.* per mensem be paid with all speed, and that the city be desired to lend 100,000*l.* to defray present engagements, which they have done, and to gratify them for this kindness the Parliament hath granted them to raise the militia and appoint their own commanders. It's believed that this Parliament will dissolve themselves within few days, and in the interval between this and a free Parliament (for which writs are now issuing forth) to sit the 25 of April next, affairs are to be governed by a Council of State which is already chosen. I have been lately told that when a Commission for to be general was delivered unto General Monk under the Great Seal he refused it, saying he expected not from the authority of a vote, but Act of Parliament, and that as large as to the Earl of Essex. The General, in his speech to the House, hath expressed himself a true Commonwealth's man, and directs them to settle this nation without King or House of Lords, and for Church government hath commended to them a moderate Presbytery. As to our private affairs and concernments you shall understand that no money can be got for commodities, trading is utterly lost and many men are too. Mr. Bird, Mr. Wolf and Mr. Cunningham will not comply, and it's feared much they may still prejudice, if not ruin, Mr. Segrave, because it's thought by many impossible that he or his friends will be able to give satisfaction to the great necessities and expenses they are now engaged in, and most think his last act hath been to make his interest greater and not for any good that may be expected by Mr. Philip Jones. Others conjecture that all is done by consent of those that now seem enemies with design that Mr. Reilly should be secure and neglect opportunities to do himself good. Be assured that all things in Amsterdam will be according to your own desire. Thus being ever desirous to show myself in what I am able, your humble servant, J. Herbert.

Endorsed :—Mr. Bets, 24 Feb., 1659.

Sir John Stephens to [Ormond].

1659[-60], March 2.—I have formerly writ to your Lordship concerning Sir John Tufton, who, when the King was in France, sent Mr. Clifford to him. His answer was when he came to Brussells he would appoint Lord-Lieutenant Ormond to return an answer, which he not since receiving believes the messenger dealt not faithfully with him. My Lord, he is a person that has often told Treswell[*] [that] upon a letter from the King desiring him to pay a sum of money to His Majesty's service he would advance something considerable; if the King be pleased to send

[*] Probably Col. Daniel Treswell, subsequently created a baronet and captain of the Guard of Battleaxes in Ireland

me such a letter he will rather than to any other person pay me the money, which I shall dispose of by His Majesty's order. I humbly desire also a letter to a lady whose name I know not yet, but by the means of an honest priest she will pay some money. I humbly desire the King to take notice of her and her sons' constant adhering to his father and himself and of their sufferings, thus much, with a desire to pay the bearer what money she can conveniently spare for His Majesty's service, I am made to believe some money will be received. My Lord, Colonel Bourke has received a message from my Lady Clanricarde desiring him to acquaint your Excellency with her resolutions concerning the marriage of her daughter with my Lord Muskery.* Something to this purpose has been discoursed both to the father and the son; if liked by both [of] them and approved of by your Lordship, the Colonel desires to know (when he is at liberty, which he will speedily be) how far he shall proceed in that affair. I humbly desire your Lordship to send me the King's letters by the first in Mr. Rumball's packet directed to me.

J. Williamson to Mr. Cheverel.

1659[-60], March 2. London.—The commodities you sent last are not like to turn to your usual account and profit, because they are somewhat damnified and the market here very much delayed. Let me hear by the next what price black and browns bear with you, for I shall shortly have occasion for some. Our militia sate late last Saturday night and made a great progress therein, but rumours being spread abroad that the Anabaptists and other discontented people intended a rising, on Sunday they sate again and that night raised a regiment, which disarmed many Anabaptists on Monday in the afternoon. General Monk sends a letter to the Common Council to forbid (notwithstanding the Parliament's order, now Act) any further proceeding to the settling the militia, but some Aldermen expostulating with him the sudden alterations of his mind, which gave great jealousy to the citizens, making them very unwilling to part with the money they had subscribed to lend, he presently gave them leave to go on, which is now completed and put into the hands of very honest and stout men. The General hath his Commission confirmed by Act of Parliament, and by another they have given him Hampton Court. This day news comes from Ireland that they intend there to call a free Parliament of Lords and Commons, and to effect this they have turned out all those that seem disaffected to this design. The Parliament have made an order not to sit longer than fifteen days; great controversy there is among them in whose name the writs for calling the next Parliament should be issued out in; this contest broke their predecessors and its like to bring these into so great a confusion that all will end in nothing. Colonel Rich's regiment lately made some resistance at St. Edmond's Bury, but Colonel Inglesby, who was

* Mary, daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde married Ormond's nephew Charles Viscount Muskery in 1660. *See* her character in the Grammont Memoirs.

their former Colonel (and now put in again), is said to have reduced them. The gathered churches here have had lately meetings; they intend no good to this present power. Last Friday night Mr. Segrave, Mr. Wolf (Hazilrig), Mr. Cunningham (Scott) and the rest of that faction had a meeting, but he perceiving their party to be inconsiderable is now inclined to the Robbers (Cromwell), intending to set up that interest. Colonel Montagu is made Admiral, and Secretary Thurloe is once more Secretary of State. The militia in each county is almost settled, and to be entrusted in the gentry's hands. The citizens have not yet paid in the 100,000*l.* upon loan to the Parliament; many scruple to pay what they have subscribed. To-morrow will be seen what they will do. All things as well in Amsterdam (London) as Mr. Phillip Jones (the King) can desire and they say Christy Custance (Monk) will prove honest. Mr. Segrave's credit begins to fail, and he is looked upon as an inconsistent man.

Endorsed :—Mr. Bets, 2 March.

J. Robinson to Mr. Cheverel.

1659[-60], March 9. London.—By my next you shall hear the produce of your lace and the shipping of your blacks. We have here put up the posts again supplying the chains and mending our gates, and because the City required 600,000*l.* for security of their 100,000*l.* which they promised to lend, the Parliament finding many inconveniences would follow the engaging six months' taxes, therefore accepted but 27,000*l.* from them. Major-General Lambert thinking himself secured by a late vote presented himself on Monday night to the Council of State and they sent him prisoner presently to the Tower, which act the Parliament next day allowed of. General Monk last Saturday sent for the keys of the doors belonging to the Lords house, and hath set a guard upon it. Colonel Inglesby hath reduced Rich's regiment and is now Colonel of them. On Monday there passed a vote that the Covenant be set up in the House and in all churches and solemnly read one a year; the same day there passed another by proclamation to put in execution the Statutes against Popish priests and recusants, and that any one that shall discover a Jesuit or priest shall have 20*l.* By another order Overton is hurried out of his Commission and being Governor of Hull; I do not hear yet he hath obeyed and quitted the town. On Tuesday night some arms were found in Mr. Scott's son's house and others disaffected to the present power, whereupon the next day Sir Arthur Haselrig, Mr. Scott and Mr. Robinson were sent for to the House, and referred to the Council, but nothing can be proved against them. On Wednesday morning the Officers of the Army met in Council [at] Whitehall and agreed to remonstrate against a single person and House of Lords, but the General suppressed this project and sharply reproved them for meddling with State matters. The militia is settled in all

counties in honest gentlemen's hands. The soldiery is at present quiet but not satisfied; great discontent there is amongst the Sectaries. Amongst the Presbyterian ministers here are great contests, some are for Monarchy, others against it. Its generally feared some great action or alteration will happen suddenly; in the House some are for dissolving, many oppose it; in a few days we shall see what they will do. Thus desiring your care of the goods I last sent to you, I rest, J. Robinson.

Endorsed:—"Bets."

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INTRODUCTION.

The manuscripts included in this volume consist of so much of the large collection at Kilkenny Castle, other than correspondence, as, falling chronologically within the period covered by the correspondence printed in Volume I. of the present series of the Ormonde Papers, is of historical importance, and has not been already dealt with in earlier reports. The letters printed in Vol. I. date from 1572 to 1660. Substantially, however, those letters are the correspondence of James, 12th Earl and 1st Duke of Ormond. By far the greater number of them belong to the two decades between 1640-1660; and are concerned with the Irish Rebellion of 1641, the period of the Civil War in Ireland, and the exile of Charles II. and his Court. The documents here printed have precisely the same range, and illustrate the same phases of seventeenth century history. With the exception of the manuscripts illustrative of the early life of the great Duke of Ormond, which belong to the reign of James I., the whole of Vol. II. falls within the same period, and deals with the same great events. But they have more to do with the decade 1641-50 than with 1651-60. Inasmuch as the manuscripts, though belonging to the same period, are conversant with quite separate episodes in its history, it seems most convenient to deal separately with each of them in this introduction.

I. *Letters of the Irish Lords Justices*, 1641-1644 :—

The volume from which these transcripts are taken is a large folio handsomely bound in calf, lettered on the back "Manuscripts," and comprising 728 closely-written pages of manuscript in seventeenth century handwriting. It does not contain, and apparently has never contained, any title or other preliminary indication of the nature of its contents. It commences with a full transcript of the well-known letter of the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland, dated October 25, 1641, to the Earl of Leicester, the Lord Lieutenant, detailing the plot for the seizure

of Dublin Castle and the revelations of Owen Connolly in regard to an intended rising. This letter is followed by consecutive transcripts of the letters sent by the Lords Justices and Council to the King, the Lord Lieutenant, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Secretaries of State, the Commissioners for Irish Affairs at Westminster, and other officials; and the volume includes, practically, all letters sent from Ireland by or with the authority of the Irish Privy Council to official persons in England relative to the progress of the Irish Rebellion and the measures taken for its repression down to January 15, 1643-4. The period thus covered is the whole period during which William Parsons and John Borlase, and, later, Borlase and Sir Henry Tichborne, were successively Lords Justices; that is from the outbreak of the rebellion, in October, 1641, to the assumption by the Duke, then Marquess, of Ormond, of the active duties of the Viceroyalty in Jan., 1644. Ormond was appointed on Nov. 13, 1643, but was not sworn in until January 21, 1643-4, and the authority of the Lords Justices therefore lasted to the beginning of the latter year. Of the series of letters sent by the Lords Justices and Council, several have been printed in Rushworth's and Nalson's Collections, in Temple's and Borlase's Histories of the Rebellion, in the collection of State Letters which forms the third volume of Carte's Life of Ormond, and in the more modern collections edited by Sir John Gilbert. But no approach to a complete series of these despatches has ever been printed, nor, inasmuch as the records of the Irish Council were destroyed in the fire at Dublin Castle in 1711, did it seem likely that an authentic consecutive record of the proceedings of the Irish Government in the early days of the rebellion and war in Ireland would ever become available. But the fact that accurate transcripts of these despatches remained in existence after the destruction of the originals was made known by Carte in the preface to his invaluable work; and it is impossible to state the facts as to the authorities for the proceedings of the Irish Government from the outbreak of the Rebellion to Ormond's appointment to the Viceroyalty more lucidly than Carte states them in the following paragraph:—

"The Council Books of Ireland were burnt in the fire which "happened in the castle of Dublin, and consumed the Council "Chamber, in the year 1711. The Duke of Ormonde's papers

"have supplied a great deal of this loss for the years wherein he "had the government of that kingdom, and possibly might have "supplied it entirely for his time, if many of his bound books "of Collections had not been lost by his lending and com- "municating of them too freely. Besides a multitude of papers "which he imparted to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, in order to "his drawing up of that Historical View of the Affairs of Ireland "during the Rebellion which was printed in London in 1720, "which papers after his death the Duke of Ormonde endeavoured "by repeated instances with his executors to recover, there were "several bound volumes containing all the papers which were "interchanged in his treaties with the Irish Confederates and all "passages in those treaties. I have seen among his Grace's "papers various references to these books, which yet I have not "had the good fortune to find. Two other books, *the one con-* "*taining the Letters by the Lords Justices of Ireland to the King, the* "*Lord Lieutenant and the House of Commons of England from the* "*breaking out of the Irish Rebellion till Jan.*, 1643-4, *when the* "*Duke of Ormonde entered upon the Government of Ireland*: "the other containing all the papers presented or prepared by "all parties to be offered to the King and Council of England in "order to the settlement of Ireland after the Restoration seem "likewise to be lost. *But this loss is repaired by copies of these* "*two books, taken in* 1680, *which are in the library of the Duke of* "*Chandos*, whose generosity and humanity distinguish him, as "much as his dignity, above the rest of the world. These his "Grace, ever ready to encourage any public work, vouchsafed to "communicate to me, *and they served to complete the series of the* "*letters of those Lords Justices, many of which I had met with* "*among the Duke of Ormonde's papers, attested by Matthew Barry,* "*Clerk of the Council, and which being collated with the copies in* "*those books I found to be exactly the same; so that there cannot* "*be the least reason to dispute the authority of the rest.*"

The volume from which the letters here printed are taken is a duplicate of the copy known to Carte, apparently taken for the use of the Duke of Ormond, who in 1680 was Lord Lieutenant, and of whose anxiety, despite the freedom with which he seems to have lent his manuscripts, to make his collection of the Irish State Papers of his own time as complete as possible there is plenty of evidence.

No episode in Irish history has been more keenly canvassed by partizans of opposite sympathies or prejudices than the Rebellion of 1641. The extent to which the rising was organised and premeditated; the degree in which the accounts of the massacres are entitled to credence; and the question to what extent the spread and violence of the insurrection may have been aggravated by the policy of the Lords Justices, are all of them matters which, even now, too often appear to rouse those who treat of them to passionate declamation. They are therefore topics best avoided in an introduction to an official report. Those who look for a discussion in these pages of the effect of these letters of the Lords Justices on the controversy which they help to illuminate must necessarily be disappointed. And comment on the contents of the letters must be confined to a bare statement of the period they cover and the persons to whom they are addressed.

The volume, it should be stated, consists exclusively of letters. It includes no proclamations or other acts of the Irish Government. Neither does it include letters sent by that Government to its subordinates in Ireland, such as the Presidents of the provincial administrations of Munster or Connaught, nor to the Commanders of the army or expeditionary forces. It is practically confined to letters in the nature of reports sent by the Lords Justices to those personages in England to whom they were responsible, or whom they had been instructed to keep informed of the progress of events in Ireland. But as such they form a complete official record of the views of the Irish Government for a space of two years and three months, *i.e.* from the outbreak of the rebellion on October 21, 1641, to the termination of the government of the Lords Justices by the appointment of Ormond to the Viceroyalty.

It is to be observed further that, though entitled "Letters of the Irish Lords Justices," these documents may be more correctly described as despatches of the Irish Privy Council; for each one of them was signed by the Councillors present at the Board on the date of its despatch. Thus, though in some cases the signatures are few in number and the letters bear internal evidence of having been despatched in the interest of a clique, in general the signatures are numerous, and indicate the concurrence of all

parties in the Council by which the Lords Justices were assisted. That Council, throughout the whole period, was a very mixed body, and consisted of men who certainly did not see eye to eye in any matter save the one so persistently urged in almost every one of these despatches—the necessity of preserving the authority of the English Government in Ireland. And their views as to how that authority might best be exercised were probably widely divergent.

All the letters down to May 6, 1643, bear as their first signatures the names of William Parsons and John Borlase. At this date the name of Parsons disappears from the first place, and the signature of Borlase is joined with that of Sir Henry Tichborne. Parsons, however, remained a member of the Council, and for some time his name appears as a signatory to subsequent letters, though in a lower place. From June 29, however, it disappears from the list of those attending the Board. Till the end of the following month Parsons' absence was due to illness, real or assumed. But on Aug. 1, as appears by a communication to Sir E. Nicholas on Aug. 16, Parsons was, by royal direction, committed a prisoner in Dublin Castle along with three other members of the Irish Council, of parliamentary proclivities, viz.:— Sir John Temple, the subsequent historian of the Rebellion, Sir Adam Loftus, and Sir Robert Meredith. Thenceforward Parsons ceased to be a member of the Board. The letters or despatches number above two hundred. Of these a little less than half are addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Leicester, or to the Secretary of State, a few only being addressed to the King direct; of the remainder the majority are directed to the Speaker and to the Committee for Irish Affairs at Westminster. The following list shows the principal recipients of the Lords Justices' letters:—

1.	The King	6
2.	The Lord Lieutenant	50
3.	The Secretaries of State, viz.:—	
	a. Sir H. Vane	6
	b. Sir Edward Nicholas	48
	c. Lord Falkland	2
4.	Speaker Lenthall	42
5.	The Committee for Irish Affairs	26

Within certain limits the variation in the addresses of the letters reflects the phases of the first stage of the struggle between King and Parliament. Thus of the earlier letters by far the greater number are addressed to the Viceroy, to whom in the ordinary course of government the Lord Justices and Council were directly responsible. But although a letter was despatched to Leicester as late as May 6, 1643, the practice of reporting regularly to the Lord Lieutenant fell off with the appointment of the Committee for Irish Affairs and had practically ceased by the autumn of 1642. Again, during the middle period of the two years covered by these letters, very few despatches were sent either to the King or to his Secretary of State, the numerous letters to Sir E. Nicholas belonging for the most part to the concluding period of Sir Henry Tichborne's Lord Justiceship—a period which coincided with the revival of the royal authority in the Irish Government, and the direct exertion of royalist influence in Irish affairs. Accordingly the reports to the Committee of Affairs cease with Sir Henry Tichborne's appointment as a Lord Justice in May, 1643.

This is not the place, as has been said already, for a discussion of the policy adopted by the Irish Government, or their attitude towards the Irish people. But viewing the matter, as throughout these letters the matter is invariably viewed, from the point of view of those who, whatever their party badges, were desirous of upholding the authority of England in Ireland, what most clearly emerges from this chronicle of two years' struggle between the Irish Government and the Irish people is the nemesis that waits on divided counsels and factious intrigues. Whatever their opinions on the great question which divided parties in England, but which at the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion had not yet been referred to the arbitrament of the sword, there was not a man in the Irish Privy Council who did not desire the ultimate assertion of British authority in the island. And although the Lords Justices, Parsons and Borlase, have been accused on strong grounds of postponing the suppression of the rebellion that they might have the better excuse for the confiscation of Irish estates, it is clear from these letters that the Council as a whole were sincere in their anxiety to put a speedy end to the disorder in the country. That they were in earnest in their endeavours to bring home to the

authorities in England, whether royalist or parliamentary, the gravity of the menace which threatened in their opinion the whole English interest in Ireland is manifest from the tone and language of these despatches, which from beginning to end are one long, passionate, but unavailing cry for effective help.

The composition of the Irish Council underwent no serious change during the period of the government of the Lords Justices. Of the fifteen Councillors whose names are appended to the despatch of October 25, 1641, announcing the outbreak of the insurrection, a majority were still in active attendance in January, 1644. Borlase, too, remained in office as Lord Justice throughout, maintaining his place at the head of the Government even in the crisis which was marked by the dismissal of Parsons. "As to the late alteration of government here," so wrote the Council in the very important despatch addressed on October 28 to the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament, "although His Majesty in his high wisdom adjudged it fit to alter one of those Governors which he had placed here, yet that made no alteration in the Government, but it in all times continued and still continues the same, though in other persons," (pp. 331-2). But though this was certainly the case, it was equally the case that different influences predominated at different times and in different degrees at Dublin Castle, reflecting in this respect very closely the fluctuations of power on the other side of the Channel. Thus, though the Government underwent but one visible change, there were three distinct periods; each of which was characterised by a separate policy. The first of these ran from the outbreak of the rebellion, and lasted for just a twelvemonth, till the arrival in Dublin at the end of October, 1642, of Reynolds and Goodwin, the emissaries of the Parliamentary Commissioners for Irish Affairs. During this period affairs were conducted on what may be called the normal theory of Government. That is to say, the Lords Justices reported continuously and as a matter of course to the Lord Lieutenant, and frequently to the Secretary of State; while their references to the Speaker were in the nature rather of appeals for the co-operation of Parliament in asserting the authority of the Crown than of recognition of the Commons as the true seat of authority. From the arrival of Goodwin and Reynolds—whose admission to the deliberations of the Council,

they not being members of this Board, was the occasion of a severe reprimand from the King in a letter addressed to the Lords Justices on February 3rd, 1642-3—to the appointment of Sir Henry Tichborne in place of Parsons, forms the second period. This lasted from October, 1642, to May, 1643, and was a period of unchecked Parliamentary authority. The Lord Lieutenant ceased to be regarded; the Secretary of State was as far as possible ignored; and business was almost exclusively conducted with the Parliamentary Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland. The third period dates from the appointment of Tichborne in May, 1643, to January of the following year, when, with the appointment of Ormond to the Lord Lieutenancy, the era of the Lords Justices' government was finally closed.

But while these alternations of power must have sensibly affected the action of the Irish Government, and either strengthened or weakened for the time being its capacity to cope with the insurrection, it is remarkable that the tone and language of the despatches remained the same throughout. The fact that, whatever the mutations of politics, the Councillors were still the same, no doubt accounts in part for this uniformity. But it resulted still more from the circumstance that no matter which party held sway in England, no matter what influences prevailed with the Executive, the chief and almost the sole pre-occupation of the Council Board was the neglect by the authorities in London to send any adequate supplies, whether of men, of money, or of munitions of war. These two hundred letters are in fact one prolonged agony of lamentation over the continuous decline of the powers of defence and resistance possessed by the Government, and the continuous enlargement of the area of disaffection and of the resources of the disaffected. While it is probably true that Parsons, at the beginning of the insurrection, was in no hurry to suppress disorder, it is at least equally clear that had the requisitions of the Irish Council for the sinews of war been adequately complied with, it would have been impossible for the Lords Justices to allow things to drift. It is only at the very close of the correspondence and after Parsons had ceased to exercise authority that recrimination enters into these letters. Then indeed the royalists proceeded to fasten on the Parliament the blame for the untoward position of the English interest in Ireland. But down to that time the letters, whether addressed

to King or to Commons, alike lament the impartial incompetence of both the English parties to deal effectually with the rebellion.

II. *Some Passages in the Early Life of James, 1st Duke of Ormond.*

These documents were printed in part by Rev. James Graves, a well-known Irish antiquary, in the Kilkenny Archæological Journal (vol. iv., part ii., n.s., p. 276) for the year 1863, with a prefatory statement as follows :—

> "At the head of the transcript from which the following relation is printed I find a memorandum made by myself at the time. The note given below [1] contains all that I had then, or since, been able to discover concerning the MS. now for the first time published. That there is or was an authentic original in existence cannot be fairly questioned, and I think it probable that it may yet be found amongst the MSS. transferred from the Irish College at Louvain to the Burgundian Library at Bruxelles.
>
> [1] The Memorandum referred to above is as follows :—
>
> > 'Copied by Lord James W. Butler from a manuscript, author unknown, given to the Marquess of Ormonde (Lord James's father) by the Earl of Clancarty, at Bruxelles, in the year 1822. This manuscript is not now forthcoming; and the following copy is made from the manuscript above alluded to, August, 1850, J. Graves.'"

The transcript printed in this Calendar is from the original, there stated to have been missing, but which, having been found at Kilkenny Castle, is now preserved in the Evidence Room in a volume of MS. labelled "MSS. Illustrative of the Early Life of James, 1st Duke of Ormonde." The statement of Mr. Graves that the manuscript copied by Lord James Butler had been given to the late Marquess of Ormonde by Lord Clancarty appears to be inaccurate. For the only document of the eighteen collected in the bound volume of manuscripts so described is that numbered 8 at p. 345 of this volume, which is merely a very modern transcript of some notes made by Sir Robert Southwell; and the endorsement on the cover has plainly no connection with the other MSS. That the manuscript here

transcribed is the original there can be no question; but there is no indication of its authorship. As Mr. Graves observed, "from internal evidence it is certain that the writer threw his facts and anecdotes into form after the death of his hero, the 1st Duke of Ormonde; and the many years over which that nobleman's eventful life extended will account for a few mistakes and inaccuracies, whilst the curious particulars, from which the chief value of the relation is derived, bear a look of *vraisemblance*, which leads one to think that they were learned from the gossip of some old and tried follower of the House of Ormonde, who, having stood by its fortunes in adversity, gratefully remembered the benefits derived from its prosperity."

It appears a not improbable conjecture that the manuscript may have been one among the collections stated by Carte to have been made in 1692 by William Moreton, bishop of Kildare, of materials for his contemplated biography of the first Duke.

Although containing one or two demonstrable inaccuracies—*e.g.* the picturesque exaggeration which represents Viscount Thurles, the Duke's father, and the Earl of Desmond as having perished at the same time and in the same storm, when in fact their respective catastrophes were nearly nine years apart—the narrative obviously throws valuable light not only upon the Duke's character but upon a period of his career which even the monumental biography of Carte slurs lightly over. Notwithstanding that the periodical in which Dr. Graves' copy of Lord James Butler's transcript is printed is one of standing and authority well known to all Irish antiquaries, the early volumes of the proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Journal had but a limited circulation. That their contents are not generally known even among apt historical students may be presumed from the fact that the writer of the memoir of the Duke of Ormond in the *Dictionary of National Biography* makes no reference either to this or to any other of the many papers in the same periodical bearing on the history of the Butlers; and this might be deemed in itself a sufficient justification for the reproduction in this report of a narrative already published in a local antiquarian journal, even if the documents here printed were only the transcript copied by Dr. Graves instead of being the actual original.

III. *A Brief Relation of the Life and Memoirs of John Lord Belasyse: Written and Collected by his Secretary, Joshua Moone.*

The memoir here printed appears to have been hitherto unknown. At any rate it is not mentioned by any of the existing authorities for the life of the royalist soldier to whom it relates. Besides adding several important particulars to our knowledge of the career of Lord Belasyse, it does something to illustrate afresh the great events of the Civil War in which Lord Belasyse was actively concerned.

The memoir occupies 83 pages of a quarto manuscript book. The whole is handsomely bound in red morocco, elaborately tooled. Endorsed on the flyleaf are the words "Suppl. Biogr" [? Supplemental Biography]. There is no further clue to the history of the volume; though a defaced label still adhering to the back seems to indicate that it was acquired at a sale. From the internal evidence of the narrative, and from the handwriting, it is apparent that the memoir was written in the lifetime of Lord Belasyse, and probably from his dictation; and also that it was not written continuously, but that its composition was spread over a lengthened period, commencing with the second imprisonment of Belasyse in the Tower in 1650. Lord Belasyse, as appears from the memoir, suffered no fewer than four periods of detention there.

The memoir opens with an account of Lord Belasyse and his ancestry; but it is mainly conversant with his military exploits in the battles of the Civil War from the first outbreak of hostilities to the defeat at Naseby and surrender of Newark. Belasyse held important posts throughout that period in the royalist army, and was present at most of the chief engagements in the early stages of the war. The memoir gives detailed accounts of the engagements of Edgehill, where Belasyse commanded a brigade of foot, and of Brentford; of the first battle of Newbury, where he led the van and had his horse killed under him; of the fight at Selby, where he commanded and was taken prisoner; and finally, after his release from the Tower on an exchange of prisoners, of Naseby. Lord Belasyse was also present at the sieges of

Reading, as one of the garrison; of Bristol, where he held command after its capture, in Prince Rupert's absence; and of Leicester, which he successfully took shortly before Naseby. Lastly he was Governor of Newark, during the King's stay there after Naseby, and afterwards until its surrender on conditions in May, 1646. Several letters of Charles I. to Lord Belasyse instructing him as to his behaviour at Newark are included in the memoir, which also contains some interesting particulars of the disagreements between Charles and Prince Rupert.

After the surrender of Newark Belasyse spent some years abroad, where his reputation as a soldier was sufficient to obtain him employment from the Venetian Republic in its war with the Turks, in command of an English levy of 4,000 men, which it was intended should be despatched to Corfu. But this expedition he abandoned in order to return to England, on receiving a commission as general of horse in the army designed to be raised in Yorkshire in 1650, under the Marquis of Newcastle. This came to nothing, and, on his visiting England later on, Belasyse was arrested and sent by Bradshaw a prisoner to the Tower, where he remained until the defeat of Charles II. at Worcester. He was then released on bail. From this period the memoir becomes little more than a bald summary of the incidents of Belasyse's career, including his connection with Sir George Booth's plot and subsequent re-incarceration in the Tower; and his release on Monk's arrival in London in 1659. A brief supplement contains his biography from the Restoration to the accession of James II., a period apparently as eventful and almost as chequered as the earlier one. Belasyse was appointed by Charles II. successively General of his forces in Africa and Governor of Tangier; Governor of Hull and Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire; and his Majesty's Envoy on the occasion of the French King's visit to Dunkirk. Later Belasyse, who had refused the Test, was accused by Oates and, for the fourth time, sent a prisoner to the Tower. The memoir ends with his release after five years' detention on a bail of £30,000 found by the Duke of York, and his appointment almost immediately after, on the accession of James II., to the rank of Privy Councillor and the office of First Commissioner of the Treasury.

IV. *Declaration by the Commissioners of Parliament of the Commonwealth of England for the Affairs of Ireland.*

The document reproduced at pp. 400-405 differs from the other documents given in this report in that it is taken from a printed original. But it is a printed original which, as stated by the late Dr. S. R. Gardiner in his "History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649-1660,"[3] is a unique example. Its importance in relation to the history of the transplantation to Connaught has been clearly pointed out by Dr. Gardiner, not only in the references to that episode in Cromwell's dealings with Ireland in his history, but in a paper entitled "The Transplantation to Connaught" which he contributed to the *English Historical Review* for October, 1899. And in the following letters to the writer of this introduction, written in May, 1899, the historian indicates the bearing of the Declaration on the problems to which it relates in terms to which it is unnecessary to add anything.

1. May 9, 1899.—"I am working at the Cromwellian Settlement, and have had lent me by Mr. Dunlop a very large number of transcripts from the Irish State Papers at Dublin. There is, however, missing a Declaration by the Parliamentary Commissioners in Ireland, frequently referred to as having been issued on October 14, 1653. It appears to contain the principles on which the Transplantation to Connaught was to be carried on—at least at that date. I presume that this is the paper of which Prendergast speaks (2nd ed., pp. 103-4) as having been issued on Oct. 15. It appears, however, from later correspondence that this Declaration contained a permission [to the transplanted proprietors] to take with them servants and tenants, who were ready voluntarily to accompany them. Prendergast's reference is to a document preserved in the muniment room, Kilkenny Castle. I should very much like to see it."

Having received, with Lord Ormonde's permission, a copy of the Declaration, Dr. Gardiner wrote further as follows:—

May 14, 1899.—"The Declaration is useful outside the immediate question of the voluntary nature of the

[3] Vol. III. pp. 313-15.

journey of those accompanying the Transplanters. The great *crux* is to reconcile V. Godkin and Lawrence: the former asserting that practically every Irishman (not a Protestant) was liable to transplantation; the latter denying it. The interpretation given to the clause in the Act of 1652 about pardon to those without real estate or personal estate up to £10 is the thing one wants to be sure about; and it is at all events significant that in the Declaration you send there is no direct reference to that clause. I have not yet been able to find any distinct guidance in the matter, though I may stumble on it still. If only the books of the Athlone Commissioners had been preserved, we should know where we were."

V. *Table and Cellar Book of Charles I. at Oxford*, 1644.

The volume from which extracts are printed at pp. 406-412 is a folio manuscript which has been bound in calf and is lettered "Table and Cellar Book of Charles I., Oxford, A.D. 1643-1644." It consists in effect of the menus and wine lists for the royal dinner and supper tables during the residence of the Court at Oxford in the spring of 1644. The book is divided into two equal parts, of which the first is devoted to the bills of fare and the second to the wine lists and returns of the state of the royal cellar. On the overleaf preceding part one is written "The King's Majesty's Book of Fare: Beginning the first day of February at Oxford." The entries in this part of the book are consecutive for each day from February 1, 1643-4, to May 31, 1644, when they terminate. Examples are given at pp. 406-10 of the entries for one week, viz.:—Thursday the 1st to Wednesday the 7th February, 1643-4.

The second part of the volume gives the state of the royal cellars and pantry from Oct. 1st, 1643. The reckoning seems to have been taken regularly on Wednesdays and Saturdays and is continuous for about a half-year. Afterwards there are interruptions which seem to correspond with the periods of the King's absence from Oxford. Examples are given at pp. 411-412 of the entries for Wednesday 4th, and Saturday, 7th October, 1643.

This report and introduction have been prepared by Mr. C. Litton Falkiner, who desires to acknowledge the assistance he has received in the work of transcription from Mr. Sidney C. Ratcliff, now of the Public Record Office, London, and Mr. Thomas J. Morrissey, of the Irish Record Office.

It may be as well to note that in this volume as in its predecessor Ormond and not Ormonde has been uniformly followed as the form of the title invariably used by the Duke of Ormond and his Duchess.

THE MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

MARQUESS OF ORMONDE, K.P..

KILKENNY CASTLE.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641, October 25. Dublin Castle.—On Friday, the 22nd of this month, after nine of the clock at night, this bearer Owen Connelly, servant to Sir John Clotworthy, knight, came to me, the Lord Justice Parsons, to my house, and in great secrecy (as indeed the case did require) discovered unto me a most wicked and damnable conspiracy, plotted and contrived and intended to be also acted by some evil-affected Irish Papists here. The plot was on the then next morning, Saturday, the 23rd of October, being St. Ignatius' day, about nine of the clock, to surprise His Majesty's castle of Dublin, His Majesty's chief strength of this kingdom, wherein also is the principal magazine of His Majesty's arms and munition, and it was agreed, it seems, amongst them that at the same hour all other His Majesty's forts and magazines of arms and munition in this kingdom should be surprised by others of those conspirators, and further that all the Protestants and English throughout the whole kingdom that would not join with them should be cut off, and so those Papists should then become possessed of the government and kingdom at the same instant.

As soon as I had that intelligence I then immediately repaired to the Lord Justice Borlase, and thereupon we instantly assembled the Council, and having sat in Council all that night, as also all the next day, the 23rd of October, in regard of the short time left us for the consultation of so great and weighty a matter, although it was not possible for us upon so few hours' warning to prevent those other great mischiefs which were to be acted even at the same hour, and at so great a distance, as in all the other parts of the kingdom, yet such was our industry therein, having caused the castle that night to be strengthened with armed men and the city guarded, as the wicked councils of those evil persons, by the great mercy of God to us, became defeated, so as they were

not able to act that part of their treachery, which indeed was the principal, and which if they could have effected would have rendered the rest of their purposes the more easy. Having so secured the Castle, we forthwith laid about for the apprehension of as many of the offenders as we could, many of them having come to this city but that night, intending it seems to act their parts in treacherous and bloody crimes.

The first man apprehended was one Hugh MacMahon, Esquire, (grandson to the traitor Tyrone), a gentleman of a good fortune in the county of Monaghan, who with others was taken that morning in Dublin, having at the time of their apprehension offered a little resistance with their swords drawn; but finding those we employed against them more in number and better armed, yielded. He upon his examination before us at first denied all, but in the end,when he saw we laid it home to him, he confessed enough to destroy himself and impeach some others, as by a copy of his examination herewith sent may appear to your Lordship. We then committed him until we might have further time to examine him again, our time being become more needful to be employed in action for securing this place than in examining. This MacMahon had been abroad, and served the King of Spain as a Lieutenant Colonel.

Upon conference with him and others, and calling to mind a letter we received the week before from Sir Wm. Cole (a copy whereof we send your Lordship here enclosed), we gathered that the Lord Maguire was to be an actor in surprising the Castle of Dublin. Wherefore we held it necessary to secure him immediately, thereby also to startle and deter the rest when they found him laid fast. His Lordship, observing what he had done and the city in arms, fled from his lodging early before day (it seems) disguised, for we had laid a watch about his lodging, so as we think he could not pass without disguising himself. Yet he could not get forth of the city, so surely guarded were all the gates. There were found at his lodging hidden some hatchets with the helves newly cut off close to the hatchets, and many skeanes and some hammers.

In the end the sheriffs of the city whom we employed in strict search of his Lordship found him hidden in a cock-loft in an obscure house far from his lodging, where they apprehended him and brought him before us. He denied all, yet so as he could not deny but he had heard of it in the country, though he would not tell us when or from whom, and confessed that he had not advertised us thereof, as in duty he ought to have done, but we were so well satisfied of his guilt by all circumstances as we doubted not upon further examination, when we could be able to spare time for it, to find it apparent. Wherefore we held it of absolute necessity to commit him close prisoner, as we had formerly done Mr. MacMahon and others, where we left them on the 23rd of this month in the morning, about the same hour they intended to have been masters of that place and this city.

That morning also we laid wait for all those strangers that came the night before to town, and so many were apprehended

whom we find reason to believe to have hands in this conspiracy as we are forced to disperse them into several gaols, and we since found that there came many horsemen into the suburbs that night, who, finding the plot discovered, dispersed themselves immediately.

When the hour approached which was designed for surprising the Castle great numbers of strangers were observed to come to town in great parties several ways, who, not finding admittance at the gates, stayed in the suburbs and there grew numerous to the terror of the inhabitants. We therefore, to help that, drew up instantly and signed a proclamation commanding all men not dwellers in the city or suburbs to depart within an hour upon pain of death, and made it alike penal to those who should harbour them, which proclamation the Sheriffs immediately proclaimed in all the suburbs by our commandment, which, being accompanied with the example and terror of the committal of those two eminent men and others, occasioned the departure of those multitudes. And in this case all our lives and fortunes, and above all His Majesty's power and regal authority, being still at the stake, we must vary from ordinary proceedings not only in executing martial law, as we see cause, but also in putting some to rack, to find out the bottom of this treason, and all the contrivers thereof, which we foresee will not otherwise be done.

On that 23rd day of this month we, conceiving that as soon as it should be known that the plot for seizing Dublin Castle was disappointed, all the conspirators in the remote parts might be somewhat disheartened, as on the other side the good subjects would be comforted, and would then with the more confidence stand on their guard, did prepare to send abroad to all parts of the kingdom this proclamation which we send you here enclosed, and so having provided that the city and castle should be so guarded as upon the sudden we could provide, we concluded that long-continued consultation.

On Saturday, at twelve of the clock at night, the Lord Blaney came to town and brought us the ill news of the rebels seizing, with two hundred men, his house at Castle Blaney, in the County of Monaghan, and his wife, children and servants, as also a house of the Earl of Essex called Carrickmacross with two hundred men, and a house of Sir Henry Spotswood in the same county with two hundred men, where there being a little plantation of British they plundered the town, and burned divers houses, and it since appears that they burned divers other villages and robbed and spoiled many English, and none but Protestants, leaving the English Papists untouched as well as the Irish.

On Sunday morning, at three of the clock, we had intelligence from Sir Arthur Terringham that the Irish in the town had that day also broken up the King's store of arms and munition at the Newry, where the store for arms hath been ever since the peace and where they found three score and ten barrels of powder and armed themselves, and put them under the command of Sir

Con. Magennis, knight, and one Creely, a monk, and plundered the English there and disarmed the garrison; and this (though too much) is all that we yet hear done by them.

However, we shall stand on our guard the best we may to defend the castle and city principally, those being the pieces of most importance; but if the conspiracy be so universal as McMahon saith in his examination it is, namely, that all the counties of the kingdom have conspired in it, which we admire should so fall out in this time of universal peace, and carried with that secrecy that none of the English could have any friend amongst them to disclose it, then indeed we shall be in high extremity and the kingdom in the greatest danger that ever it underwent, considering of our want of men, money and arms to enable us to encounter so great multitudes as they can make, if all should so come against us, the rather because we have pregnant cause to doubt that the combination hath taken force by the incitement of Jesuits, Priests and Friars.

All the hope we have here is that the old English of the Pale and some other parts will continue constant to the King in their fidelity, as they did in former rebellions. And now in these straits we must under God depend on aid forth of England for our present supply with all speed, especially money, we having none, and arms, which we shall exceedingly want, without which we are very doubtful what account we shall give the King of his kingdom. But if the conspiracy be only of Maguire and some Irish of the kindred and friends of the rebel Tyrone, and other Irish in the counties of Down, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh and Armagh, and no general revolt following thereupon, we hope then to make head against them in a reasonable measure if we be enabled with money from thence, without which we can raise no forces, so great is our want of money, as we have formerly written, and our debt so great to the Army; nor is money to be borrowed here, and if it were, we would engage all our estates for it; neither have we any hope to get in His Majesty's rents and subsidies in these disturbances, which adds extremely to our necessities.

On Sunday morning, the 24th, we met again in Council and sent to all parts of the kingdom the enclosed proclamation and issued patents to draw hither seven horse troops as a further strength to this place, and to be with us in case the rebels shall make head and march hitherward so that we may be necessitated to give them battle. We also sent away our letters to the Presidents of both the provinces of Munster and Connaught, and we likewise then sent letters to the sheriffs of the five counties of the Pale, to consult of the best way and means of their own preservation. That day the Lord Viscount Gormanstown, the Lord Viscount Netterville, the Lord Viscount FitzWilliams and the Lord of Howth; and since, the Earls of Kildare and Fingall and the Lords of Dunsany and Slane (all noblemen of the English Pale), came unto us, declaring that they then and not before heard of the matter and professed all loyalty to His Majesty and concurrence with the State, but said they wanted arms, whereof they desired

to be supplied by us, which we told them we would willingly do as relying much on their faithfulness to the Crown, but we were not yet certain whether or no we had enough to arm our strengths for the guard of the city and Castle. Yet we supplied such of them as lay in most danger with a small proportion of arms and munition for their houses, lest they should conceive we apprehended any jealousy of them, and we commanded them to be very diligent in sending out watches and making all the discoveries they could and thereof to advertise us, which they readily promised to do. And if it fall out that the Irish generally rise, which we have cause to suspect, then we must of necessity put arms into the hands of the English Pale in present and to others as fast as we can to fight for defence of the State and themselves.

Your Lordship now sees the condition wherein we stand and how necessary it is first that we enjoy your presence speedily for the better guiding of these and other the public affairs of the King and Kingdom, and secondly that the Parliament there be moved immediately to advance to us a good sum of money which being now speedily sent hither may prevent the expense of very much treasure and blood in a long continued war, and if your Lordship shall happen to stay on that side any long time, we must then desire your Lordship to appoint a Lieutenant-General to discharge the great and weighty burden of commanding the forces here.

Amidst these confusions and disorders fallen upon us, we bethought us of the Parliament, which was formerly adjourned to November next, and the term now also at hand, which will draw such a concourse of people hither, and give opportunities under that pretence of assembling and taking new counsels, seeing the former seem in some part disappointed, and of contriving further danger to this State and people; we have therefore found it of unavoidable necessity to prorogue the Parliament to the 24th day of February next, and therefore we do by proclamation prorogue it accordingly, and do direct the term to be adjourned to the first of Hilary term, excepting only the Court of Exchequer for hastening in the King's money if it be possible. We desire that upon this occasion, your Lordship will be pleased to view our letters concerning the plantation of Connaught, dated the 24th of April last, directed to Mr. Secretary Vane in that part thereof which concerns the county of Monaghan where now these fires do first break out.

In the last place, we must make known to your Lordship that the army we have, consisting but of two thousand foot and one thousand horse, are so dispersed in garrisons in several parts of the four Provinces, for the security of those parts, as continually they have been since they were so reduced, as if they be all sent for to be drawn together, not only the places whence they are to be drawn (and for whose safety they lie there) must be by their absence distressed, but also the companies themselves coming in so small numbers may be in danger to be cut off in their marches, nor indeed have we any money to pay the soldiers to enable them

to march. And so we take leave and remain, from His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, 25th of October, 1641,

Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
Ric. Bolton, Canc.	R. Dillon.
Ant. Midensis.*	Jo. Raphoe.†
R. Digby.	Ad. Loftus.
Gerrard Lowther.	J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham.	Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware.	G. Wentworth.

Rob. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*]—The said Owen Connelly who revealed this conspiracy is worthy of very great consideration to recompense that faith and loyalty which he hath so extremely to his own danger expressed in this business, whereby under God there is yet hope left us of deliverance of this State and Kingdom from the wicked purposes of those conspirators, and therefore we beseech your Lordship that it be taken into consideration there so as he may have a mark of His Majesty's most royal bounty, which may largely extend to him and his posterity, we being now not able here to do it for him.

Wm. Parsons.

As we were making up these our Letters, the Sheriff of the County of Monaghan and Doctor Teate having fled, came unto us and inform us of much more spoil committed by the rebels in the counties of Monaghan and Cavan, and that the Sheriff of the county of Cavan joins with the rebels, being a Papist and prime man of the Irish.

Wm. Parsons,
R. Dillon, R. Digby, Ad. Loftus.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Henry Vane.

1641, October 25.—The enclosed will show you what we have now written to the Lord Lieutenant of the dangerous accidents suddenly happened here. We have not time to enlarge ourselves to you further upon this subject, but must refer you to the enclosed. We ascribe our deliverance (if yet we may so call it) to the great mercy of God, and as the news is unpleasing for the most part, so in this it is happy that we hold His Majesty's Castle of Dublin and City of Dublin, His Majesty's principal strength in this Kingdom, and expect from you all the aid that can be sent us, and that with all possible speed.

Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
R. Dillon.	Ant. Midensis.
R. Digby.	Ad. Loftus.
Jo. Temple.	Ja. Ware.
G. Wentworth.	Ro. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Henry Vane.

1641, November 5.—The extremities wherein we are and wherein the kingdom at this time stands (which by our despatch

* Anthony Martin, Bishop of Meath 1625-1650, and sometime Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

† John Leslie, Bishop of Raphoe 1633-1661, and of Clogher 1661-1671.

to you of the 25th of October sent by Sir Henry Spotswood we mentioned in part and now find daily to increase) moved us to address ourselves to the Lords of the Council as also to both houses of Parliament in England for succour whereby if it be possible we may keep this kingdom for His sacred Majesty against these rebels who are now risen against him and have seized divers of his forts and castles, slain many of his good subjects, robbed and spoiled thousands of them, destroyed and wasted several counties, imprisoned many of honourable quality, and have and still do exercise such arts of barbarism and cruelty in all places where they come as could not be expected to come from Christians.

We send you here enclosed copies of our letters to the Lords of the Council, as also to both houses of Parliament, and we humbly sue to His sacred Majesty for supplies to be speedily sent us of men, arms and money, as by our letters to the Lords of the Council we have propounded, which if it be not hastened unto us with all possible speed all our lives and the lives of all the British in Ireland (and which we value above all, the whole kingdom and His Majesty's royal sovereignty here) will be lost, which in discharge of our duty and loyalty we humbly represent and submit to His Majesty's excellent judgment.

Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
R. Dillon.	Ant. Midensis.
Jo. Raphoe.	Cha. Lambert.
J. Temple.	Cha. Coote.

Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Lords of the Council.

1641, November 5.—Since our last despatch to the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 25th of October, concerning the present rebellion begun here, the rebels have with great multitudes proceeded in their outrages even to great cruelty against the English and Protestants in all places where they came; they have seized the houses and estates of almost all the English in the Counties of Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, Armagh, Tyrone, Donegal, Leitrim, Longford and a great part of the county of Down, some of which are houses of good strength, and dispossessed the English of their arms, and some of the English gentlemen whose houses they seized (even without any resistance in regard of the suddenness of their surprise) the rebels most barbarously not only murdered, but as we are informed hewed some of them to pieces. They surprised the greatest part of a horse troop of His Majesty's Army commanded by the Lord Grandison in the County of Armagh, and possessed themselves of their arms; they apprehended the Lord Caulfeild, Sir Edward Trevor, a member of this board, and Sir Charles Poyntz and Mr. Branthwaite, agent to the Earl of Essex, and a great number of other gentlemen of good quality of the English in several parts, whom they still keep prisoners, as also the Lord Blaney's lady and children and divers other ladies and gentlewomen.

They have wasted, destroyed and spoiled wheresoever they came, and now their fury begins to threaten the English Plantations in the Queen's County and King's County, and by their example the sheriff of the county of Longford, a native and Papist, is likewise risen in arms, and followed by the Irish there, where they rob, spoil and destroy the English with great cruelty. In these their assaults of the English they have slain many, robbed and spoiled thousands, reduced men of good estates in lands, who lived plentifully and well, to such a condition as they left them not so much as shirts to cover their nakedness. They turned out of their estates many of considerable fortune in goods and left them in great want and misery, and even the Irish servants and tenants of the English who lived under them rise against them with great malignity and join with rebels; they defaced the chargeable buildings and profitable improvements of the English to their uttermost power, they threaten all the English to be gone by a time or they will destroy them utterly, and indeed they give out publicly that their purpose is totally to extirpate the English and Protestants, and not to lay down arms until by an Act of Parliament here the Romish Religion be established, and that the Government be settled in the hands of natives, and all the old Irish be restored to the lands of their supposed ancestors. These and other miseries and calamities the English and Protestants of all conditions here do suffer, which we cannot mention without horror and grief of heart. Besides in these high disturbances and general mischiefs the Irish inhabiting on the borders of the counties of Meath and Louth, adjoining to the counties of Cavan and Monaghan, do make daily incursions on all the English near them, and rob and spoil them of all they have, whereby many are utterly undone and ruined in their estates.

The rebels finding their numbers to increase, which we are informed to be very many, and in many places, insomuch as it is conceived that they are not less than thirty thousand already declared, assemble themselves in great parties, whom notwithstanding we dare meet with far fewer numbers as we hope to be armed and horsed, they (for the most part) being as yet meanly provided of any arms or munition, but such only as they got from the English whom they robbed and the King's magazines which they surprised. They sent a party of their men to the town of Dundalk, an ancient Corporation which held firm to the Crown in all the times of the late rebellions in this kingdom. When they approached the town on Saturday last it was rendered up to them without a blow struck in the defence of it. They are now advancing immediately to Drogheda, a walled town upon the sea-coast within twenty miles of Dublin, and if they can prevail there, it is conceived they will march immediately hither to besiege this city and Castle.

In these straits (and therein our extreme want of money and arms as well as men adding to our grief) we conceived it became of absolute necessity to find means to employ some strength, as well to deter the rebels and their adherents as to countenance and, if it be possible, to preserve the good subjects especially in these parts,

and therefore having sent what supplies of arms and munition we could to Drogheda we raised here a thousand foot consisting of as many English as we could possibly gather, yet a great part of them are Irish whom we are necessitated to trust, and have armed them, and they are now marched with two troops of horse towards Drogheda. But if through the desertion of these Irish in that regiment, or any other accident, it should so happen (as God forbid) that the rebels should prevail against them, then considering the present state and condition of this city, we must utterly despair of being able to keep it against the rebels unless we be with all possible speed relieved from thence with men, money and arms, and on the other side not to send forth those troops would be extremely dangerous, as giving not only too much heart to the rebels, when they should see themselves able to come so far without resistance, but also great discouragement and terror to the well affected, when they should see us unable to shew any strength for their defence.

We hold it our duties thus to acquaint your Lordships with the lamentable state wherein this kingdom stands, that so His Majesty and the Parliament there may understand it, and then we hope they will provide for relieving us immediately with ten thousand foot and one thousand horse for the present, well armed, and further provisions of arms to furnish the stores, as also some able commanders and one hundred thousand pounds in money to pay them and answer other occasions here, which being now speedily sent us may prevent the effusion of very much English blood and the vast expense of treasure hereafter, which must of necessity be spent if we be not presently thus relieved.

We must also make known to your Lordships that upon this occasion many of the noblemen and gentry of the Pale coming to us for arms, as also many in this city and other towns, we held it the safest way to avoid their suspicion of our jealousy of them, and so we yielded to let some prime men and some counties also to have arms and munition for their defence against the rebels upon deep profession of their loyalty to the Crown, who, we hope, will be a strength to us; but, however, there was no safety to let them lodge any thoughts of jealousy in us against them, and our issuing of arms in that manner hath very much lessened our stores. Sir Faithful Fortescue coming lately from Drogheda shewed us a paper which he told us was dropped under a stall at Drogheda, and so was brought to him. It seems to be a declaration of some of the reasons pretended by the rebels for taking up arms, which paper we humbly offer to your Lordships here inclosed, as also two proclamations published by us by occasion of this rebellion since our last despatch to the Lord Lieutenant.

The lord Maguire and McMahon, the two principal prisoners we have, we should think fit to send into England for their more safety, and to take away from the rebels all hope of delivering them from prison by their coming hither to besiege this place, wherein therefore we humbly crave a speedy signification of His Majesty's or your Lordship's good pleasure to be hastened unto us.

To quicken our supplies from thence (without which, and that with all possible speed, we cannot expect to live to give His Majesty an account of this place) we have now written our letters to the Lords and Commons House of Parliament there, and have for the particulars referred to these our letters to your Lordships, humbly beseeching your Lordships to communicate them to both Houses, yet so we hope as those parts thereof which your Lordships may easily judge are fit to be kept secret, and being published may discover our disability to make defence and our apprehensions of great and imminent danger, may not come to common view.

We have also (so extremely necessary it is) sent this bearer Richard FitzGerald, Esq., as an express agent or solicitor from this State to attend His Majesty and your Lordships, that so by His Majesty's gracious interposition and your Lordship's mediation for us to the Parliament there, the succours we expect may be sent us, which if they come not immediately (we crave leave to repeat it again and again) the kingdom will be utterly lost and all the English and Protestants in Ireland destroyed, and so England instead of subjects will have enemies here, who will continually disturb the peace of that Kingdom, as well from hence as from foreign powers, for no way will be left unattempted by them whereby the peace of that Kingdom may be disturbed; and then of necessity England must be forced to undertake a new conquest of this Kingdom, for a politic reformation will then become impossible; and to make a new conquest will be now more difficult and chargeable than in any former times, in regard the ports and inland towns and the principal strengths will be immediately lost, as some of them already are, which are now more in number by much than were here in former times, and the people better disciplined in the rules of war, besides many other advantages they have as well by the return hither of commanders of the Irish who served in foreign nations as otherwise, which they wanted in the times of former rebellions here; and besides all the mere Irish now in the service of the King of Spain will undoubtedly return hither to join with the rebels.

Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
R. Dillon.	Ant. Midensis.
Jo. Raphoe.	Cha. Lambert.
Ad. Loftus.	J. Temple.
Cha. Coote.	P. Crosbie.
Tho. Rotherham.	Ja. Ware.
Rob. Meredith.	

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641, November 5.—The extremity wherein this kingdom stands by occasion of the rebellion now begun here and spreading too far, is such and so great as we must invoke all the powers by whom deliverance may be wrought for us to assist us, and therefore we have now directed our letters to the Lords of the Council as also to both houses of Parliament there for succours

(copies of which our letters we offer to your Lordship here inclosed), we being hopeful by your Lordship's furtherance to obtain such supply from thence of men, money and arms, as may give us some hope of preserving the kingdom now in extreme danger.

Although we have written already of our great want of commanders, which is most true and urgent, yet for such an army as we foresee must now be sent to restore this kingdom we may not forbear to put your Lordship in mind that for the present action here it will be most necessary that places in the army be reserved for divers here, some who have now command of fifties and others who have been in the last wars, and others who have been abroad in other wars and are acquainted with this kingdom, so as they may very much assist your Lordship in the war, both by their knowledge, experience and ability of body, to be present actors till the English can be enabled to endure the air and nature of the country, which must have a time. We shall shortly send your Lordship a list of these persons and the places they may be fit for, only at this time we present unto your Lordship the Lord Baltinglass, Lord Lambert, Lord Blaney, Lord Folliott and Lord Docwra for Colonels, whose estates are now utterly destroyed by the rebels and whose fathers were eminent servitors at the last wars. One thing we must most instantly beseech your Lordship think upon, which is to send away money with all the speed that may be as the thing that must keep us in being till your Lordship can come, and without which we can have no hope to subsist, having here none at all for any cause whatsoever, and without which your Lordship well knows our own very soldiers will most endanger us and obey us in nothing.

	Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
R. Dillon.	Ant. Midensis.	Jo. Raphoe.
Cha. Lambert.	J. Temple.	P. Crosbye.
Fr. Willoughby.	Ja. Ware.	Ro. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*]—We are disabled for the present from sending Mr. Fitz Gerald, the gentleman we named in our letters to the Lords of the Council, and whom we intended to send over to attend their Lordships and to solicit a speedy despatch of those forces we have written for. We shall humbly beseech your Lordship to excuse it to them.

Lords Justices and Council to the Keeper of the Great Seal.

1641, November 5.

We doubt not but some parts of the present miseries now endured by the English and Protestants in this kingdom of Ireland by occasion of this sudden rebellion raised here have come to the hearing of the most honourable the Lords' House of Parliament there, yet perhaps their Lordships may conceive that the danger is not so great but it may be quickly overcome. To prevent therefore any such mistaking and to manifest the danger wherein the kingdom stands of being lost, and the Protestants and English of being utterly destroyed if we be not speedily

relieved forth of England with men, money and arms, as we have now humbly represented our case to the Lords of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council there (having formerly done the like to His Majesty and to the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom) so now we crave leave by your Lordship to make known to the Lords' House of Parliament there that if the supplies we expect be not immediately sent us the kingdom must needs be lost and all the English and Protestants therein destroyed, whereof we hope their Lordships will be sensible (as indeed the weight and importance of the cause requires), whereby the supplies may be hastened unto us with all possible speed, and so the honour and power of His Majesty and that kingdom may be magnified to this age and all posterity, and this kingdom continued to the Crown of England, which must otherwise be lost from that Crown, which we cannot mention without great anxiety and perplexed disquiet of mind.

	Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
R. Dillon.	Ant. Midensis.	Jo. Raphoe.
Cha. Lambert.	Ad. Loftus.	J. Temple.
Cha. Coote.	P. Crosbie.	Tho. Rotherham.
	Ja. Ware.	Ro. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1641, November 5.—Such are the present calamities under which all the English and Protestants in Ireland do now suffer, as if supplies of men, money and arms come not speedily forth of England hither, it cannot be avoided but the kingdom must be lost, and all the English and Protestants here destroyed. Wherefore as we have now humbly represented the same to the Lords of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council and formerly to His Majesty and to the Lord Lieutenant of the kingdom, so we judge it fit by these our letters to you to make it known to the honourable the Commons' House of Parliament there, who cannot but foresee the many other grievous and lamentable consequences which the losing of this kingdom must unavoidably bring to England. And certainly this kingdom and the lives of us all here, and all the Protestants in the kingdom, were never in so great danger to be lost as at this instant, no age having produced in this kingdom an example of so much mischief done in so short a time as now we find acted here in less than a fortnight's space, by killing and destroying so many English and Protestants in several parts, by robbing and spoiling of them and many thousands more of His Majesty's good subjects, by seizing so many castles, houses and places of strength in several parts of the kingdom, by threatening the English to depart or otherwise they will destroy them utterly, and all their wickedness acted against the English and Protestants with so much inhumanity and cruelty as cannot be imagined from Christians even towards infidels. We comfort ourselves with this hope that by the blessing of God on the wisdom of that honourable House,

we may have sudden and full supply from thence, whereby we may be enabled to preserve the kingdom and consequently prevent the further lamentable mischiefs which may otherwise follow.

	Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
R. Dillon.	Ant. Midensis.	Jo. Raphoe.
Cha. Lambert.	Ad. Loftus.	Jo. Temple.
Cha. Coote.	P. Crosbie.	Tho. Rotherham.
	Ja. Ware.	Ro. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Henry Vane.

1641, November 13.—Your letters of the last of October came to our hand on the 12th of this month, whereby we are comforted with hope of supplies to deliver us and this kingdom from the great dangers now in view, and as we humbly and thankfully acknowledge His Majesty's great wisdom and goodness therein, so we humbly sue to him that those supplies may be hastened unto us with all possible speed, lest, coming too late, we may perish in the interim and (which is more considerable) the kingdom may be lost. We send you here inclosed a copy of our letters to the Lord Lieutenant, whereby you may more fully perceive our present state. And although we are not silent in our present extremities, but have humbly represented them as you know to His Majesty and to the Parliament of England, yet we confess we should be more frequent in writing if our continual labour for preserving the kingdom, and for stopping the strong current of this rebellion, so far as is possible, had not, as still it does, taken up all our time, in so much as since the 22nd of October, when the discovery of these treasons was made, until this hour, we have constantly met in Council every day both forenoon and afternoon, and so we must still continue, in hope to defend ourselves and the kingdom, if by any industry it may be done, until those powerful aids be sent us which we expect.

Sir Thomas Lucas is not yet come unto us, neither can he come from Carrickfergus hither with safety but by sea, nor hath he sent unto us the letters concerning the prorogation, which it seems by your letters were trusted to him to be brought unto us.

	Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory.	R. Dillon.	Jo. Raphoe.
Cha. Lambert.	Ger. Lowther.	J. Temple.
Cha. Coote.	Ja. Ware.	Ro. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641, November 13.—The multiplicity of particulars requisite to be consulted by us as well towards giving some stop to the present rebellions here, that if it be possible they may not reach even to every part of the kingdom, as towards defending this City and Castle in case the rebels shall attempt to besiege this place, as it is conceived they will, are so great as we confess to your Lordship we can hardly spare the least time to apply

ourselves to anything else, which is the cause that we cannot be so frequent in our advertisements to your Lordship as we desire, and therefore we hope your Lordship will excuse us, seeing our present condition necessitates us to set ourselves principally upon those things which being omitted or retarded would render all our labours fruitless. Yet we have, though with some difficulty, set apart some times to write to your Lordship of occurrences here, which we shall continue as frequently as possibly we may, it being of great necessity that you fully understand them.

On the tenth we received your Lordship's letters of the third of this month in answer to our despatch of the 25th of October, and we also then received your Lordship's letters of the 27th of October and sixth of November. And although the doubts we then apprehended of the greatest danger to this State and kingdom that ever this kingdom underwent, do still continue and daily increase notwithstanding all our industry, yet amidst those disturbances of mind perplexing us with those doubts and our fears (not of our persons or lives, which we are ready to sacrifice in so good a cause, but) of the destruction of the State and Kingdom, those your Lordship's letters and the happy intelligence we therewith received did bring us great comfort and contentment, in the joyful apprehension of the true sense we find not only the Lords of the Council but both Houses of Parliament have of the insolences of the rebels and of the distresses and dangers of His Majesty's faithful subjects in this kingdom, and the ready aids they intend for us; and we acknowledge to your Lordship with humble thanks the happiness we have by your Lordship's noble favour and furtherance to this State in these high extremities wherein we now stand.

We observed in the Order of the Lords and Commons there that the supply of money they have been pleased to design for us and six thousand foot and two thousand horse is by them conceived to be the proportion desired by us in present, wherein certainly there was some mistaking, for our letters to your Lordship of the 25th of October mentioned generally our supply without fixing on the particular proportions, in regard we then knew not certainly whether the conspiracy were only of Maguire and some other Irish of the kindred and friends of the rebel Tyrone, and other Irish in the Counties of Down, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh and Armagh, or whether a more general revolt would thereupon follow in other parts.

But since finding those disturbances to spread further to the Counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Longford, Leitrim, Roscommon and Sligo, which border one upon the other, and threatening the English Pale and even this place, and finding still more and more cause to suspect that the combination took force from the incitement of Jesuits, priests and friars, we then could not think of a less proportion than that mentioned in our letters to the Lords of the Council dated the fifth of this month, wherein we moved for ten thousand foot and one thousand horse well armed, and further provision of arms to furnish the stores, as also some able commanders, and one hundred thousand pounds

in money to pay them and answer other necessary occasions here for this service, and less than that we cannot expect, as your Lordship may observe by what we now write.

Since our despatch to your Lordship dated the 5th of November we have intelligence that the rebels give out that they expect money and arms out of Spain and the Low Countries, wherefore we are now despatching letters to the ports for stay of all arms and munition that may be brought in, but that will not be sufficient if they bring it in with any force; so as to prevent that, it is of great necessity that from England some strength of shipping be sent immediately to guard the seas on the coasts of this kingdom, and it was not without great cause that both Houses of Parliament there did in their wisdoms foresee that danger, and ordain such a guard of ships to be so employed.

The rebels still continue their endeavours to take in all the forts and houses of strength in Ulster and the bordering counties, hoping by that means to quiet themselves behind, and to be furnished with arms, and then to unite all their forces for besieging this city and castle, presuming on the greatness of their number, whom notwithstanding we must endeavour to resist the best we may until from thence we be enabled to do it more powerfully. And we have intelligence (which also we gather from many circumstances in their manner of proceeding) that if their arms fail, so as they cannot gain this city and castle of Dublin, and so in all probability become instantly masters of the whole kingdom, that then they will make the war of long continuance.

Such of the Scots and few English as were not surprised on the sudden by those rebels, but had time to make any defence, are now upon their guard, and indeed the Scots are many bodies of men, but they and those English also want arms to assault or defend, nor are we able to spare them any considerable proportion of arms or munition from hence.

The remonstrance we received from those of the Rebels who spoiled the County of Cavan and are there still assembled in arms, together with our answer thereunto, we send your Lordship here inclosed. By that remonstrance they make religion part of their pretences, and when they sent to us they dispersed many copies of it to all parts, hoping thereby to seduce more to their party. And considering (as your Lordship well knows) that religion is that that works most powerfully on the minds of men, and that some priests, friars and Jesuits have undoubtedly been very industrious to advance these mischiefs, we conceive that there is not any one thing of so great danger and likelihood to beget a more general revolt as that, which, if it follow, those supplies will be too few.

However, in present, we desire that it may stand with your Lordship's pleasure to move the Parliament that the supplies mentioned in our said letters of the 5th of November, being ten thousand foot and one thousand horse with arms and ammunition for them and for further furnishing the stores, and one hundred thousand pounds in money, be sent us as speedily as possibly

may be, and that in the mean time as many of the men, arms and munition, and as much of the money as can be suddenly gotten, be forthwith sent away, before the rest which is not ready, and the rest may come speedily after, for we having no money here to do anything, even our own soldiers already raised and those we are now raising will be forced to fall into mutiny and will turn so upon us as may beget mischievous consequences if we be not able to pay them. It will be also needful that provision of victuals for men, and oats for horses be hastened with great speed, for now that their purpose is determined, in case they fail of overcoming us here, to make the war of long continuance, it will come to pass that the country must be wasted and spoiled on all sides, not only by the rebels to keep relief from us, but by us to leave no relief for them, so as then no victuals will be had for relief of the soldiers, but the whole relief of victuals must depend on the provisions to be sent from thence.

We send your Lordship here inclosed the examination of one Wm. Shales, concerning one Sir Henry Bunningfield of Oxborough Hall in Norfolk, a Papist, who in April last declared that he believed that before Christmas day next, there would be seen such combustions in England and Ireland as the like were never seen before, and thereupon cursed the Scots as authors of those troubles, and how he came to have such a foresight of our troubles here, which we ourselves here upon the place could not discern, your Lordship can better find out there than we.

The Castle of Carrickfergus is yet safe, and well guarded, being a place of great importance.

Owen Connelly, who revealed these conspiracies and treasons to us, we had no time to examine fully, so as very much of what he told us and can declare in this business, we could not reduce to writing, having hardly time to put ourselves into a way of safety against the rebels before his departure hence, which took up our time and hindered his further examination here, so as it will be needful that he be examined there more fully.

Your Lordship hath made a good choice of the Earl of Ormond to be Lieutenant-General to command the forces in this kingdom, which charge His Majesty by his letters to his Lordship hath signified his royal pleasure that he should undertake, as formerly he did in the time of the late Lord Lieutenant, and although your Lordship's authority to him in that behalf is not yet come, yet such is his readiness to comply with His Majesty's service, as he is content in the meantime until it come to undergo the labour and pains of ordering those things the best he can, wherein he shall have all needful assistance from us.

Sir James Ware, a member of this board, hath acquainted us with your Lordship's letters of the 27th of October requiring a list of all such offices within this kingdom as have been granted under the great seal, with the fees and allowances mentioned in the grants thereof made, which by reason of the multitudes of things now in agitation here cannot suddenly be done, and therefore we desire your Lordship's forbearance of that until we

can have time to send your Lordship many other things concerning the state of the revenue here, which had been with you ere this time if these great troubles had not diverted us, for preparations were made for our entrance into that work when these commotions most unhappily interposed.

Our principal aim is to strengthen and secure this place with competent forces, as your Lordship may observe by this and our former dispatches, for which purpose we could not conveniently get hither the old companies, in regard they lie far dispersed in the several provinces, and if they should be all drawn together, not only the places whence they are to be drawn (and for whose safety they remain there) might be distressed, but also the companies coming in so small numbers might be in danger [to be] cut off in their march, nor have we money to give them to enable them to march, as we formerly represented to your Lordship. Wherefore we resolve to raise here three or four thousand men, and of them as many English as we can, and we endeavoured here to find cloth to clothe them; but now we find it cannot be had here, so as we must entreat your Lordship to cause provision of cloth to be made there and forthwith sent hither for clothing them, they being otherwise naked.

[*Postscript.*]—Since the writing of this letter we have intelligence (which we find true) that some Irish in the county of Wicklow, namely the sons of Phelim McFeogh Byrne and others are risen in arms, and assembled in a body to the number of four or five hundred, or as some say a thousand men, giving out that they intend to extirpate the English there (passing by the natives) as the rebels have done in other parts, which we conceive to be complotted between them and the rebels of Ulster, that so they may beset us on all sides in pursuit of their general combination to root out and utterly destroy all the English, and now we must daily expect from those rebels of the county of Wicklow to have the very suburbs of this city even to our gates assaulted, if not burned, as they were in the times of the last rebellion by Feogh McHugh, the grandfather of the present ringleader of those rebels in the counties of Wicklow.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory.	R. Dillon.	Cha. Lambert.
Jo. Raphoe.	Ger. Lowther.	J. Temple.
Cha. Coote.	P. Crosbie.	Ja. Ware.
	Rob. Meredith.	

Lords Justices and Council to the Keeper of the Great Seal.

1641, November 13.—Thanking the House of Lords for ordaining aids and supplies for Ireland and requesting that such aids be sent with all speed in the proportion mentioned in their letter to the Lord Lieutenant of the 5th November.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1641, November 13.—Of the same tenor as the preceding letter.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Henry Vane.

1641, November 22.—The inclosed brings you what we have now written to the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, whereby you may observe some part of our present extremities, and the great necessity of hastening our supplies, wherein we do with all earnestness entreat your furtherance, for certainly the least delay exposes all here to ruin and destruction, which being once effected England cannot recover without a vast expense of treasure and loss of many lives, which now much less may prevent.

One particular of the Ulster rebels' barbarous cruelty towards the English we understood since we finished our letters to the Lord Lieutenant, which is that they have cut off some men's hands and put out their eyes, and so they take pleasure to let them go away naked, destitute of sight to guide them or hands to help them, that they might endure the greater torment during the few hours left of their life, wherein is observable the most inveterate and virulent hatred they bear to the English nation. We must still repeat our suit for hastening our supplies, hoping that God may be pleased to let us but live to vindicate the honour of the English nation on these bloody rebels, whose rage hath executed such unexampled inhumanity and cruelty on so many of the English.

Our continual intention to the public affairs in these distractions prevent us from any endeavour in our own interests, and among many other things in the cause of the Lord Loftus in Parliament there against divers of us, and therefore we humbly sue to His Majesty to interpose for us, so as in that particular, further distraction be not put upon us, nor inconvenience happen to us in that business, which we cannot for our lives spare time to intend, and most of us are now in far worse condition in our fortunes than we were a month ago, having our estates either totally or in great part seized on by the rebels.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. R. Dillon. Cha. Lambert.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Cha. Coote.
Ja. Ware. Ro. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641, November 22.—We formerly made known to your Lordship that we the Justices had issued a proclamation to prorogue the Parliament to the 24th of February, which proclamation having issued, divers gentlemen, members of the House of Commons, thereupon attended us, declaring that unless the Houses of Parliament met on the days to which they were adjourned, the Parliament would become dissolved notwithstanding the said proclamation, and therefore to prevent that they besought us that some six or eight or some such small number of the House of Commons might meet on the 9th (the day to which that House stood adjourned) and then to adjourn the House to the 16th (the

day to which the Lords' House stood adjourned) and then both Houses to adjourn to the 24th of February, the day to which the proclamation declared the prorogation to be, whereupon we having advised with some of His Majesty's Judges and learned Counsel and finding that they conceived that such adjournment was the safest way to clear all doubts that might arise concerning the continuance of the Parliament, we yielded to give them satisfaction therein.

When both Houses were set on the 16th, wherein they did not limit themselves to a few, but all of them that came to town sat, which to give them contentment we did not oppose, it was moved amongst them to have a protestation made against the rebels, and to resolve on some other matters towards accommodating things for the present, and therefore we the Justices yielded to let them sit the next day, the 17th, to finish what they had begun the day before, for longer than that day we could not admit them to sit without a great inconvenience in these times to His Majesty's affairs every way, although they desired earnestly to continue still sitting. When they saw they could not now continue sitting any longer, then they pressed with much earnestness that the prorogation might not be to so long a time as the 24th of February. In the end we signified to them that if we found their proceedings in the House such as might induce us to prorogue to a shorter time we would adventure to do it nothwithstanding the proclamation formerly issued and His Majesty's approbation thereof.

After we had thus resolved, on the 16th of this month at night Sir Thomas Lucas came unto us and brought us His Majesty's letter of the 15th of October and the duplicate thereof also requiring us to adjourn to the latter end of February or beginning of March, which letter from His Majesty we did forbear to impart to them, and on the 17th at night we prorogued to the eleventh of January and so yielded to their desires in shortening the time to which the prorogation was made, though we could not yield to their desires for not proroguing at all. We send your Lordship here inclosed several orders made by them in those two days they sat, three of which we have directed to be printed.

And albeit it is conceived by some that the protestation and the order for descending to conference with the rebels may pacify them for a time, yet we for our parts have no confidence of any such effects to be wrought by either, but we still proceed with our weak preparation here and humbly sue to your Lordship that the supplies we expect thence may not be stayed, nor so much as in the least degree retarded, in respect of that protestation or order for descending to conference with the rebels, and that no man whatsoever may be listened unto that may propound the stay or the least deferring of those our expected supplies.

Since our despatch to your Lordship of the 13th of this month, the rebellious insurrection in the County of Wicklow (whereof we than gave your Lordship intimation) is since increased there and the rebels grown into very great numbers. The principal leaders

therein are the Byrnes and Tooles, who have now taken up the rebellious example of their traitorous ancestors, who upon all disturbances in other parts of the kingdom still entered into rebellion there, and annoyed His Majesty's good subjects even to the walls of this City.

Some other parts also even of this province of Leinster have since our last despatch to your Lordship broken out into the like rebellions, wherein not only the known notorious rebels appear but even the Irish inhabitants and their servants, men, women and children, join; furiously and outrageously falling upon the English, robbing and spoiling them as they did in Ulster, and passing by the natives, they strip the English men, women and children, of all their substance, as well persons of eminent quality as others, leaving them naked as they were born, well knowing that most of them must so perish in the ditches and fields even through cold, as many thousands of them have done in the North, so as they are sure to murder them that way, as cruelly, if not more cruelly than by putting them immediately to the sword, whereby they might the more speedily be put out of torment.

The fears and terrors apprehended by the English, increased by their want of arms, and by the multitudes of Irish shewing themselves amongst the English, are such and so great as many of them forsake their costly buildings and chargeable improvements, and leave them with all their substance to the cruelty of the rebels, who are so barbarous as they are no less delighted in the demolishing and defacing the buildings and improvements of the English than in imbruing their hands in their blood, so great is their enmity and malignity to their civility as well as to their nation and persons. Those in Ulster still proceed with greater fierceness and enraged cruelty than in the beginning, which we can in no manner resist for want of money to pay or send forth the men we have raised and are striving to raise; and so great is their insolence and inhumanity as intercepting a messenger who carried a packet from hence, they immediately hanged him and publicly declared they would use all men employed with letters from the State whom they should find in the same manner.

In the county of Louth (one of the five counties of the English Pale, which in all the defections of former rebellions here, stood firm to the Crown of England) the rebels are harboured and lodged in the gentlemen's houses as freely as if they were good subjects, and no good or certain intelligence given by the gentry to the State or the Garrison at Drogheda of the rebels' proceedings, insomuch as the arms sent by us for the defence of that county we were necessitated to recall lest they should be given up to the rebels.

How powerfully their pretences of religion do work, your Lordship may now see, and we daily look for more sad effects thereof, for as the rebels are busy to infuse a belief in this people that religion is their cause of taking arms, as your Lordship may find by what we sent you and by what we now offer here inclosed, set out by them, so the Jesuits friars and priests are no less

diligent to co-operate with them and persuade the people into such a misbelief, as your Lordship may observe by the inclosed copy of a letter sent from the rebel Sir Phelim O'Neill to a priest or friar.

It being then of absolute necessity that our supplies of men, money, arms, and munition be hastened from thence with all possible speed we must crave leave to beseech your Lordship most earnestly to importune the hastening them unto us, and that in such a proportion as by our several letters to your Lordship of the 5th and 13th of this month we humbly desired, for otherwise they may come too late, even after we and the kingdom are lost, which cannot be avoided if suddenly those supplies come not, and we cannot possibly help it, for neither the king nor subject can have any rents paid them, nor can we by any possible means borrow any money to enable the army to live, until those supplies come. And although the provisions we had of arms and munition were reasonably plentiful for a time of peace, yet so much thereof are upon this occasion now needfully issued as our stores, excepting powder, match and lead which we have in a good proportion, are altogether exhausted, which increased our danger.

The Earl of Ormond, who upon all occasions concurs with us with ready and forward affections in His Majesty's services, which to do him right we the Justices without his Lordship's privity by our letters to Mr. Secretary Vane did value to His Majesty as became us, is so zealous to further and advance His Majesty's services as he attends here far from his own place of residence to govern the affairs of the Army now entrusted to his Lordship, wherein he is necessitated to undergo extraordinary trouble and charge, yet hath he no pay from His Majesty in respect of the place of Lieutenant-General of the Army, nor have we power to ordain such pay for him, nor means to pay it, and therefore we crave leave to recommend it to your Lordship that it may be provided for there and speedy order given therein, for now his necessities (as are all men's here) are the more in regard in these disbursements [? disturbances] little or no rents are paid here either to the King or subject.

We are still in much disquiet of mind till we see our supplies, which we hope by your Lordship's noble furtherance will shortly arrive here. Sir Henry Tichborne who commands the forces now at Drogheda sent us the last night (which we received at ten of the clock at night) the inclosed, whereupon we met in council and returned him answer at three of the clock in the morning, so as your Lordship may perceive how our extremities and dangers increase, a great strength of the rebels being approached so near us, being but twenty miles and all for want of our supplies. We sent out several ways to Sir Henry Tichborne and yet we have no return, whereby we doubt all passages are stopped.

Intelligence is also instantly come unto us, as you may perceive more fully by the inclosed examination, that some Irish in the county of Wexford are now risen up also, joining with the rebels in the county of Wicklow, and terrible outrages committed by them, and menaces against this place within three or four days.

It will be necessary to have the opinion of the judges and King's Counsel in England whether the Parliament here in Ireland being once prorogued, may not again be prorogued by proclamation before they sit, or whether it be of necessity that they must sit again and the Parliament to be prorogued, the House sitting.

In the provisions to be sent us forth of England there need not very many tents to be, for of those we have reasonable store since the last year.

	Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory.	R. Dillon.	Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus.	J. Temple.	Cha. Coote.
	Ja. Ware.	Ro. Meredeth.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to SIR HENRY VANE.

1641, November 25.—Enclosing a copy of their letter of the same date to the Lord Lieutenant, and beseeching him to urge the King to hasten their succours.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant.

1641, November 25.—Since our last despatch to your Lordship dated the 22nd of this month, the rebels in the county of Wexford (increasing daily) have taken the castles of Arklow, Limerick,* the Lord Esmond's house, and fort Chichester, places of good strength and importance. The rebels also in the county of Wicklow have laid siege to His Majesty's castle of Wicklow, those in that castle were in fight with them yesterday, what the issue is we yet hear not, and some of these rebels in the county of Wicklow have dared to come within four miles of this city and swept away great droves of cattle; and in both counties, as well Wicklow as Wexford, all the cattle and houses of the English, with all their substance are come into the hands of the rebels, and the English themselves with their wives and children and so many of their families as are English, stripped naked and banished thence by the fury and rage of the rebels, whose great multitudes do so terrify the English as they dare not make any resistance.

The rebels in the county of Longford do still increase also as well in their numbers as in their outrage and violence.

The Ulster rebels are grown so strong and numerous as they have sufficient numbers of men to leave behind them to strengthen the places they have gotten northward, to lay siege to some not yet taken, as Enniskillen in the county of Fermanagh, and Agher in the county of Tyrone, and yet to come in a great and numerous body of how many thousands we cannot yet learn to besiege Drogheda, in view whereof three or four miles they have stood with their colours flying since Sunday the 21st of this month and still continue there expecting more of their forces from

* The seat of Laurence, Lord Esmond, in co. Wexford.

Cavan and that way to be united with them, that so they may girt the town of Drogheda round about and stop any intercourse or succours that may be sent from hence to Drogheda or from thence hither, and they have already taken Mellifont, the Lord Moore's house, though with the loss of about six score of the rebels, and there in cold blood they murdered ten of those that manfully defended the place against them until by multitudes they were overcome.

And although the County of Louth, one of the five counties of the English Pale, stood firm to the Crown of England in all the times of the former rebellions here, yet we now find their defection, for this morning we received letters from Drogheda, from the Lord Moore [and] Sir Henry Tichborne, wherein they signify that Mr. Stanley, an Alderman of that town, who had been with the rebels, informs them that the whole county of Louth, both gentry and others, are joined with the rebels, and that the sheriff of that county, one John Bellew, Esqre., is likewise with them; and we find that in the county of Meath, another of the counties, and indeed the most considerable of the five Counties of the English Pale, which continually also stood firm to the Crown of England in the times of former rebellions, all the common people and most of the younger sons of the Gentry beyond the river of Boyne, twenty miles from Dublin, do either join with the rebels, or taking advantage of the present troubles, do rob and spoil all the English and break out from thence on this side, within six miles of Dublin, robbing, spoiling and pillaging the English and Protestants, and passing by the natives that are Papists as the rebels do, and indeed we do still more and more discern great alterations in the affections of the Popish party which, in discharge of our duty, though thus privately, we must make known to your Lordship.

It must now instantly come to pass and we cannot prevent it that the rebels will surround Drogheda on all sides, as they have already done on the north side, which place if they can once get, then will they march the next day hither to besiege this City and Castle, the principal place in this kingdom. We have not omitted any labour or industry or endeavour that might secure both Drogheda and this place so far as possibly we could in the great want wherein we stand of men, money and arms. We gathered as many forces as possibly we could, we sent to Drogheda eleven hundred foot and three troops of horse, we caused to be raised there four other foot companies, we this day sent thither from hence six hundred foot more, raw men newly taken up, not trained nor exercised, and another troop of horse, providing the best we may (in the weak condition wherein we are) for the defence of this city, yet most of the men we have are not trained nor exercised, and many of them are Irish, for others we have not, and we are fearful that when we come to blows, many of those will deal with us, as since these troubles began others of them have done, forsaking their commanders, and siding with the rebels, insomuch as in the county of Cavan and in the county of Wicklow of above

forty in a company not above six or seven of our own soldiers stayed on our side, but all fled to and took part with the enemy. Our main endeavour is in this revolt (which every day discloses itself more and more and we fear will prove universal) to preserve if it be possible this city and castle for His Majesty.

The rebels have now framed an oath which they administer to all that join with them, as we are informed, the copy whereof you have here inclosed, as it was taken out of some copies scattered abroad for all men's view.*

And now to conclude we do still renew our suit for our expected supplies of one hundred thousand pounds in money, ten thousand foot and one thousand horse in present with arms and munition for them, and for further supply of the stores, and of some places of defence not yet lost, and that so much money, men and arms as are already gotten may be sent onward and the rest not yet ready to be sent after, and that a third part of the shot be callivers and the other two parts be bastard muskets, as more suiting with the service of this kingdom, and as we have often said in our former letters it is now apparent that if those supplies be not immediately sent away, the kingdom will be in danger to be lost, and the regaining of it so difficult as our former letters mention.

	Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
La. Dublin.†	Ormond Ossory.	Dillon.
R. Dillon.	Ant. Midensis.	Ad. Loftus.
Ge. Shurley.	Cha. Lambert.	J. Temple.
P. Crosbie.	Ja. Ware.	Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641, November 26.—Although by our late public despatch of the 22nd of this month, we gave your Lordship advertisement of some of the occurrences here since our former letters of the 13th of this month, yet some other things are needful to be made known to your Lordship which we could not

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* The following are the terms of the oath as printed by Rushworth in his *Collections*, Pt. III., Vol. I., *p.* [415]:—"I A.B. do in the presence of Almighty God, and all the angels and saints in Heaven, promise, vow, swear, and protest, to maintain and defend, as far as I may, with my life, power and estate, the public and free exercise of the true and Catholick Roman religion against all persons that shall oppose the same; I further swear that I will bear faith and allegiance to our sovereign lord King Charles, his heirs and successors, and that I will defend him and them, as far as I may, with my life, power, and estate, against all such persons as shall attempt anything against their royal persons, honours and estates or dignities, and against all such as shall directly or indirectly endeavour to suppress their royal prerogatives, or do any act or acts contrary to regal government, as also the power and privileges of Parliament, the lawful rights and privileges of the subjects, and every person that makes this vow, oath and protestation, in whatsoever he shall do in the lawful pursuance of the same, and to my power, as far as I may, I will oppose, and by all ways and means endeavour to bring to condign punishment, even to the loss of life, liberty and estate, all such as shall either by force, practice, counsels, plots, conspiracies or otherwise, do or attempt anything to the contrary of any article, clause, or any other thing in this present vow, oath and protestation contained. So help me God."

† Lancelot Bulkeley, Archbishop of Dublin 1619-1650.

safely mention in that despatch whereby you may (in some degree) perceive a part of our misfortune, that we cannot (even at the Council board) open ourselves with that freedom which becomes the duty and loyalty of faithful servants and councillors to the King our master, which we crave leave to declare to your Lordship under that secrecy which from a person of so great honour and wisdom we have reason to expect and who (we hope) will so dispose of this private advertisement as not only to prevent inconvenience to the peace and future safety of the kingdom (being that we aim at) but also prejudice to our persons, who (in our zeal to the future good of the kingdom) expose ourselves to this danger.

The protestation of both Houses of Parliament and other instruments of both Houses mentioned in our letters of the 22nd of this month, did indeed pass in both Houses, but with so great difficulty were the Popish party in the House drawn to it, in that manner as now they are, they labouring earnestly to express the actions of the rebels in a language far below the heinousness of their crimes, standing earnestly not to have them called rebels or traitors or using terms of aggravation against them under pretence of danger to themselves and their estates, if by giving them such terms they should exasperate them against them, as, if the Protestant party in both Houses had not long and earnestly contested it, those instruments had so passed as might rather give encouragement to the rebels than otherwise. What should be the reason of their tenderness towards them, we cannot certainly conjecture, but some who know them well would make us believe that their unwillingness to call them rebels proceeded out of some fear and apprehension lest the rebels should thereby be invited to a recrimination of some who though perhaps involved in the guilt of the Rebels' conspiracy are not yet discovered as parties to their treasons.

We have received information that the Lord Viscount Dillon of Costello, who within this two months was admitted a member of this board (and who is now employed by the Lords' House of Parliament here to repair into Scotland to attend His Majesty) carries along with him or is to have sent after him [a writing] signed by many Papists of the nobility and gentry of this kingdom, which writing as we are informed imports a profession of loyalty to His Majesty and offer of themselves by their power to repress this rebellion without aids of men forth of England, or to some such purpose the writing is said to be, which if there be any such, his Lordship though now a member of this board hath not communicated with us the Justices, who certainly ought to be made acquainted (especially by a member of the board) with what they know and may have relation to the peace and safety of the kingdom.

But if the Lord Dillon's private instructions or his own counsels shall tend in any sort to stay the succours intended to be sent us out of England or to entertain His Majesty with a belief that the Lords or others here will raise sufficient forces to reduce this kingdom to its former peace and tranquillity, we humbly beseech your Lordship to give us leave clearly to declare

our opinions herein, and then we shall tell you that whatsoever is conceived by those noblemen or gentlemen, seduced peradventure through a misunderstanding of the nature and height of this present rebellion far differing in many respects from all former rebellions here, and much more dangerous than any of those, considering the root of it, that such a proposition (if it should be embraced, and so our expected succours forth of England kept from us) would in the issue and evil consequences thereof prove as unhappy and dangerous not only to this State, but also to the Kingdom of England as if the mere Irish here had prevailed in their design for the surprisal of the Castle of Dublin, together with His Majesty's other forts, and the putting to the sword all the English and Protestants (through the fury and rage of the rebels) are for the most part either murdered or ruined or fled the kingdom, it must come to pass if no English come forth of England to aid us, that those of the English who are left (being but a handful in comparison of the Irish) will not adventure to stay here amongst them, who before their faces have exercised such barbarous cruelty upon their countrymen, but will most undoubtedly forsake the kingdom, and then must follow even that which the rebels principally aim at, namely the total and final extirpation of all the English and Protestants, and then the sole power and sway in all magistracy must necessarily be put into the hands of the Irish, which will put them into a fair posture at their own pleasure to shake off the government of England, as we cannot but inwardly grieve in the foresight of it.

Considering therefore, the great and perilous consequences which must unavoidably follow the keeping from us our expected aids forth of England, and that all the estate and fortunes of any subject (how specious soever their undertakings may be) cannot counterbalance the greatness and weight of those evils which must fall upon this kingdom by staying from us those supplies, and by putting such an end to this rebellion as we have just cause to apprehend may bring with it other evils worse than the rebellion itself, we presume thus most humbly to represent our judgments therein, and that upon grounds of good assurance gathered from the long experience we have had and our present observation of this kingdom and people, and do confide so much in the wisdom of His Majesty and the Parliament of England, and in your Lordship's prudent conduct of a matter so highly importing both in piety and policy the State of England, as that they will not (to save a little charge) expose both kingdoms to such and so great unhappiness as by embracing such a proposition may fall upon them, after the expense of so much English blood and treasure which hath been already spent to gain this kingdom, nor will the charge which shall be spent in overcoming this rebellion by the wisdom and valour of England be lost, nay it shall be abundantly recompensed, not only in the settlement of a more firm and established peace in this kingdom and consequently strength and safety to England, than ever yet was settled here, and in the reducing of this kingdom to civility and religion, but also in raising a greater and

far more considerable revenue here to the Crown than formerly, out of the estates of those that were actors in the present general mischiefs, yet we do affirm to your Lordship upon good estimate that when we have an army of some strength, many of the old English here may be fit to be put into pay and will doubtless fight well with us in the great work of suppressing this fearful and almost universal rebellion; howsoever, till we be so strengthened, we cannot judge whom we may trust.

This freedom which we take with your Lordship to acquit ourselves in our duty to God, to the King and to both kingdoms we beseech your Lordship to carry with that secrecy which in your wisdom you know is suitable with the matter, whereby the danger threatened to both kingdoms may be prevented and our persons preserved, who in this do cast ourselves upon your Lordship's nobleness and secrecy. We have now sent this bearer Mr. FitzGerald whom we mentioned in our letters of the 5th of this month to attend your Lordship, whom we humbly entreat your Lordship to hear at large, he having had long experience here and being able to inform you in many particulars very needful for your Lordship's knowledge in these times.

The rebels give out openly that they will keep from us all accesses to our markets, thereby to starve us if by plain force they cannot otherwise overcome us, and they have already begun their endeavours towards hindering our markets, nor can we yet help it for want of sufficient numbers of men to send abroad several ways to clear the passages, so as it is become of absolute necessity that the magazines of victuals on that side on the sea coasts next this kingdom be fully stored with all speed and that from thence supplies of victuals be hastened hither to Dublin.

There was a regiment consisting of a thousand men raised in Munster by Colonel Garrett Barry for the service of the King of Spain, and he keeping them about Kinsale so as they might quickly be united into a body and taking no care to export them, the English thereabouts apprehended much fear of evil purposes in him, and we in prevention of ill consequences directed the Lord President to command Colonel Barry to disperse those men, which his Lordship hath done, and yet they continue still as they were, increasing in their numbers, as we are informed, nor have we yet force sufficient to compel him, which increaseth the fears of the good subjects in those parts, and it is doubted also that his stay there may be in expectation of arms from foreign parts, so as still it appears most necessary that the shipping designed to come from thence for guarding those coasts be hastened away speedily.

	Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
Cha. Lambart.	Ad. Loftus.	Ge. Shurley.
J. Temple.	Fr. Willoughby.	Ja. Ware.
	Rob. Meredith.	

Lords Justices and Council to the King.

1641, November 27.—May it please your most excellent Majesty. By our several letters of the 25th of October, the 5th, the 13th,

the 22nd and 25th of November we made known to Mr. Secretary Vane, to be represented to your sacred Majesty, the wicked and traitorous actions of the rebels in this kingdom in surprising divers of your Majesty's forts, massacring in cruel and barbarous manner very many of your loyal and faithful subjects of the British nation, dispossessing great numbers of them of their castles, houses and lands, robbing and spoiling many thousands of them of all their estates, imprisoning some of the Peers of the realm and of your councillors of State and divers others of eminent quality, threatening utterly to destroy and root out all the British and Protestants in the Kingdom, and in all things exercising such barbarous cruelty upon your good and loyal subjects without respect of quality, age or sex, as is very lamentable.

And we having found to our great joy comfortable effects of your Majesty's grace and goodness to us and of your princely and religious care of this your Kingdom and people, as that your Parliament of England, by your Majesty's command and direction have designed succours for us, although we cannot but lament the great destruction fallen upon so many of your good subjects, and the desolation and calamity of this your kingdom, now falling thereupon and daily increasing, yet we praise God for his abundant mercy and goodness to us in continuing over us at this time your Royal Majesty who takes to heart those miseries of your good subjects and provides so prudently for their succour, and we humbly crave leave to cast ourselves at your Majesty's feet in demonstration of our loyalty to your sacred Majesty and of our bounden duty and thankfulness for your still continued care of the preservation of this your kingdom and people.

And now we do most humbly beseech your Majesty that as in your high wisdom you have provided to have succours designed for us, so by your royal commandment they may be hastened unto us with all possible speed, whereby we may be enabled to discharge our duties in preserving for you this your kingdom and your royal sovereignty therein against those rebels who most ungratefully and unnaturally have presumed to rise in arms against you.

We pray God to protect your blessed Majesty and to bless you with a long and prosperous reign over all your kingdoms and dominions as a further accession of renown and glory to your imperial Majesty to the joy and comfort of all your good subjects and amongst them of us,

Your Majesty's most loyal and most faithful subjects and servants.

From your Majesty's Castle of Dublin, 27th of November, 1641.	Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
	La. Dublin.	Ormond Ossory.
	Dillon.	R. Dillon.
	Ant. Midensis.	Cha. Lambert.
	Ad. Loftus.	Ge. Shurley.
	J. Temple.	P. Crosbie.
	Ja. Ware.	Rob. Meredith.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Henry Vane.

1641, November 27.—Impressing upon him the need of hastening the supplies expected, particularly from Scotland where Sir H. Vane is supposed to be.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641, November 27.—Your Lordship's letters of the 15th we received on the 26th of this month, whereby we are exceedingly comforted in the expectation of our supplies from thence and do humbly and thankfully acknowledge your Lordship's nobleness in the great care you have of this kingdom and His Majesty's good subjects therein, and finding the effects of your Lordship's labours for us to have wrought powerfully with both Houses of Parliament for the advantage of this State, we have adjudged it agreeable with due gratitude to return to both Houses our thankfulness for their prudent interposition towards our deliverance and to that end have now directed our letters to the Speakers of both Houses.

We gather from some advertisements from that side that some from hence, either through want of right judgment to discern or good affections to inform truly, have given out that our dangers here are not so great as we declare, which misinformations if they should gain any credit there then might follow the unhappiness to us of lessening or retarding our supplies which perhaps may be the aim of those that have so misinformed, if any can be so wicked. And although we hope that no such misinformers' reports can in the judgment of any wise or equal-minded man be of equal value or estimation with the joint representations of this State, yet lest such might leave but the least impression of their untruths with any on that side, we for clearing thereof do crave leave to declare that as we would not make danger where there is none, nor make it more than indeed it is, so we conceive we could not without wretched disloyalty to His Majesty conceal any part of the greatness of the dangers now threatened to this State and kingdom by these rebellions, which indeed are such and so great as we formerly represented thither, and are far more dangerous than words can anyway express, whereby it comes to pass that our former representations thither have not mentioned them in that fulness which the necessity of the occasion requires, and we affirm upon grounds of good assurance that if those supplies come not speedily, the dangers will be found far more grievous and lamentable to both kingdoms than any man can in present foresee, and if any person whatsoever shall inform otherwise or shall allege that this war may be otherwise ended with honour and safety to His Majesty and kingdoms, we beseech your Lordship that no credit be given him therein.

The caution we have now received from your Lordship of not giving any apprehension to the Irish that that State doth intend

to make it a war of religion, we have been and still are very circumspect to observe in all our carriages towards this people, but indeed the rebels bend all their endeavours to have it understood a war undertaken by them for religion, and would gladly have it so understood, as may appear by the papers they disperse abroad, some of which coming to our hands we formerly sent to your Lordship, and now we send you more of that stuff, which came lately to our hands.

And certainly this is another kind of rebellion, and proceeding from another original than any former rebellions here, and considering it in all circumstances it is likely to become a very sharp and long-continuing war if the supplies to be sent hither be not very powerful and speedy. And the disturbances are now grown so general as in most places and even round about this city and that within four or five miles of us, not the open and declared rebels of the mere Irish, but the meaner sort of people of the natives rise up unanimously, men, women and children, and joining together in multitudes in imitation of the rebels fall on their near neighbours that are English or Protestants and rob and spoil them of all they have, which kind of spoiling in that manner was not known even in the times of the greatest rebellions in former times, nor can we help it for want of men, arms and money, being fearful to separate too far the little strength we have here in Dublin lest those or the rebels or both should beset the place, which we endeavour principally to keep, if yet it may be done, until our succours come; and yet we have been necessitated this day to send from hence some of those men we could hardly spare in hope to render some deliverance to the King's subjects against those wicked rebels who infest the county of Wicklow, and to send likewise some addition of strength to Drogheda, so as in the meantime we must endure those public scorns to be put upon us, and the English and Protestants ruined even before our faces, which doth exceedingly afflict us, and their cries and lamentations continually calling upon us for help is very grievous, and the more that we can yet afford them no help.

Yet if the ten thousand foot and two thousand horse which are to come forth of England and the ten thousand men which are to come out of Scotland be sent us immediately with two hundred thousand pounds in money and arms to arm more men here and replenish the stores, we conceive under favour by the blessing of God upon our endeavours with the strength of those powerful succours, and with the other helps which [we] may make here by the reputation we shall gain from those succours, that there may be great hope even this next summer to overcome this rebellion with honour to His Majesty and future safety to the kingdom, but if those succours be not totally sent, but lessened, then the war must be drawn out into a length of time, which in the end will be more troublesome and chargeable to England and less comfortable to the good subjects here.

We hold it needful to mind your Lordship that you would be pleased to procure engineers to be sent hither as soon as conveniently may be, we being here in great want of such.

We also beseech your Lordship that the shipping intended to be sent thence for guarding these coasts may be hastened away, we finding great cause of doubt, by several examinations taken, that the rebels expect aids from foreign parts, both of men and arms. And lastly, we beseech your Lordship that all noblemen and gentlemen who have estates in this kingdom and are now in England may be commanded away hither to partake in the labour of keeping, as they hitherto enjoyed the fruit of having those estates.

Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
La. Dublin.	Ormond Ossory.
Dillon.	R. Dillon.
Ant. Midensis.	Cha. Lambert.
Ad. Loftus.	Ge. Shurley.
J. Temple.	P. Crosbie.
Ja. Ware.	Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Keeper of the Great Seal.

1641, November 27.—Thanking the House of Lords for the care shown by them in providing succours for Ireland and asking that their despatch may be hastened.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons.

1641, November 27.—Thanking the House of Commons for the care shown by them in providing succours for Ireland and as in the preceding letter laying stress on the need of hastening their arrival.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641, November 30.—By our despatches sent away yesterday by Mr. Richard FitzGerald, we made known to you in part our present dangerous estate, and now we must with sorrow signify to you that the six hundred men sent hence as a further accession of strength to the forces at Drogheda were encountered in the way within three or four miles of Drogheda by three thousand of the rebels, who defeated our six hundred men, the horse troop sent with them with much difficulty escaping. This disaster doth much perplex us and animate the rebels, who by that means are become possessed of our men's arms, which adds to their strength and increaseth our weakness and danger. Now the rebels are gotten on both sides the town of Drogheda (which place is now in want of victuals) we can neither succour them, nor they us, nor have any intercourse to or from thence but by sea, which depending upon winds and weather at this unseasonable time of the year is very uncertain.

Our threatened dangers are now more apparently in view than formerly, so as unless some succours be instantly sent hither, we shall not be able to render that safety which [we] desire to this place, and much less to the kingdom in general, which though we often represented thither by our former letters (as then seeing those dangers at a further distance from us than now they are) yet we must now again still repeat, and do renew our suit for hastening our succours, and especial some in present hither to Dublin, it being as you see of so great necessity, and that the stores of victuals on the sea coasts there be furnished with all speed, and we supplied from thence with victuals, and that the ten thousand auxiliaries designed to come from Scotland may be with all speed sent away, or as many of them as on the sudden can be gotten ready and the rest to follow, in regard their passage into the north of Ireland is shorter and may be more speedy than those to come forth of England.

Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory.	Dillon.
R. Dillon.	Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus.	J. Temple.
P. Crosbie.	Ja. Ware.

Ro. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*]—Here is intelligence come that five ships laden with arms and munition are coming or to come from Dunkirk hither, for furnishing the rebels with arms. If those come we have no ships to encounter them, but it is necessary that ships be sent from thence to meet them and guard these coasts according to the former intentions on that side.

Sir Patrick Weymis that certifies the defeat of our six hundred men writes that there marched on every division of the rebels' foot a friar or a priest, and that the rebels are not to be undervalued and are no contemptible men.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641, December 3.—Yesterday, being assembled in Council (as we have been every day since the 23rd of October last), we received your Lordship's letters of the 24th of November, and this day the money brought over by Mr. Hawkbridge, which arrived here yesterday, was brought ashore, but to our unspeakable grief and sorrow the men and arms designed for us are not come nor no mention of victuals, which are now become as needful as money. We have not been wanting in our duty humbly to represent to His Majesty, to the Parliament, and to your Lordship our great and high extremities, and the terrible and much increased danger of the loss of the kingdom, and we now doubt, seeing our succours of men and arms are not come, that notwithstanding all our representations thither, our condition is not understood there to be such and so extreme as in truth it is.

That the rebels have besieged Drogheda on all sides, a town on the sea coast within twenty miles of this city, and that we cannot relieve the forces there, nor they us, but by sea, we made known to your Lordship by our letters of the 30th November, since which time the rebels have, by their multitudes of men and assistance of seamen who readily join with them, seized and manned many boats on the sea coast betwixt this and Drogheda, and have murdered the gentleman that held the island of Lambay, namely Mr. Derrick Huibarts, for no other cause but because he was a Protestant, and now they hinder us from intercourse by sea to be had between us and Drogheda and we fear will presently be able to intercept our passages between this and Chester, so far as multitudes of men and boats can do.

Several counties of this kingdom are since our last despatch thither risen in rebellion, and we fear that there will be few other counties but will follow. Of the three companies of foot raised in the county of Kildare, one of the five shires of the English Pale, which were raised for defence of that county against the rebels and armed by us out of His Majesty's store at the suit of the country, one company consisting of an hundred men are this last night revolted to the rebels and carried all their arms with them. Captain Nicholas White, their captain, brought us this unwelcome advertisement this morning.

For the strength of the rebels on both sides Drogheda, we refer your Lordship to the inclosed letter we this day received from Sir Richard Barnewall and Patrick Barnewall, two principal gentlemen of the county of Meath, and certainly they are very numerous, for the ordinary people rise with them in every place where they come and join with them in the pillage and spoil of the English.

We daily look to be besieged in this city, where we are (God knows) in very weak condition to make any defence, and if the eleven hundred men which are to come with Sir Simon Harcourt were come, it might help us for so many, but cannot even with the addition of the little strength we have here already secure this city, whereof the suburbs are the greatest part, and the town and suburbs in every respect so conditioned as without many more men it cannot hold out long against such forces as are to come against it, the suburbs having no walls and the city walls such as being made four hundred years ago are very much decayed and have no flanckers on them, nor places for men to fight on, and if this city be once gotten from us, which now we cannot expect to hold many days (if the succours we expect from thence come not the sooner), then His Majesty's Castle cannot hold out long after the same, having been built four hundred years ago, and having on it no modern fortification and the towers being very crazy and in danger of falling, especially when they come to be shaken with the shooting of the ordnance now mounted thereon.

How soon the rebels will assault this place we yet know not, and although we are continually on our guard in the best posture we may, yet to deal clearly with your Lordship we have not

sufficient force to preserve us, if we be assaulted before our supplies come to us, and as soon as this place is lost (where there is a great store of ordnance and a considerable proportion of munition) then the whole kingdom will be lost, the very countenance of keeping this place having hitherto contained many in obedience who are now broken out and joined with the rebels when they know our succours [have] not come as was expected. The Committee entrusted by the Parliament to confer with the rebels, sent them a letter with the order of Parliament inclosed therein, but the rebels finding their own strength, and our succours not come, tore the order and letter in pieces and rejected the treaty. If our succours come not the sooner, we fear they will have no port in Ireland to find whereby they may arrive with safety, and if through want of those succours the kingdom be lost, then must England be forced to undertake a new conquest thereof, as we formerly made known to your Lordship, and certainly if England be put to make a new conquest, it will be more difficult and chargeable than ever heretofore and will require many years' time with much loss of English blood. The rebels now publish and boldy threaten that, as soon as they have subdued us, they will send thirty thousand men into England to spoil all that kingdom as they have done this and to force all men to become Papists, so you see they declare it a war for religion and in despite of us, and by that means gain strength to their party daily and weaken us.

We do in the last place still repeat our humble suit (and that with the earnestness which is suitable to the condition wherein we stand) that our supplies may come for the honour of His Majesty, the preservation of this kingdom, and prevention of the destruction of many thousands of his subjects who are not yet destroyed but will be unavoidably if the supplies come not speedily.

	Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory.	R. Dillon.	Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple.	Cha. Coote.	Fr. Willoughby.
	James Ware.	Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices to Sir Henry Vane.

1641, December 14.—Enclosing their letters to the Lord Lieutenant of the 3rd and 14th December, and entreating Sir H. Vane, knowing their condition, to help to relieve them and thereby not only to preserve God's true religion, the honour of His Majesty and the safety of Ireland, but also to avert the threatened danger from England.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641, December 14.—By our letters of the 3rd of December we made known to your Lordship that Mr. Hawkbridge was then newly arrived with the treasure sent us from thence, which came but to sixteen thousand five hundred four score and ten pounds,

a supply of treasure far short of that which is now become necessary to perform any considerable service here against the rebels, whose numbers are increased wonderfully, insomuch as the forces they have about Drogheda on all sides it, and between Drogheda and this place reaching even within four miles of this city are, upon very credible report, conceived to be above twenty thousand men, and besides those numbers that are so united between this and Drogheda and thereabouts, there are many thousands of them dispersed the whole kingdom over, for the meaner sort of people first rise generally and then those of better quality follow after, and the fire which was first kindled in Ulster and lay awhile smothered in other parts begins now to break out so generally as the defection now appears to be universal throughout the whole four Provinces, so strongly rooted was the combination, and that strengthened under the specious show of a war for religion; for although before and since the caution we had from your Lordship we have on our part endeavoured not to give any apprehension to the Irish that England doth intend to make it a war of religion, yet as we formerly made known to your Lordship, the rebels labour mainly to have it so understood, nay they now go so far as they call themselves generally the Catholic Army, a title which hath drawn many thousands to their party, and yet many joined with them for no other reason but because they saw our succours expected forth of England and Scotland deferred, they rightly judging that without those succours we are not able to defend them or ourselves, and indeed until those succours come they must and will still increase, but if our men and arms once were arrived the very countenance of their coming would draw many from them to us and give some stop to the fury with which they yet carry all before them whithersoever they come.

They continue their rage and malignity against the English and Protestants, who if they leave their goods or chattels for more safety with any Papist, those are culled out by the rebels and the Papist's goods and chattels left behind, and now upon some new counsels taken by them they added to their former a further degree of cruelty even of the highest nature, which is to proclaim that if any Irish shall harbour or relieve any English that shall be suffered to escape them with his life, that it shall be penal even to death to such Irish and so they will be sure, though they put not those English actually to the sword, yet they do as certainly and with more cruelty cut them off that way than if they had done it by the sword, and they profess they will never give over until they leave not any seed of an Englishman in Ireland. Nor is their malice towards the English expressed only so but further, even to the beasts of their fields and improvements of their lands, for they destroy all cattle of English breed, and declare openly that their reason is because they are English, so great is their hatred not only to the persons of the English but also to every species of that nation and they destroy all improvements made by the English and lay waste their habitations.

We formerly signified to your Lordship that to take away all jealousy from the Papists of the English Pale we would furnish them with some arms, and the rather because we well know that in the last great rebellion in Ireland the English Pale stood firm to the Crown of England and that the rebel Tyrone in the height of his power and greatness was never able to get into the Pale with his forces, whilst he was in rebellion, and upon this occasion the noblemen and gentlemen of the Pale making deep professions of their loyalty to His Majesty in imitation of their ancestors and with execrations seeming to abhor the contrivers of these rebellions here, against whom they offered their power and strength, so as they might have arms, and we being well assured that if we could gain their concurrence with us it would much facilitate our work, we did at their earnest suit issue for them arms for a thousand seven hundred men, wherewith divers companies were armed by them, and some of themselves were appointed Governors of the forces of the counties, and captains of their companies, but so many of those companies revolted to the rebels and carried away their arms with them as we have recovered back but nine hundred and fifty arms, so as those whose loyalty we had reason to expect would help us are now through their disloyalty turned against us, and are strengthened with our own arms, and without all question if those of the English Pale had done their parts, as became good subjects with the arms they had from us, and those they might gather amongst themselves, they might with our help not only have defended the Pale against the rebels, but might also have prevented the ruin and destruction wrought by their tenants and neighbours on the poor English and Protestants amongst them, for the nobility and gentry sat still and looked on whilst the English and Protestants were ruined before their faces, the Papists in the meantime remaining secure without loss of goods or anything else. When we saw the power and strength of the rebels still growing upon us more and more and approaching by degrees more near to us, and the English and the Protestants robbed and spoiled even within two miles of this city in disdain and affront of this State, which are scorns of so high a nature as we could not endure, if we had strength sufficient to express their insolences, and when we observed the retarding of our succours of men and arms from England or Scotland (neither of both succours being yet come nor as we hear so much as in view there or in Scotland) and when we found apparently that for want of those supplies, we became in a manner so contemptible as we were in danger to be set upon for taking from us this city and castle before our aids should come, we bethought us of all the means we could for gaining time if it were possible, being confident that we cannot be so deserted by the State of England, but that some supplies may yet come unto us.

And therefore on the third of December we directed our letters to divers of the nobility of the kingdom, who were nearest to us, and most of them being of the English Pale, to be with us here

on the 8th day of this month that we might confer with them concerning the present state of the kingdom, and we hoped by their help so to handle the matter as we might gain a few days' time before our surprisal here, by which time in all likelihood our succours might arrive, although it be boldly given out by the rebels that we shall have no succours from thence, which they divulge to embolden their party, and to strike terror and discouragement into the well affected, amongst whom there are many so weak as to apprehend from thence too much fear, whereby many are fled the kingdom.

On the 8th day of this month the Earl of Kildare, the Lord Viscount FitzWilliam, and the Lord Baron of Howth came unto us, but the rest of the noblemen not coming we deferred our conference, and on the 11th day of this month we received letters from seven of them, namely the Earl of Fingall, the Lord Viscount Gormanstown, the Lord Viscount Netterville, and the Lords of Slane, Trimlestown, Dunsany and Louth, dated the 7th day of this month and signed by them, pretending a fear of a massacre on those of their religion, and that therefore they are deterred to wait on us, but do rather think it fit to stand upon their guard, and how that resolution of theirs may stand with the loyalty they profess, we humbly submit to His Majesty's excellent judgment, for whose royal view we send you here inclosed a copy of their said letters.

When we received those letters we did admire whence their fears of coming to us should arise, but afterwards we heard that they had been in consultation with the rebels, which also as to most of them is confirmed by the inclosed examination of Christopher Hampton, and indeed we know no cause of fear they have of us, unless their own guilts begot in them the fear they pretend; and they spare not, though unjustly, to charge us with neglect of their advices, whereas not one of them to this hour offered us any advice or real assistance towards pacification of these troubles.

It became then public (nor could we keep secret that which they had published to others) that those noblemen so far sided with the rebels, as they now stood on their guard. We therefore judged it fit for vindicating the State from the aspersion we found so publicly endeavoured to be laid upon us to publish the inclosed proclamation, as well to satisfy the world as those noblemen who certainly are abundantly satisfied in their own secret thoughts that we never intended to massacre them or any other, that being a thing which we and all good Protestants do much abhor, whatever the practice of their religion is and hath been found to be by woeful experience in other parts, whereof we confess we are now in great danger if our long-expected succours come not the sooner to us, and it may be gathered from that unexampled tyranny which the rebels have already exercised towards those of our nation and religion who fell into their hands what we for our parts may expect from them, but the dishonour and shame which may reflect upon the English nation by exposing this kingdom to so apparent ruin, and with it the extirpation of God's

true religion afflicts us more than the loss of our lives and fortunes, when all might be saved by sending seasonably those succours.

We lately received letters from the Lady Offaly and a letter containing most insolent menaces inclosed therein sent her from the rebels, to which she sent them a noble answer, copies whereof we send here inclosed.

One of the rebels, styling himself Chaplain Major and Overseer of the coasts and harbours, lately sent a summons in a proud and vaunting manner to one Edward Leech that was entrusted to keep the island of Lambay, requiring the delivery up of that island to the rebels, which being done, he gave Leech a pass, wherein he styles the rebels The Catholic Army, copies of which summons and pass we send your Lordship here inclosed, and Leech told us that the mighty chaplain declared openly to him that he was the plotter of this rebellion, that he had spent in travels and prosecution of that design beyond seas four thousand pounds, and that all the kings in Christendom, excepting the King of England and the King of Denmark, have hands in this business.

A castle in the town of Longford held by English who stood out a while against the rebels being in the end through want of victuals necessitated to be rendered up to them upon promise of quarter, a Popish priest standing with his skeane in his hand, watching for the coming forth of a minister then among the English, did by thrusting that skeane into the minister's guts and ripping up his belly give that as a signal to the rebels for falling upon the rest of the English, which they did accordingly, as soon as the minister was murdered, killing some and hanging the rest most perfidiously.

On the 9th of this month we received an advertisement that great numbers of men were gathered together in warlike manner at Swords in the County of Dublin within six miles of us, they having the army of the rebels behind them on this side Drogheda. Whereupon we then immediately sent out our warrant commanding them to disperse, a copy whereof we send your Lordship here inclosed, which was not obeyed, but a letter sent us from Luke Netterville, son to the Lord Viscount Netterville, and others of them (a copy whereof we likewise send here inclosed) whereupon we published the enclosed manifest for vindicating this State from their aspersions also. And it is observable that those gentlemen at Swords could even on that very Sunday night wherein they allege they were so affrighted at their houses, assemble twelve hundred men together in that moment of time to have in a readiness against any attempt from the State, whereas for many days before they could sit still and look on whilst an army of the enemy lay behind them between them and Drogheda, and while some of the openly declared rebels and many of their neighbours, who doubtless hold underhand intelligence with the rebels, robbed and spoiled the English on all parts round about them, and yet those gentlemen could not in all that time be either so affrighted by

the rebels or so compassionate of their poor English neighbours' miseries as to assemble any men for the defence of themselves or those their poor English neighbours, and certainly those gentlemen might have been as believing in this State, who have always used levity and mildness towards them, as, in the forces of the rebels, which lie so near behind them and who they know have murdered many of His Majesty's good and innocent subjects and for ought they knew (if there were not secret intelligence between them) might have them also in like manner.

But the truth is we conceive those gentlemen had a mind to join with the rebels and do now take up pretences to cover their disloyalty and cast scandal on this Government. The rebels in the Pale as in other parts have caused masses to be said openly in the churches, expelled the ministers from officiating in their churches, and forced divers persons for saving their lives and goods to become Papists, openly professing that no Protestant shall be suffered to live in Ireland, and whilst they insult thus over all the English and Protestants, destroying them for no other reason but for that they are Protestants and English, we let fall nothing against them touching religion, and yet they feign things against us tending that way to give some colour to their cruel proceedings.

The rebels of the county of Kildare have taken the Naas and Kildare in the county of Kildare, the rebels of Meath have taken Trim and Athboy in the county of Meath, and divers other places, the rebels of the county of Dublin have possessed Swords and Rathcoole and spoiled all the English and Protestants even to the gates of Dublin, and now about fifteen hundred of the rebels of Wicklow are in and about Power's Court about ten miles from this city. There are also between this and the Naas within six or seven miles of us a thousand of the rebels of Kildare and the borders of Wicklow and Dublin, so as we are in this city environed by them on all sides by land, and they begin to stop accesses to us by sea, for the fishermen on the sea coasts being all Irish and Papists inhabitants in the Pale break out also into rebellion with the multitude and have robbed, spoiled and pillaged even within the bay of Dublin several barks coming hither forth of England, and if to revenge this villainy on the fishermen at Clontarf and thereabouts so near us we send forth a party of soldiers to burn and spoil those rebels' houses and corn, the gentlemen of the Pale will immediately take new offence, but that we will adventure upon, for now there is no dalliance with them who so far declare themselves against the State, not caring what scorns are put upon the Government, wherein is observable that the landlord of Clontarf is one of the gentlemen risen in arms at Swords.

Your Lordship now sees not only the necessity of hastening with all possible speed our succours of men and arms both out of England and Scotland in greater number than those at first designed, seeing the breach appears to be far greater and the defection more general than at first was conceived, and yet so as such of them as are ready be not forced to stay for the rest, but that those may be so ordered as to come after, for no flesh can

imagine, unless they saw it, as we do, the greatness of our danger, who are but a handfull in comparison of the multitudes risen against us, and we desire that the ten thousand designed to come from Scotland may be wholly sent away, as well the five thousand intended to be left there in readiness as the rest, with direction to land as near Dublin as they may, and wheresoever they land to march to Dublin if possibly they can. And the sending away with all speed the ships appointed for guarding these coasts is also very necessary to be hastened, and that two or three other ships of good strength follow after, for doubtless these rebels expect a very great supply of arms and munition from foreign parts, either Spain or France.

And although out of the foresight we had of this extremity since these troubles began, we have endeavoured to get in some provisions of victuals and corn, yet we have not been able to provide ourselves sufficiently to stand out any long siege, nor can we now get in any more, our markets being almost taken away, and the strength of the rebels surrounding us so as we can fetch in no more provisions, wherefore we beseech your Lordship that the magazines of victuals designed to be settled on that side may be settled with all speed if it be not done already, whereby we and the succours we expect may not be in distress of victuals for ourselves or them or oats for our horses. Our want of victuals is the more in respect of the daily access of the English spoiled in the country.

The necessity of the defence of the Province of Munster required the immediate raising of a regiment of foot, consisting of a thousand men and two troops of horse, of three score each troop, which therefore we appointed the Lord President to raise, and for the payment and arming them we humbly advise (seeing we cannot do it) that money and arms be sent from thence to Youghal, with a further supply of arms and munition for the stores in that Province, now much wanting there.

And as the rebels which have beset us and this city on all sides by land do threaten to cut off our market at Dublin (which we begin to feel already) so they boldly declare that they will within a day or two cut off the watercourse which brings water to this city and castle, and that done, their multitudes will immediately burn our suburbs and besiege our walls, which we confess we yet want strength to defend, and must want till our supplies come forth out of England or Scotland or both, for here we have but about three thousand men in pay, many of them unskilled and unexercised in their arms, being but newly taken up here such as we could get, and many others of them Irish, especially the old foot companies of fifties, whereof there are here ten companies, who are part of those three thousand men, the rest of the old companies being dispersed in several needful garrisons in the country, excepting seven companies of them surprised and cut off by the rebels at their first rising in Ulster and other parts and about two hundred horse by poll of the old army, whereof many are Irish, so as considering the spaciousness of this city and suburbs to be defended and the smallness of our

number to defend them, and the great number of Papist inhabitants in this city and suburbs, and lastly the very great numbers of the rebels, who are so strong as to approach this city with many thousands, and yet leave many thousands at the siege of Drogheda, we cannot expect to be able to defend this city for any long time against them, without the arrival of our expected succours.

The Earl of Castlehaven on the tenth of this month presented at this Board the inclosed oath tendered unto him by the rebels to be sworn by him, which he saith he refused to swear, and we hear they send it to all parts to be tendered to the people, pressing them to take the sacrament thereupon.

We did lately (in hope to gain some time until our supplies might come) listen to an offer made by some Popish priests to go to the rebels and treat with them, as you may perceive by the inclosed, but since we find there is little hope of it, for some of the priests are returned, nothing being wrought thereby. However, it is fit your Lordship should know what we do.

We must now crave leave to declare to your Lordship that things being risen here to this height, threatening not only the shaking of the Government but the loss of the kingdom, as the supplies of men and arms and more treasure are of great necessity to be hastened away hither, so it is also needful that we enjoy your Lordship's presence here for the conduct in your own person of the great and important affairs of this State, as well in the martial as in the civil government, which do necessarily require it in this time of great and eminent danger, wherein so far as we may be able to contribute any assistance with you we shall be ready to discharge our duties therein with that loyalty and uprightness of heart which we owe to His Majesty and the particular respect due from us to your Lordship, but we hope you will bring that strength with you which may befit the greatness of the King our master to send with his Lieutenant against his numerous enemies as these rebels are become, as well for the honour of His Majesty as for the terror of those rebels.

By what we have heretofore and now humbly represented to your Lordship you may in part see the greatness of the public danger wherein this kingdom now stands, and particularly this city and castle, the principal piece thereof, that if these be lost (which we now again assure your Lordship were never in so great peril to be lost since the first conquest of this kingdom by the Crown of England) the whole kingdom must quickly follow, that the danger which must thereupon arise to the kingdom of England is very great in many respects, that there is no possibility to prevent those evils with honour and safety to England but by succours from thence or Scotland or both, and that if those succours come not speedily, it cannot be avoided but the kingdom must be lost. And if notwithstanding all this so often and truly made known by us to your Lordship, we shall perish for want of supplies, we shall carry this comfort with us to our graves or any other burial we shall have, that your Lordship can witness for us to His Royal Majesty and to all the world

that we have discharged our duties to God, to His Majesty, to that nation and to this, in humbly expressing to His Majesty by your Lordship, the Chief Governor of the kingdom, the extremities and dangers wherein his kingdom and people stand, and the necessity of hastening supplies hither by all possible means for preservation of both, so as whatever become of our persons, our memories cannot be justly stained with so wretched a breach of faith and loyalty to the King our master as to forbear representing thither the extremities wherein we are, whether we have the credit to be believed or no, and that we write truth and most needful truth will be found true when perhaps we shall perish, and which is more considerable the kingdom also, for want of being believed and succoured in time.

Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory.	R. Dillon.
Cha. Lambart.	Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple.	Cha. Coote.
Fr. Willoughby.	Ro. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*]—By our letters to your Lordship of the 22nd of November we did desire to be informed from thence, whether the Parliament here, being once prorogued may not again be prorogued by Proclamation before they sit, whether it be of necessity that they must sit again and the Parliament to be prorogued, the House sitting. And now that this rebellion hath overspread the whole kingdom, and that many members of both Houses are involved therein so as the Parliament cannot sit, we humbly desire to know His Majesty's pleasure therein, and if His Majesty shall think fit to prorogue it, which in present we hold expedient, that then we may receive his commandment for prorogation, and that the doubt concerning that be cleared, for to assemble at that time cannot be with safety.

Our letter of the third of December hath hitherto been withheld on this side by contrary winds.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641, December 14. The despatch now sent you from this Board shows you in what degree of defection seven of the Lords of the Pale stand, which perhaps may make the rebels the more considerable in the estimation of those that know not those Lords. We confess indeed it may seem to add some reputation to them, but we that know those Lords, and the power they are able to make, and their abilities in the conduct of important affairs, do well know that it adds no more strength in truth to the rebels than what they had before, for all the tenants and followers of those Lords that could be seduced were before either declared for the rebels or secretly joined with them, so as the strength gained to the rebels by the defection of those Lords is now in truth no more than the

addition of those seven men to their number, and what an inconsiderable addition of strength that is we should quickly make apparent if our long-expected succours from England and Scotland were come, which we mention lest under the specious countenance of the addition of the strength and power of so many Lords with the rebels His Majesty or the State there might be induced the rather to conditions of disadvantage to His Majesty, which now there is no more cause for than there was before those Lords' declaring of themselves so far. Nay, their discovering of themselves now will render advantage to His Majesty and this State, who otherwise perhaps while they held underhand correspondence with the rebels might have reposed some confidence in them, which now we see might turn to the extreme prejudice of this State and Government, and those great countries of Leinster, Ulster and the Pale lie the more open to His Majesty's free disposal and to a general settlement of peace and religion by introducing of English.

And although it be now most manifest to us here, who see with grief and observe the courses and practice of the rebels, that their main end and drift is, if it be possible, to wrest from His Majesty his royal crown and sovereignty of this his kingdom and either to set over them some of themselves to whom they desire to transfer his royal dignity, if they can hold it, or otherwise to cast themselves into the hands of some foreign prince and so shake off the English Government, concerning which we are assured there have been deep and serious consultations amongst them with their Jesuits, friars and priests, yet such and so great is their subtlety as to deceive the world, and so work themselves the more easily into those means which must lead in order to the attaining their ungodly ends, they add to their other wickedness the disloyalty to traduce His sacred Majesty and so to cover their treachery pretend audaciously that what they do is for his service.

And seeing the defection appears now to be general both in the gentry and commonalty, whereby their numbers are very great, so as it may be conceived that many thousands (who it seems are as ignorant as the priests and other principal rebels are malicious) are under countenance of His Majesty's name seduced to their party, we in hope to place a right understanding with those people, that are so seduced, have thought of a proclamation to be immediately published by His Majesty and sealed with his privy signet, if in his high wisdom he shall so think fit; for our publishing it in our names, by His Majesty's authority, will not be sufficient to satisfy them that it is the King's act, unless they see his own hand and privy signet at it, and in case His Majesty shall adjudge it fit to sign and seal the proclamation, it will be necessary that there be twenty several copies thereof so signed and sealed, that may be dispersed several ways.

The proclamation is so framed that their laying down of arms shall not wipe away all their former offences, in regard we humbly conceive it were a dangerous example if after their

robbing and spoiling of so many of His Majesty's faithful subjects the whole kingdom over of their goods and estates to the value of a million at least, no age having produced in this kingdom so much mischief and so great calamity in so short a time, they should for laying down arms have those their grievous and unexampled tyrannies over those of the English nation remitted, which if it should so fall out, it might not only give encouragement to those rebels and others to rise in arms at every two or three years' end and enrich themselves by the spoil and destruction of the English, but might also again and often renew the miserable calamities of this kingdom and the English nation therein, if ever hereafter any of them shall adventure to come hither upon any malignant instigation or perverse insolence in this people. Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Cha. Coote.
F. A. Willoughby. Rob. Meredith.

The King's Proclamation to the Rebels.

Whereas divers lewd and wicked persons who have of late risen in rebellion in our kingdom of Ireland surprised divers of our forts and castles, possessed themselves thereof, surprised some of our garrisons, possessed themselves of some of our magazines of arms and munition, dispossessed many of our good and loyal subjects of the British nation and Protestants of their houses and lands, robbed and spoiled many thousands of our good subjects of the British nation and Protestants of their goods to great values, massacred multitudes of them, imprisoned many others and some who have the honour to serve as Privy Councillors of that our kingdom, we therefore having taken the same into our royal consideration, and abhorring the wicked disloyalty and horrible acts committed by those persons, do hereby not only declare our just indignation thereof, but also do declare them and their adherents and abettors, and all those who shall hereafter join with them or commit the like acts on any of our good subjects in that kingdom, to be rebels and traitors against our royal person and enemies to our crown of England and Ireland. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all those persons who have so presumed to rise in arms against us and our royal authority (which we cannot otherwise interpret than acts of high rebellion and detestable disloyalty, when therein they spoil and destroy our good and loyal subjects of the British nation and Protestants) that they immediately lay down their arms, and forbear all further acts of hostility, wherein if they fail, we do let them know that we have authorized our Justices of Ireland and other our chief Governor or Governors and General and Lieutenant-General of our army there, and do hereby accordingly require and authorize them and every of them to prosecute the said rebels and traitors with fire and sword as persons who by their high disloyalty against us their lawful and undoubted King and Sovereign have made themselves uncapable of any mercy or favour, wherein our

said Justices or other chief Governor or Governors and General or Lieutenant-General of our said army, shall be countenanced and supported by us, and by our powerful succours of our good subjects of England and Scotland, that so they may reduce to obedience those wicked disturbers of that peace, which by the blessing of God that kingdom hath so long and so happily enjoyed under the government of our Royal father and us, and this our royal pleasure we do hereby require our Justices or other chief Governor or Governors of that our kingdom of Ireland to cause to be published and proclaimed in and throughout our said kingdom of Ireland.

Given under our signet at——

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641, December 28.—By the printed manifest and Proclamation which we sent to your Lordship with our letters of the 14th of this month you may perceive that we required the noblemen in those our letters mentioned to attend us at this Board on the 17th of this month, and that we did again charge and command Luke Netterville and his company, who were at Swords, upon their duties of allegiance to His Majesty, immediately to separate and not to reassemble again in that manner, and that the said Luke Netterville and all the other persons who signed the writing sent us mentioned in our said letters to your Lordship should appear before us on the 18th of this month, to which end we did give as well to those noblemen as to Luke Netterville and those his companions whose appearance we required, the word and assurance of this State for the safety of their persons, yet none of them, either noblemen or other, appeared at that time or since, whereof we could have given your Lordship intimation by our last despatch (which though dated the 14th was stayed here by contrary winds until the 22nd), but that we did choose rather to defer for a day or two longer, to see what that might bring forth, wishing in compassion of them (who now we confess have made themselves unworthy of compassion) that we might have had cause to certify their ready submission to His Majesty's authority entrusted with us, rather than (as now we do) their disloyal disobedience. On the 23rd of this month we received letters from those noblemen, a copy whereof we send your Lordship here inclosed, whereby they seem to be satisfied as to us, but pretend a fear of Sir Charles Coote, which pretence hath in it something as of weakness so of contradiction, for they profess to believe us and yet they take not our word, and if they believe (as they would seem to do) this State (whose word and assurance they had for their safety) they needed not fear Sir Charles Coote, who is but ministerial to this State in those things wherein he is entrusted.

They mention in those letters, first, acts of inhumanity perpetrated (which is the term they are pleased to give it) upon inhabitants in the county of Wicklow, secondly, a massacre at

Santry, thirdly, Mr. King's house and whole substance burned by Sir Charles Coote on the 15th of this month, and they insinuate a breach therein of the word of this State. For clearing therefore of this State and Sir Charles Coote from the aspersions which are framed to lay scandal on this Government we crave leave to declare to your Lordship.

First, as to that action in the county of Wicklow, that that corner hath been in all ages the most offensive piece of the whole kingdom to this State [and] the seat of this State, for no sooner was a commotion raised at any time in any part of this kingdom than immediately that part brake out into open rebellion and (lying near Dublin) did rob, waste and spoil the subjects to the walls of Dublin and burned the very suburbs to the gates, and as soon as the rebellion began, the grandsons of the traitor Feogh McHugh and other the wicked offspring of like traitorous ancestors immediately began to take up the rebellious example of their ancestors, assembled themselves in great multitudes, took up arms, declared themselves in open rebellion, took His Majesty's fort in that county called Caries Fort [Carysfort], laid siege to His Majesty's Castle of Wicklow, and robbed and spoiled all the English and Protestants round about them and throughout the whole country. We therefore hoping to suppress that rebellion so near us, and which by former experience we knew might otherwise prove very offensive to this State and kingdom, employed Sir Charles Coote with a party of soldiers to go into those parts, where he in despite of them marched to the town of Wicklow and relieved His Majesty's Castle there, whereby they are enabled hitherto to stand out againt the fury of the rebels, and in his return home he was encountered by a numerous body of those rebels, who after they had skirmished with him and finding him too hard for them betook themselves to flight, in which skirmish he slew some of them, and in that journey slew and caused to be hanged others of them, and amongst them one woman that had been active in robbing and spoiling the English, and had about her at her apprehension some of the clothes of the English she had robbed, and these are those inhuman acts, which these noblemen pretend to have been perpetrated by Sir Charles Coote in the county of Wicklow.

Touching the second, which they call the massacre at Santry, the truth of that action (wherein only four persons were slain, whereas they might have slain many more if they had intended a massacre) is set down at large in our printed manifest dated the 13th of this month, sent to your Lordship with our last despatch, and it is observable that howsoever they are pleased to charge Sir Charles Coote as having acted that (as they call it) massacre, he was not then at that action, nor any nearer them than this city.

Thirdly, as to Mr. King's house and (as they say) his whole substance burnt by Sir Charles Coote on the 15th of this month, wherein also they insinuate a breach of the word of this State, your Lordship may remember that by our letters of the 14th of this month, we made known to your Lordship how the rebels

labour to hinder accesses to us by sea, how the fishermen on the sea-coasts being Irish and Papists inhabitants in the Pale brake out into rebellion with the multitude, and how they robbed, spoiled and pillaged within the bay of Dublin several barks coming hither forth of England, and we then also declared to your Lordship that if to revenge that villainy on the fishermen at Clontarf where Mr. King's house stands, and thereabouts so near us, we should send forth a party of soldiers to burn and spoil those rebels' houses and corn, the gentlemen of the Pale would immediately take new offence, as now these noblemen do, and we confess that when we saw apparently that there were such depredations committed by those of Clontarf and others even in this harbour, in scorn and disdain of this State, thereby not only to discourage ships from coming hither, but also by robbing the English both by sea and land to enrich themselves and in time (possessing themselves of ships of strength which they might surprise) to stop up our harbour, we held it needful for the safety of this harbour, as well to give some stop to their fury as to correct their insolence, and therefore Sir Charles Coote was by our appointment sent with a party of soldiers on the 15th of this month to Clontarf, where he burned some of the rebels' houses and goods, and some of the goods taken by robbery and violence from the poor English being there found in Mr. King's house, who is landlord of that town, part of his house was then also burnt.

And as to the pretended breach therein of the word of this State, the colour they have for that is Mr. King, who is one of those gentlemen that with Luke Netterville and others assembled in arms at Swords in warlike manner, as is mentioned in our said printed manifest dated the 13th of this month, who by order of this Board dated the 9th of this month were required by us to separate immediately upon sight of that order, and to appear before us on the tenth of this month to shew the cause of their assembling in that manner, which our order was delivered to them on the tenth of this month as by their own letters to us dated the same day appears, yet they in contempt thereof did not disperse nor appear before us, though they were so commanded at their extreme perils, copies of which order of ours and letter of theirs you have in the last despatch from us. It is true that by the said printed manifest, the said King and the rest who were required to appear before us, had the word and assurance of this State that they might on the 18th day of this month securely and safely repair hither unto us without danger of any trouble or stay whatsoever from us, and if he or the rest had appeared accordingly, they should have had the full benefit of safe passage, without any stay to be made of them, for we never did nor shall violate the word of this State, but how those noblemen or any other can from that safe conduct promised to Mr. King's person infer a protection to be thereby meant or intended to his tenants and town of Clontarf, one of the receptacles of those robbers and rebels, and one of their stores for keeping the spoils they had gotten from the English by sea and land, we understand not. It is observable also that by the said printed manifest, the said King, &c., were

again required upon their duty of allegiance to His Majesty immediately to separate, and although in that public instrument we declared that if they failed therein we would take such a course with which to reduce them to obedience as might prove penal to them, yet the said King and the rest were so far from yielding obedience to us as they kept our messenger sent to them with that manifest a day and a night in restraint, and they have not yet separated, but instead of separating sent us word by our messenger that we should hear of them within a day or two, as indeed we did, when, within two or three days after, they advanced nearer to Santry, within three miles of this city, with banners displayed to outface us, where increasing daily in numbers they and others advanced yet nearer within two miles of this city, robbing and spoiling the English and Protestants round about them even to the suburbs of this city, and setting themselves in garrison at Finglas and Santry, where they fortified themselves to affront this State, insomuch as we were necessitated on the 22nd of this month to send out a thousand men who put those rebels to flight and burned those parts of those two towns which relieved the rebels. By all which your Lordship may perceive how groundless the pretences of these noblemen are, and how scandalous to this Government.

By their letters they declare their readiness to attend such commissioners as we should appoint, and to deal clearly with your Lordship we hold His Majesty's honour in higher estimation than to descend to the sending of commissioners to meet them, without first receiving His Majesty's direction therein, and the rather because we know that these high assumptions of theirs at this time (which they did forbear to declare openly until they saw that our succours were so long retarded) proceed not from any true sense of public grief or just occasion given them by this State, but from some other secret cause to bring to pass some end which it seems they have propounded to themselves, wherein we would quickly make them know to the extreme disappointment of their secret purpose, whether it be matter of religion as they declare or whatsoever it is, that the king's power is too mighty for their weak opposition and would cause them to lay bitter repentance upon their high presumptions against the authority of so sacred a Majesty as the King our master, howsoever they labour to palliate the matter, if our very long expected succours from England and Scotland were arrived; and seeing we forbear to listen to their motion for commissioners or to issue any proclamation for proclaiming them rebels, until we understand His Majesty's pleasure, which latter we forbear not out of any apprehension we have of the power and greatness of those noblemen, but lest we might thereby anticipate any direction of His Majesty's, we therefore humbly sue to His Majesty for his royal pleasure and direction herein.

We find by letters from the Lord President of Munster that most of the county of Tipperary are in rebellion, led therein by the Baron of Loghmoe, that both the Ormonds, Ely O'Carroll,

Arra, Owny, Ileigh, Kilnalongart, Ikerrin and Eliogartie are absolutely revolted, though those were part of the territories and people which His Majesty by his graces sent over by the committees of both Houses was pleased to free from plantation, for which high favour you see what a retribution of gratitude they return to His Majesty, and we observe by letters from both the Presidents of Munster and Connaught that in both those provinces the contagion begins to spread so far (the rebels robbing and spoiling the English and Protestants in those parts) as all is now at the point to be utterly lost, only the Earl of Clanrickarde hath so employed his power in the county of Galway as he hath kept the county in good order, and therefore to do him right we crave leave to value his merit therein to His Majesty.

Every day shews more and more that the malice of the rebels towards the English and Protestants is most implacable and bloody, which they have and still do express wonderfully wheresoever they have had power. The rebels of the county of Kilkenny and Wexford are grown so numerous and powerful as they have entered the town of New Ross, yielded up to them by the magistrate there, an Englishman then turned Papist, and have pillaged all the English. They also entered into the city of Kilkenny where the inhabitants had gotten together three hundred armed men, who instead of opposing the rebels stood armed and looked on, whilst the rebels pillaged all the English in the city, excepting the Earl of Ormond's house, which they threatened to break open and rifle, and the rather in regard there were some Englishmens' goods laid in there for more safety, and although they did not then attempt the house, yet his Lordship hath had divers other losses by them, whilst he is forced to be absent from home attending here the place of Lieutenant-General of the Army, which losses haply he might have prevented, and might also have given some stop to the current of these distempers in those parts by his own presence there, if his necessary attendance here upon the public affairs had not hindered him.

Your Lordship may be pleased to remember that by our letters of the fifth of November to the Lords of the Council, we signified that if our expected succours were not hastened hither the kingdom would be lost, and that then England must be forced to make a new conquest, which we then declared would be more difficult and chargeable than in any former times, in regard the ports and inland towns and the principal strengths would be gotten from us, which are now more in number by much than were here in former times; and what we then foresaw and wrote is now more fully in view and very likely to come suddenly to pass, for as those two considerable towns of New Ross and Kilkenny have yielded to the rebels, robbing and spoiling of all the English and Protestants amongst them, and brought that port of New Ross under the rebels' command, as also all the ordnance and artillery as well there as at Kilkenny, so there is little doubt to be made but the other cities and walled towns in the province of Munster will do the like (all the English in the country for the most part

already spoiled) and when they have gotten all such towns, with which also they must become possessed of all the harbours, then (if this city be not in the interim lost) they will bend all the forces of the kingdom against it, not only to destroy all the English and Protestants, but with this city and castle finally to possess themselves of the kingdom and so shake off the English government. And considering our want of strength, we cannot but expect that this will be done within a short time.

We are still more and more confirmed in a belief that the rebels expect supply of arms and munition from foreign parts, and there is no way to prevent it but by hastening away the shipping intended for guarding these coasts, which with a further strength of shipping to be sent after those which were first designed for us, we moved by our former letters to your Lordship, which we now again entreat may be speedily done as a matter of great and weighty importance.

The soldiers we have here are ready to perish for want of clothes, this place not affording cloth sufficient to clothe them, and as some of the Irish who were at Drogheda treacherously leaped over the walls to join with the rebels, so others of these soldiers merely for want of clothes leaped over the walls to get away from thence, though not with desire to join with the rebels, wherefore we must again solicit your Lordship that competent provisions of clothes may be sent thence, as also oats, pease and beans for horses, without which they cannot live.

By our several former letters we besought your Lordship to hasten the furnishing the magazines of victuals on the sea-coasts there, that from thence we and our expected succours may be relieved for victuals, and now it is manifest that very shortly there will no victuals be had here, for almost all the cattle is already swept away from all parts near this city by the rebels. In respect whereof, and for that when we send parties of soldiers abroad we must send victuals with them, in regard we have no part of the country to friend to help to relieve them, we therefore again renew our suit to your Lordship that those magazines be fully stored and that there may be of them in several towns on the sea-coast there to answer as well Munster and Ulster as this city, wherein if great speed and diligence be not used we shall be here suddenly in very great distress.

By our letters to your Lordship of the 14th of this month we humbly advised that money and arms might be sent to Youghal to pay and arm one thousand foot and two troops of horse, consisting of three score each troop in Munster, and a further supply of arms for the stores of that province, and we now crave leave not only to mind your Lordship of that and to move that the arms for the stores of that province be sufficient for arming three thousand men, besides those for the one thousand foot and two troops of horse, but also that over and above the arms for arming the men to be sent from thence there be large provisions of arms for this store, and likewise that arms for five thousand men be sent to Carrickfergus and Derry, wherewith many British may be there armed to join with us, for the rebels are grown so

numerous by the slow coming of our aids as treble that number that would have repressed them a month ago will not now be sufficient to go through with that work. But we must tell your Lordship that though we thus advise the supplying of Munster and Ulster at Youghal, Carrickfergus and Derry, yet we desire that those that shall be entrusted to go to those places with those provisions may be well assured before they go in too far that those places be not in the interim gotten by the rebels, for albeit they yet hold out and that we conceive them to be the likeliest ports still to hold out, yet considering the great numbers of the rebels, the wonderful boldness they assume since they observed some slowness in the coming of our succours, the great grief, terrible fears and desperate discouragements apprehended from that slowness by many of the well affected subjects, and the weakness of the places for want of succours, we fear that even those ports may be gotten from us by the rebels before our succours come, and if so then certainly we shall have no port in the kingdom to friend, excepting this, if yet we can keep this, for of all the other ports those three are, next this, the likeliest to be kept by us. We send your Lordship here inclosed copies of two examinations, one of a soldier Patrick Kelly, sent with letters from Sir Henry Tichborne from Drogheda to us the Justices, which letters were intercepted by the way by the Lord Viscount Gormanstown, and the messenger in danger to be hanged by him, had he not found means to escape in the night through the roof of a thatched house; the other of Thomas Slaine, who saw the Earl of Fingall and the Lord Gormanstown with the rebels, notwithstanding their great professions of loyalty to the Crown.

The case wherein we stand in relation to Drogheda is very hard. There are in it near two thousand soldiers of our best men whom we cannot relieve by land for want of sufficient numbers of men and arms, nor by sea in regard the badness of the harbour hath given the rebels advantage to block it up so as shipping cannot get in thither far enough to render relief to the garrison, so as if our supplies arrive not from thence very suddenly, whereby we may be able to send a competent force thither by land to relieve them, leaving some strength here to guard this place in the interim against the adjoining rebels of the counties of Wicklow, Dublin and Kildare, who are ready to assault us, we are in danger not only to lose those very considerable men, but also if they be lost to arm the rebels very strongly against us with those men's arms, and to strengthen them further (for annoyance of us here) with the ordnance and field pieces remaining at Drogheda, which great advantages if they should gain from us would (besides the shame and dishonour of it) so strengthen them and weaken us as notwithstanding the coming of our supplies, if they come not before that loss sustained by us, it will so much more increase our danger.

We now find by letters directed to the Earl of Ormond (which his Lordship shewed us) that the Lord Mountgarett and the Mayor and Aldermen of Kilkenny stood by whilst the English of Kilkenny were spoiled of all they had. This Lord Mountgarrett

by the favour of the Crown was pardoned for his former rebellion in the time of Tyrone's last rebellion, and those letters to the Earl of Ormond mention that the Lord Mountgarrett, the Lord of Ikerrin and the Lords of Dunboyne and Upper Ossory assembled numbers of them and threaten the destruction of the Lord President of Munster, who hath done as much towards the repressing the rebellion in that province as was possible for him to do, considering the little strength he hath there and our disabilities to assist him.

From the general concurrence of this universal revolting throughout the whole four provinces of the kingdom, it is apparent that this rebellion is of a higher nature and of far more dangerous consequence than any former rebellion raised here since the conquest, and it is easy to gather that one spirit moves through the whole business in all parts of the kingdom, and that there is a general aim (and that strongly rooted in the minds of this people) to work very high and dangerous alterations in this government which may prove the originals of other lamentable consequences in England also, and there is no possibility to prevent it but by the timely sending of great numbers of men, arms and more treasure from thence hither, as we have already many times mentioned to your Lordship and must still repeat while we have means to write, which certainly now is likely not to be long, so near and apparent is our danger and so far from us our help, unless upon the prayers and tears of many thousands (who with longing expectations have hitherto lamented the retarding of our supplies on that side) it may please God in mercy to work for us a deliverance as miraculous as was his discovery of this treason, whereof also we cannot despair in so good a cause as this, if all other hopes fail us.

That miraculous discovery did give us warning sufficient to call for aids, and time enough to have had them, howsoever we have been yet so unhappy as not to receive them, although upon grounds of undoubted assurance and foresight of what now appears we moved it often and with that earnestness and importunity which so great a cause required, upon which no less depends than the preservation of the kingdom of Ireland and the safety of the kingdom of England. And we do affirm with the freedom of faithful servants to the King and kingdom that if any person whatsoever hath reported or intimated by discourse or letter on that side the danger of the kingdom not to be so eminent and apparent, and consequently our supplies not so needful as we represented thither, either they are utterly ignorant or they determine maliciously to betray the King and kingdom.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. R. Dillon. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Chas. Coote.
Fr. Willoughby. Rob. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*]—As we were ready to sign these letters we had intelligence from Ulster that His Majesty in his royal care of this

kingdom hath appointed six thousand foot and six hundred horse to be raised in the north parts of this kingdom, where doubtless those numbers will be quickly made full with British, but the want will be arms, money and victuals, without which they cannot be of any use to the service, wherefore we formerly in these our letters humbly advised the sending of arms for five thousand men to Carrickfergus and Derry, yet now we must advise that there be forthwith sent thither arms sufficient for the six thousand foot and six hundred horse, besides a further supply of arms as fast as may be for the magazines in that province, and withal that there be money sent thither to pay them and victuals to feed them, for otherwise they will be suddenly distressed, but we hope that the raising of those men will not lessen or retard the other succours designed to come forth of England and Scotland.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641, December 28.—As all good men here do bear a part in suffering under the great calamities fallen upon this kingdom, so particularly His Majesty's servants and public ministers of his crown that hold judicial and ministerial places here do suffer extremely therein, most of them standing spoiled by the rebels of their estates and others of them by the fury and still prevailing rage of the rebels being deprived of enjoying their rents or revenues or any other fruits of their labours, so as although some of them do stay here to attend the duties of their places yet are they not able to subsist without receiving the entertainments due to them by His Majesty, so great is the poverty to which they are reduced, some of them being persons of eminent quality and great merit, which makes their present condition the more lamentable.

And although we greatly commiserate their sufferings yet we know not how to help them, there being now no possibility to get in His Majesty's revenues certain or casual on which their pay depends, so as we must humbly sue to His Majesty that out of the treasure to be sent thence, the entertainment due to those officers and ministers of the crown may be paid, which amounts but to a small matter. Herein therefore we beseech your Lordship that we may speedily receive His Majesty's good pleasure and a further supply of treasure, for the supply we have had (though we have husbanded it to the best we could) cannot hold out above a fortnight longer, by which time, if we be not supplied not only with further treasure but with men, arms and victuals, we cannot expect to live to give His Majesty an account of this his kingdom.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. R. Dillon. Cha. Lambert.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Cha. Coote.
Fr. Willoughby. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641-2, January 2.—On the thirtieth of December your Lordship's letters of the fourth and eighteenth of the same came to our hands, and in answer of both we hold it necessary to make known to your Lordship—

First, concerning Colonel Barry's regiment lurking about Kinsale, that the Lord President of Munster gave us advertisement thereof, whereupon we directed our letters to his Lordship dated the 15th of November requiring him to signify to Colonel Barry that it was our express command that he should immediately disband and separate all the men he had levied, unless his lordship should find that Barry could immediately ship them away, since which time we have not heard anything concerning those men. The disorders in Munster were not then broke out, but since have appeared as by our other despatch to your Lordship dated the 28th day of December we have represented to your Lordship, and such is the weakness of our condition here as we were not able to send the Lord President any succours from hence, only we enabled him to raise a thousand foot and two troops of horse consisting of three score each troop, whom neither we or he could arm or pay, and therefore by our letters to your Lordship of the 14th of December we humbly advised that money and arms should be sent from thence to Youghal to arm and pay them, with a further supply of arms and munition for the stores in that province, and by our letters of the 28th of December, we did again mind your Lordship thereof, desiring then and now that the further supply of arms for the stores there may be sufficient to arm three thousand men besides that regiment of foot and two troops of horse.

Secondly, concerning the Earl of Clanrickarde, we have received several advertisements from his Lordship of the affairs in those parts and have from him found very ready and forward concurrence with us in the public services, and that county of Galway (amidst these distempers) is by his power there contained in such obedience as they have not broken out into disorder as all their neighbours and almost all other parts have done, which his Lordship's noble carriage we have acknowledged to him with much thankfulness, and have done him the right to mention it in our letters to your Lordship of the 28th of December before receipt of your Lordship's to us, wherein he is mentioned. But by his last letter to us he seems to resent that he hath not supply of arms and munition and other helps from hence, which alas we are not able to send him until we have supplies of those sent us forth of England, nor then until the ways and passages between this and that be cleared, for now so much as a letter cannot pass any way five miles from Dublin without being interrupted by the rebels, and no provisions can be sent from hence thither unless an army be sent along with them, which God knows in the case wherein we stand we are not able to

send, unless we should expose this place to nakedness and hazard of being lost, which is of that importance as no other part of this kingdom can counterbalance.

Thirdly, we observe your Lordship's apprehension of other great persons in this kingdom, especially those that are of English extraction though of the Roman religion, concerning which we need say no more than in our letters of the 28th of December we have mentioned concerning some of the Lords of the Pale.

Fourthly, concerning the treaty with the rebels we have by our letters of the third of December signified to your Lordship (as we formerly foresaw it would) that it is rendered fruitless, such is the haughtiness and pride of the rebels, which now we hope will turn to their own confusion, for there never was a better opportunity put into the hands of the King than now this rebellion hath justly made way for towards reducing this kingdom, as well in point of religion and civility as also in point of honour, and establish profit to the King and perpetual security to all his dominions against foreign invasion and intestine rebellion, and towards bringing this kingdom to a more happy condition in all things else than ever heretofore, if it may stand with His Majesty's good pleasure to send us speedy and powerful succours hither, whereby the rebels may (by the blessing of God) be subdued, which expense though very great will be abundantly recompensed to the crown and kingdom of England by those formerly mentioned advantages of religion, civility, honour, profit and security that shall be thereby gained.

Fifthly, concerning the state of this Army your Lordship will now receive it from the Earl of Ormond, and for their pay as well as for the pay of the succours forth of England and Scotland, we hope your Lordship will take care to have provisions made speedily. And for the places besides this to which arms and munition are to be sent, our letters of the 28th of December do mention Youghal for Munster, and Carrickfergus and Londonderry for Ulster, and to be delivered to the officers of the stores in those several places. All the residue of arms and munition to be sent thence hither is fit to be designed for Dublin, which is the principal store to answer all, as there may be occasion, which therefore must be in larger proportion than the rest; and that over and above the arms for arming of the men sent and to be sent from thence as in several former letters we mentioned, and for the men to be sent thence into Ireland we conceive it will be fit that three thousand be hastened to Youghal for Munster besides those to be raised there, and that all the rest of the succours to come from England, being seven thousand foot besides the horse, do land at Dublin, for that the forces to be sent into Connaught may most fitly be done from hence. And as to Ulster that the levies designed to be made there, and the accessions of the succours to come from Scotland will be sufficient for that province and may render good help to Connaught and Leinster. The eleventh of January (the day to which this Parliament stood prorogued) drawing near, and we finding

this rebellion to have overspread the whole kingdom and that many members of both houses are involved in the guilts thereof, so as the Parliament cannot sit at that time, we were necessitated by proclamations to prorogue it to the 21st of June next, as you may perceive by the inclosed proclamation, yet for our better guide and direction now and hereafter in these cases, we entreat your Lordship that the doubt we mentioned in our letters of the 22nd of November and 14th of December touching the prorogation may be cleared there, and sent us with all convenient speed.

On the 30th of December Sir Simon Harcourt arrived here with his regiment, and we are informed that three hundred more, who it seems (in their zeal to the good cause) desired to come with him also, are at sea ready to come in. The coming of those fourteen hundred men hath given us here great comfort, but your Lordship may perceive by our letters of the third and 14th of December how far short that number is to render safety even to this place, and much more short to answer all parts of the kingdom, now generally imbroiled in this rebellion, and consequently how needful it is immediately with all possible speed to send away so many men fully armed as may complete the ten thousand foot designed to come from thence, as also the ten thousand men fully armed designed to come from Scotland, and we crave leave to affirm to your Lordship that considering how numerous the rebels are grown, all those succours and all the strength we have already here and all those designed to be raised here will be of absolute necessity, and the more speedily they come, the sooner will this great work be effected, which otherwise will take up much more time and charge.

Sir Simon Harcourt hath brought no more arms than for the eleven hundred men of his regiment, so as the other three hundred men are unarmed, nor are we able to arm them without disarming others and so lessening our number, there being no arms left in the stores, so as we must again beseech your Lordship as formerly that besides the arms to come for the men to be sent thence, there be a large provision of arms sent hither to Dublin, as also to the other places formerly mentioned, namely Youghal for Munster, and Carrickfergus and Derry for Ulster.

No money nor victuals are yet brought unto us, both which are now become most highly necessary, for the sixteen thousand five hundred four score and ten pounds formerly sent us from thence, as we mentioned in one of our letters of the 28th of December, cannot hold out above a fortnight from that time, and now that the paying of these fourteen hundred men falls also upon us, the scantling we have left will not serve fully even for that fortnight; and now that our numbers of soldiers are increased our scarcity of victuals (mentioned also in our other letters) must also increase, and therefore we do with all earnestness beseech your Lordship that a further supply of treasure, and a good proportion of victuals from the magazine at Chester or thereabouts be hastened away with all possible speed, or otherwise not only these fourteen hundred men but all the soldiers we had in pay

before will fall into a mutiny and turn upon us, with great peril to overturn all our hopes and leave us to the unmercifulness of the rebels.

When these distempers began to grow very high whereby not only all remote parts but even this city became in danger to be taken from us by the power and strength of the rebels, we bethought us of all other means of safety to the kingdom in general, so particularly of the safety of this city, and therefore we prevailed with Sir Charles Coote, who for many years hath had the honour to serve His Majesty as a member of this board and upon all occasions of His Majesty's service contributed ready and forward assistance, and had been a captain in this army in the last wars here, and since a colonel of a regiment, and a brigadier in the last expedition in the north of Ireland, to take upon him the government of the forces in this city and suburbs, which we placed upon him; wherein he hath acquitted himself with so great industry and labour, with so cheerful and forward affections to the present service, with so great fear and terror to the rebels and with so good satisfaction to the Board and the Lieutenant-General as we hold him very worthy of favour and encouragement, and now Sir Simon Harcourt informs us that that charge in this city now undergone by Sir Charles Coote was on that side designed for him.

And albeit we conceive Sir Simon Harcourt to be a person of very good merit, to whom therefore we desire to give all needful satisfaction, yet considering the present state of affairs here, and Sir Charles Coote's long experience of this place and people, we hold it not fit to make any alteration in this particular until we shall understand His Majesty's or your Lordship's pleasure therein. Wherefore we think fit to acquaint your Lordship therewith, and do entreat your Lordship if any such thing were intended for Sir Simon Harcourt on that side, that by your Lordship's favour he may be thought of in some other way.

In the last place we do acknowledge with all humble duty and thankfulness to His sacred Majesty his still continued gracious care of this kingdom and faithful subjects therein, nor may we omit to express as well the thankfulness we owe to both houses of Parliament there for the sense we find they have of our calamities, and their noble and forward resolutions to relieve us as our gratitude to your Lordship for advancing to the King and Parliament the humble desire of us His Majesty's servants, for this his kingdom and his good and faithful subjects therein, as also your successful endeavours in furthering us in all things which may conduce to our deliverance from those calamities, wherein we find your Lordship's travail so great as might beget in us some unwillingness to become so continually troublesome to your Lordship, were it not that we are encouraged therein partly from the ample testimonies you have given us of your readiness to undergo trouble for us, and partly from the assurance we have of the nobleness and therein of the true sense you have as of the

honour and services of His Majesty so of the preservation of this kingdom, and the safety of that so nearly concerned in this business.

Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory.	R. Dillon.
Cha. Lambert.	Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple.	Cha. Coote.
Fr. Willoughby.	Rob. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*] Sir Simon Harcourt pretends also to the command of this His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, wherein we had on the 23rd of October placed Sir Francis Willoughby, knight and colonel, a member of this Board, and one who is a person of great ability and is very watchful and diligent in that great trust, and undergoes great pains therein for the safety of this important place, and we conceive as things now stand it will be necessary that those two places be in the hands of two persons.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to SIR WILLIAM BRERETON.

1641[-2], January 3.—Thanking him for his trouble in hastening to Ireland the forces lately arrived, and entreating him to continue to hasten the transport of more men with all possible speed.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, Lord High Admiral.

1641[-2], January 3.—On the 30th of December we received three letters from your Lordship, one dated the 23rd of November, another the 30th of November and the third the 21st of December.

Those of the 23rd of November brought inclosed therein a copy of the order your Lordship gave on the 23rd November in pursuit of the resolution taken in Parliament there concerning four of His Majesty's ships, whereof the Swallow is one designed to guard the coast of this kingdom. In those of the 30th of November the instructions for Captain Kettleby were sent us, running in the name of the Parliament in regard His Majesty was then in Scotland. The letters of the 21st of December brought those instructions renewed in His Majesty's name, and therein your Lordship is pleased to signify that the Hart pinnace departed thence a fortnight before freighted with stores for the Swallow for eight month's service, and brought also two letters directed to Captain Kettleby. That despatch also brought us two warrants from your Lordship dated the 27th of November, the one directed to Captain Kettleby and the other to Lieutenant Kettleby.

This despatch now coming to our hands we hold it fit to make known to your Lordship that on the 2nd of December your Lordship's said order of the 23rd of November came to our hands and on the third of December we prepared our letters to Captain Kettleby, wherein we sent him inclosed a copy of your Lordship's said order requiring his careful observation thereof, and we having then, and now more, an apprehension of some

design to bring in supplies of arms and munition to the rebels from foreign parts, we required his best prevention of their hopes that way as a great and acceptable service to His Majesty and this State, for which our letter [we] could not gain any safe passage until the 10th of December, at which time we sent to him our said letters by such a hand as we hope he received them safely. But for sending this despatch now to him we find no possibility to do it safely by land, in regard all parts are shut up by the rebels, so as no letter can pass three miles from this city without being intercepted by the rebels, nor can we send them by sea, having no conveniency of shipping.

We conceive your Lordship sent the substance of these to Captain Kettleby, when the Hart pinnace set forth from thence, so as that either that way or by our letters of the third of December we hope he understands your Lordship's pleasure. However, we entreat your Lordship that duplicates of them be sent from your Lordship to Bristol that so he may have them that way, and we crave leave to observe to your Lordship that in several parts of the instructions Captain Kettleby is in some cases to give advertisements to the Lord Lieutenant or to us the Justices, and considering how difficult it may be for him to send to us, we offer to your Lordship's consideration that in those instructions he may be directed to advertise the Lord President or Vice-President of the province of Munster, which also in these times will be difficult for him to do, but much more difficult to send hither. Those we now received we keep by us and will watch if any opportunity can be gained whereof we will readily lay hold, to send them to him with directions from us also to advertise the Lord President or Vice-President as there may be occasion.

We still find more ground to believe that the rebels expect commanders and arms and munition from foreign parts, in prevention whereof we have several times moved the Lord Lieutenant to hasten away the shipping appointed to be sent from thence for guarding the coasts of this kingdom and besought that some more shipping might be sent after them, and now we do earnestly entreat your Lordship it may be done with all possible speed, it conducing very much to the advantage of this state in this unfortunate time.

We have formerly represented thither that there is no hope to get in any of His Majesty's monies due here, so as for payment of the shipping and all other charges here in these times it is of necessity that provision be made there.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. R. Dillon. Cha. Lambert.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Cha. Coote.
Fr. Willoughby. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Mayor of Chester.

1641[-2], January 3.—After our very hearty commendations we find by letters from some at Chester how ready and forward you have been to hasten hither those succours which lately

arrived here, for which we render you hearty thanks, and because we daily expect further succours from thence, as well of men as of arms and victuals, we earnestly entreat you as to use all your power and endeavour for getting the men and victuals ready on that side with all possible speed, so to hasten them away hither as soon as they are gotten ready there, wherein we believe you will receive direction from the King or Parliament there, but however we so much rely on your care and furtherance in all things there wherein you may help us, as we do earnestly entreat you to cause as much wheat, beans, pease and oats as you can to be brought in thither and shipped for Dublin, as also coals, butter and cheese, where ready money shall be paid for the same to those that bring it, as soon as they arrive. This will be an advantage to all your corn masters there, who may receive here a good price and ready payment for their corn, and it will be a great advantage and benefit to this State, and a security also to you all there, for if the rebels here can overcome us, which we hope will never be in their power, they will then quickly disturb you, which pray God prevent. Your particular care and intention there to those things that concern this State will be a service pleasing to God, acceptable to the King and Parliament there, and most highly beneficial to this State, and in consequence to England, and therefore we are confident that you will omit nothing on your part that may contribute to this good work, which we will value to the King and Parliament for your advantage.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. R. Dillon. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Cha. Coote.
Fr. Willoughby. Rob. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*] We understand that a proportion of arms and munition designed for this place was sent down to Chester and remains there. If it be so we pray you hasten them away to us with all speed.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Thomas Tempest.*

1641[-2], January 3.—After our hearty commendations, you saw at your departure hence a part of that danger wherein this kingdom and his Majesty's good subjects therein do stand, and since you went hence, those dangers are highly increased, as are also the numbers of the rebels, the defection now appearing to be universal. We therefore pray and require you to solicit the King, the Parliament, the Lord Lieutenant and all powers from whom we may have help for their care in hastening hither the men, arms, money and victuals designed to come from thence with all speed, as also the ten thousand men designed to come from Scotland hither, in sending away the ships designed to come thence for guard of these coasts, in settling the intended magazines of victuals on the seaports there, that you make known there that if money be not immediately sent away hither, the men that came thence and those formerly in pay here must

* Attorney-General for Ireland, 1640-1649.

disband and leave all to confusion and ruin, and to advertise us speedily and frequently of your proceedings.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. R. Dillon. Cha. Lambart.
J. Temple. Char. Coote.

Lords Justices to Richard FitzGerald.

1641[-2], January 4.—After our hearty commendations, we observe by our several letters the great care and pains you take in those public affairs committed to your solicitation, which we take in very good part at your hands. We sent you in the packet carried by Henry Fletcher copies of our letters then sent to the Lord Lieutenant, the success of which despatch we long to hear. We now also send you copies of our letters now sent to his Lordship, requiring you to continue your solicitation with all earnestness and importunity for sending us with all speed the ten thousand men to come from Scotland fully armed, and the ten thousand foot and two thousand horse appointed to come forth of England with arms for them and for furnishing the stores with arms and munition, and money to pay them and the others now in list here, lest they disband, and so all be lost, and victuals also, without which we must be immediately much distressed, and clothes for the soldiers. We expect to hear from you fully and frequently of your success and such other occurrences there as any way relate to the affairs here.

We require you to solicit earnestly for the proclamations under His Majesty's signature which we mentioned in our last despatch, and if His Majesty think fit to sign them, that we may have forty of them so signed, though in our last despatch we mentioned only twenty. If His Majesty think fit, it will be necessary to take notice therein that some noblemen have also joined with the rebels, that so those noblemen may find particular notice taken of their defection. Herein we require you, as in all things else, to move the Lord Lieutenant and to hasten to us the proclamation, as also an answer to our despatch sent by Fletcher and to this despatch also.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641[-2], January 5.—Since our other letters to your Lordship were made up we received the inclosed examination, whence it may be gathered that the besieging of Drogheda by the rebels is done by them to gratify those of the Pale, seeing they threaten those of the Pale to desert Drogheda for want of meat. The examination also mentions some of the lords and gentry of the Pale who are now become commanders in the rebels' army, as also Lieutenant Colonel Reade, who was in the last expedition to the north of Ireland lieutenant-colonel to Sir Henry Bruise [Bruce].

The rebels still flock in great numbers about this city, first to hinder our markets. and then to distress us further.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. R. Dillon. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Cha. Coote. Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant.

1641[-2], January 13.—Your Lordship's letters of the 31st of December came to our hands on the 9th of January, and therewith His Majesty's letters of the 30th of December for prorogation of the Parliament to the 17th of May, and because we had on the 27th of December by proclamation prorogued the Parliament to the 21st June (which proclamation was published and proclaimed before our receipt of His Majesty's said letter) we found it necessary to let the former time stand, and so some few of both Houses having met on the 11th of January we prorogued to the 21st June.

Your Lordship mentions in your letters that you have done what you could by your solicitation there for this kingdom and the relief of His Majesty's good subjects therein, which as we have formerly, so still we must justly acknowledge to your Lordship with humble thankfulness, but we confess that out of the sense and certain knowledge we have of the dangers threatened against the King and kingdom we have in our despatches to your Lordship expressed those dangers truly and faithfully as in duty becomes us, and we hope we cannot be interpreted thereby to intend to lay blame on any, much less on your Lordship from whom we have found so powerful and so noble endeavour for us in this cause, being of such a nature as required on our part much earnestness and importunity as well in discharge of our duty as to render deliverance to this State and kingdom.

As we have hitherto since the 23rd of October represented almost nothing else but woes and lamentations poured out by many thousands British and Protestants who suffer in these public calamities, wherein we are not able to afford comfort to them or security to ourselves until some strength were added to us from thence, in the sense of which calamities we know your Lordship bears a great part with us, so now we adjudge it a right due to your Lordship that you partake with us in the joyfulness apprehended by us from some successful beginnings we already find against the rebels, since the arrival even of some of our succours from thence. Before those succours came we durst not adventure any considerable strength forth of this town, lest in the interim we might be surprised by the rebels, which gave them encouragement to insult over us beyond measure, and to advance within two or three miles of us in numerous bodies with great boldness.

Wherefore we having had intelligence that great numbers of the rebels were assembled on one side of us at Swords, within six miles of this city, we sent forth thither on the 11th of this month two thousand foot and two hundred horse, which by lots cast

between Sir Charles Coote and Sir Simon Harcourt happened to be under the command of Sir Charles Coote, where, after a fight had with fourteen hundred of the rebels for well near an hour, they forced the rebels from a barricade they had made at the town's end, and so routed them, and took from them three colours and some arms, and that done our men burned the town of Swords and other villages adjoining, some of them belonging to some of the chief of the rebels and all of them receptacles for harbouring and relieving them, and it was found needful so to burn those places to take from the rebels such conveniency of harbouring so near Dublin.

In this conflict there were slain of our men eight or ten common soldiers and withal (which [we] must lament) Sir Lorenzo Cary, a very hopeful gentleman, who with the shot of a musket bullet in his head died in the place, having by his forwardness and valour that day shewed that as he was extracted of so noble a father as the late Lord Viscount Falkland, who had the honour to serve His Majesty as his Deputy of this kingdom, so he would in his actions manifest it, as indeed he did, although it pleased God with that day's work to give a period to his civil, orderly and religious life.

If the Captain of the Pioneers had done his part in levelling the ways as he ought to have done, or if we had had good guides or perfect and full intelligence of all the ways there, very much more if not all the rebels appearing there had been cut off, but our want of guides and intelligences concerning the rebels is an exceeding great hindrance to us, nor can we yet help it, so strongly is this general combination rooted in the hearts even of common people, whose help might that way be required.

This beginning of advantage we have by the accession of more strength to us from thence, and although we cannot relieve those British and Protestants that have been spoiled and pillaged by the rebels, that being only in his Majesty's power to be done, if in his high wisdom he shall so think fit, out of the estates of the rebels, which may not only do that in a good measure but also recompense the charge to be undergone by England by occasion of this rebellion, yet we will labour by the blessing of God upon our endeavours to revenge the blood of those British and Protestants that has been innocently and without any provocation spilled, as also to vindicate the honour of the British nation, which these rebels have hitherto trampled upon with fury and indignation. And therefore as formerly so still we crave leave to importune for hastening the residue of our succours, as well from England as Scotland, and victuals to feed them, but above all money to pay them and those now here, without which we cannot subsist, as we have by our former letters represented to your Lordship.

Drogheda continuing still besieged and reduced to such a condition as required speedy relief, which being very difficult to do by land, we did on the 11th of this month employ shipping from hence to relieve them by sea, which we hope (by the course we have taken if it please God to give us good success therein)

will be effected, notwithstanding the blocking up the harbour and other prevention used by the rebels. And now that we are on this business of Drogheda we ought to do that right which is due as well to Sir Henry Tichborne, who now commands in chief in that town, as to our very good Lord, the Lord Moore, who now commands a horse troop there, of whom we must give this just testimony that they have carried themselves so well and commendably in the whole course of this business and with so great reputation to themselves and benefit to the public service, and with so great faithfulness to His Majesty as we crave leave to mention it to your Lordship for their honour and advantage.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. R. Dillon. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Cha. Coote. Rob. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*] According to His Majesty's direction we required the Speaker of the Lords' House to declare to both Houses at the time of prorogation that notwithstanding this prorogation it is not His Majesty's intention in any sort or measure to depart from or waive anything that he had formerly promised to grant for the establishing of the estates of such of his good subjects here as shall remain loyal and faithful to His Majesty and his Crown, which the Speaker did declare unto them accordingly.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641[-2], January 20.—By our letters of the 13th of this month we made known to your Lordship that we did employ shipping from hence to relieve Drogheda by sea, and now those we entrusted therein are returned back, having though with great danger and difficulty relieved the town in a small proportion, we being loath to adventure any great proportion thither, until we make trial how a passage thither might be forced. Such is the badness of the harbour as men may not pass to the town without danger from the shore, and at our men's entrance that way they were encountered by multitudes of the rebels on both sides the river, with whom they interchanged above a thousand shot, but our men in the end forced their passage with the loss of three score of the rebels, as is conceived, and no one man lost of our side.

In our men's return the pinnace was aground, whereof the rebels took advantage and hundreds of them waded to her through the water, not being above knee-deep, and though from the pinnace many shots were made at them and many of them slain, yet they approached even to the sides of her and with pick-axes and iron crows endeavoured to batter her, whereby indeed she was in much danger, but Captain Stutvill, the gentleman that commanded her (by casting granadoes amongst them, which slew many of them) did by that means disperse them, and so after much danger and the loss of a lieutenant of our side got out of their hands in despite of them and is now arrived here. And

although in regard of the badness of the harbour and the barricadoes there made by the rebels we now find the danger very great to relieve them by sea, which is yet less hazardous than by land, yet we must endeavour to do it again and as often as occasion shall require.

We find by letters from Drogheda that the next morning after our shipping got in at Drogheda and about break of day, some three hundred of the rebels by the treachery of the townsmen (but who of them [is] not yet discovered) had gotten into the town through an old door in the wall, which was broken open of the town side, but it pleased God that Sir Henry Tichborne and the garrison quickly despatched them by killing and taking the greatest part of them, but some three of the captains and divers others (as some of the prisoners inform) are concealed by the townsmen in their houses, although by proclamation they have been required to bring them forth upon peril of their lives, whereby and by many other circumstances and particularly the incitement of the friars and priests, labouring to seduce even many of the soldiers, the townsmen express much disloyalty and extreme ill affections.

The rebels flocking near this city in numerous multitudes we found it of absolute necessity to send out some parties of men to set upon some of them in their quarters, and have at several places by the forces we sent against them beaten them thence, yet still they come again to some villages where they found housing to lodge in, wherefore to take away from them all such conveniency of lodging or any accommodation near us, we are forced to send out parties several ways about this city to burn and pillage those villages, and must yet burn more of them, which as it much disappoints so it exceedingly troubles the rebels, who must by this means be constrained to lodge further off us.

Yet even in these things, drawn from us much against our wills by unavoidable necessity, as the rebels are disappointed, and those that willingly relieved and harboured them (without giving us any intelligence of their actions or motions) much prejudiced, so sometimes it falls out that amongst the multitude, some honest men (much against our minds) do suffer in the common mischief, it being difficult if not impossible at those times and in such hasty and confused actions, specially where we must burn whole villages, to enter into examination of particulars so far as to preserve such as have not offended. The Protestants' houses being mixed with the Papists' in those villages, and in some places whole villages belonging to Protestants, are of necessity burned because the Irish hath seized them for harbour and lodging, but we in our desire to help honester parties all we may, have published the inclosed proclamation, which being carefully executed may render some comfort to those that only for falling into ill company without intention of harm have the unhappiness to taste of their neighbours' ill fortune.

There are more persons of quality and estate criminal in this rebellion than have been in any former rebellion here, and considering that in this Parliament a little before these distempers broke out, it became questioned in Parliament whether or no persons being slain in rebellion did forfeit their estates to His Majesty, although until that time it was never doubted here, His Majesty and his tenants being actually possessed of great quantities of land upon that title, yet in the Papists' debates in Parliament they endeavoured to have it declared that men killed in rebellion did not forfeit their estates, which if it should stand for law, His Majesty and his Crown must of necessity for the time past receive very great prejudice, and for the future the forfeitures of such of those men's estates as may happen to be slain in this rebellion will be lost utterly. In prevention whereof we caused many of the principal of them to be indicted, and will take order that the ordinary process run out against them, so as to take from them the pretence which otherwise might be made touching their estates to His Majesty's disadvantage.

We long exceedingly to receive answers to our several letters of the 14th and 28th of December and second of January,* which containing matters of very great importance and much conducing to the safety of this kingdom, we hope have been ere this time considered and resolved on that side, and particularly we must with all earnestness beseech your Lordship that the shipping for guarding the coasts and for intercepting (if it may be) the coming of the arms and munition expected suddenly by the rebels may be hastened away with all possible speed, and that the men, money and arms we have written for to be sent hither and to Munster and Ulster be in like manner speedily hastened away, it being of great necessity, and that above all things money may be sent us, for now the moneys formerly sent us thence is wholly issued, which already puts us into great distraction, and if supply of money come not the sooner and that in a very considerable proportion the soldiers will not be able to live, and those which are to come forth of England and Scotland will be much distressed and all of them by that means be forced to mutiny, which must unavoidably destroy this great and important service and bring ruin to this kingdom and nation, which God in his mercy will, we hope, enable the King and kingdom of England seasonably to prevent, as he hath hitherto, even beyond imagination, done all things for us that lead in order to the preservation of the kingdom, which now gives us good hope it may by the blessing of God be done, if those things we humbly besought may be sent us thence speedily. Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory. R. Dillon. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Cha. Coote. Rob. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*]—We can have no sessions held in any county but in the county of Dublin, and there the indictments were found for such acts as were committed in that county, though the persons indicted reside in other counties. We want exceedingly

* *See pp.* 42, 45 and 54 *supra.*

chyrurgions and chyrurgions' chests with medicaments, and we want also small petars to hang upon doors and gates of castles to burst them open and a master or two of fireworks, two or three petterardeers, stokers and good gunsmiths.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641[-2], February 11.—When we saw that so many thousands of the British and Protestants were robbed and spoiled of all their estates and fortunes by the rebels we considered that in all likelihood many who had been actors in those cruelties may hereafter, when the parties that saw them are dead or out of the kingdom, deny the wickedness they have committed, and so perhaps [escape] the punishment due to such rebellions, for which cause and many other reasons justly and needfully inducing us thereunto, we held it fit to give warrant for a commission to issue to certain commissioners to take examinations of the persons robbed and such other as can give testimony therein, a copy of which warrant we send your Lordship here inclosed.

Of such examination great use may be made hereafter in due time, both for His Majesty's advantage and perhaps the relief of some of the persons injured, but however to deliver over to posterity in as much certainty as may be gathered the losses sustained by the British that those British that succeed (if any can hereafter be drawn to settle here) may from so great losses now sustained here by British, and from so great cruelties exercised on their persons take example and warning that they be not used in the same manner, but that they be watchful to prevent it.

Some have been examined before those commissioners and have desired certificates thereof from the commissioners which we think not fit to deny them, being all the evidence they have for what they did enjoy, which being produced on that side may perhaps move compassion in some to extend charity towards them, and may in some degree shew on that side some few particulars of the many cruelties and losses fallen here.

And although some discovery may be made this way of many particulars, yet must it fall very far short of what hath been done, many of the persons robbed having been murdered by them upon the place, and many who were stripped naked died with cold, and many others are fled some from the north into Scotland, some from hence into England, and some from Munster into England, and some perished at sea, in the tempestuous weather wherein they were driven away with much unmercifulness and inhumanity, without regard of quality, age or sex, or of the sickness or infirmities fallen upon many of them, by the bitterness and hardness they endured by stripping and nakedness.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. R. Dillon. Cha. Lambert.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Cha. Coote.
Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, Lord High Admiral.

1641[-2], February 12.—In these times of general disturbance throughout this kingdom, we find it of great necessity to have the stores here furnished with sundry provisions for shipping, the want whereof hath much distressed us, and therefore we offer to your Lordship here inclosed a docket containing sundry particulars of provisions in that kind which we entreat your Lordship to give order to be sent us hither to Dublin, which will be a very great help to us, as at all other times so now more especially, when some of His Majesty's towns are to be no otherwise relieved than by sea, and when we are necessitated to send arms, munition and other provisions of war to other parts of the kingdom by sea, the passage overland not being safe.

We stood in so much danger to have even this harbour of Dublin taken from us by the rebels as we were constrained for our necessary safety to hire two pinnaces, the Phœnix and Confidence, to be employed by us here for a time, according to such direction as we should give them; there were also lying here since the last year three small frigates and three shallops of His Majesty's which we were necessitated to man, and furnish as well as we could, by which means we have preserved our harbour and made the passage between this and England free from those annoyances we found on the coasts by the rebels, who in boats assaulted and took several vessels coming out of England hither, and although the necessity of doing it suddenly prevented our sending for your Lordship's direction therein, yet we hope that necessity will induce your Lordship's approbation of what we have done, and such further direction therein as your Lordship shall think fit to give us. And that your Lordship would be pleased to cause six shallops with all their furniture to be sent us, two of the three shallops we had having been spoiled and made unserviceable by relieving Drogheda and other services.

We hope the shipping designed on that side for guarding the coasts of this kingdom to prevent the importation of arms and munition for the rebels are long since sent away, for (as we have often represented to the Lord Lieutenant) they daily expect such a supply, which if it should come before we have separated their forces and settled garrisons in the country would make this war of much more length and far more difficult than otherwise, and consequently much more chargeable to the kingdom of England. Wherefore if those shipping be not already sent forth, we earnestly entreat your Lordship they may be hastened away with all speed as a service of great and weighty consequence in this business, and that one of them may be appointed to lie before Wexford, yet so as not to give too much credit to the town of Wexford of whose defection we have had some intelligence from those parts; another ship about Waterford, the Swallow about Kinsale, Cork and other havens there, another about Beerhaven, Crookhaven, Lemcon and the west parts of Munster, another or rather two to ply between Galway and Broadhaven and Calebeggs (Killybegs).

We send your Lordship here inclosed an examination taken of one who coming from Dunkirk arrived in Munster, where being apprehended he was sent hither in the condition of a prisoner by our very good Lord the Earl of Cork, upon view of which examination your Lordship will observe how needful it is that a strict watch be kept upon all ships coming from Dunkirk hither, and especially merchants' ships of this kingdom and other ships consigned to this kingdom, and that stay be made of all Irish passengers or English priests that may touch upon the coast of England. By reason that the seamen in all the ports hereabouts are in rebellion we are in great want of seamen, wherefore we earnestly beseech your Lordship that one hundred and fifty seamen may be hastened unto us from thence.

Captain John Bartlett, who commands His Majesty's pinnace the Swan hath as well before as especially since these troubles began here taken much pains in His Majesty's service here with good satisfaction to us, in respect whereof and of his ability in his place we think fit to do him the right to acquaint your Lordship therewith, and to pray your Lordship's favour towards him as occasion may require.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
R. Dillon. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Cha. Coote.
Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby. Rob. Meredith.

Sea Stores to be sent out of England for such Shipping as are employed and may be employed in St. George's Channel, which must be speedily sent to Dublin.

1641[-2], February 12.—Imprimis cables of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches of each sort three, and hawsers of 4 inches and 4 inches and ½ six, rigging answerable to vessels that such cables will serve, with anchors answerable to the cables, with flags, ensigns, pennants, poop lanthorns, hamborow lines, tarred lines, spun yarn and howsing, marling, canvas for sails, bolt rope and twine for sails, blocks of all sizes, and parills that will serve ships between three score and eight score, ten ton of saker shot, ten ton of minion and falkion shot, crosbar shot, langar shot, chaine shot, bolt shot, five hundred of each, cases for burrshott and likewise a supply of masts must be sent hither for the Swan pinnace, to say ready made 63 foot long and 16 inches through for her main mast, foremast 52 foot, 14 inches through, a bowsprit of the same cantling, likewise there must be a boat-builder sent over with materials for building of boats, to say Cliff boards for here is none to be had. We having lost our boats are fain to take away other men's boats for His Majesty's service, which causeth many complaints and is the undoing to many poor men, so leaving it to your Lordship's consideration I humbly take leave and rest your Lordship's ready servant,

John Bartlet.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Leiutenant.

1641[-2], February 12.—Since we chased the rebels from Swords they assembled in several other places as about the villages of Tassagard and Rathcoole, within six miles of this city, where they lodged their men. We then sent out two hundred horse under command of Captain Armstrong about ten days since to burn those two villages and so deprive the rebels of those harbours. Those horse troops routed a party of the rebels at Rathcoole aud killed about sixteen of them, burned Tassagard and part of Rathcoole and so returned.

Then we observed that good numbers of the rebels had settled themselves about the borough of Newcastle within seven miles of this city, wherein were many thatched houses, and six or seven old castles and at another castle and village called Lyons, within a mile of Newcastle. We observed also that a market town called the Naas, five miles from Newcastle and about twelve miles from this city was become a notable receptacle of the rebels of those parts. In that town are many slated and thatched houses and castles where lately before the rebels and townsmen had pillaged and driven thence the English, there the rebels made their principal place of meeting, held their councils of war, composed of several prime gentlemen of that county of Kildare, appointed Provost Marshals for hanging the King's good subjects, ordered levies of men, moneys and victuals to be made for strengthening and relieving the rebels' forces, agreed for sums of money to be advanced by way of loan from the country for payment of their soldiers, authorized several gentlemen to cause all the Protestants' corn in that county to be thrashed out for relief of the rebels, a charge it seems as readily obeyed as commanded.

Wherefore to disappoint them of some of their conveniences, we sent out our very good Lord the Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant-General of the army, who attended by our very good Lord the Lord Lambert, Sir Charles Coote and Sir Simon Harcourt, on Monday the last of January last marched from hence to Newcastle with two thousand foot and three hundred horse and five small field pieces hoping to encounter those rebels, who seemed to presume much on their numbers, with direction that if the rebels should forsake the place then to burn the said Newcastle and Lyons to disappoint them of that harbour, and so march up to the Naas, our intent being as to comfort the good subjects, so to terrify the bad, with the view of so considerable strength. The Lieutenant-General quartered that night at Newcastle, and having burned Newcastle and Lyons, marched the next morning to the Naas, where the rebels had held a council of war the very day before, but upon news of the approach of the Lieutenant-General, the rebels abandoned that also. His Lordship quartered there that night and (that day and the next) burned Castle Martin and Kilcullen bridge, five miles beyond the Naas, and several other villages within two or three miles of the Naas, some of them being the habitations

of some principal commanders of the rebels, and the rest were villages where the rebels were frequently relieved. And for the town of the Naas, whose inhabitants had expressed much joy and forwardness in taking in and relieving the rebels there and pillaging and expelling the English and Protestants thence, his Lordship partly to punish the inhabitants in their goods for their disloyalty, seeing their persons were fled with the rebels and partly to encourage his Majesty's soldiers, did give way to the soldiers to pillage that town, which as it comforted the soldiers, so it laid a mark of His Majesty's indignation, with terror to others, on those inhabitants for their defection, but considering the distance of that town from this being a day's march, and the conveniency of lodging to be there had for His Majesty's army upon all occasions of marching that way, and the fitness of that place for a garrison for keeping quiet that part of the country, when by the access hither of more forces forth of England, we may be enabled to send forces abroad into the country, his Lordship provided that that town (though pillaged) was not burned, and so his Lordship on Thursday returned hither.

This journey as it hath given us some reputation, so it gives heart and encouragement to our soldiers, who appear very cheerful and forward, and by the industry of the commanders begin to be reasonably apt to their arms, but the want of clothes and principally the want of shoes is so great as if they be not supplied of those things speedily forth of England, neither cloth nor leather being to be had here to help them, they will not be able to stir hence or perform any service, and many of them, especially the English, fall sick daily through cold for want of clothes and shoes, whereby the companies are already much weakened. Now the rebels begin to assemble again within two miles of us and some two or three nights since marched in the night even within half a mile of this city as if they would assault us, but they found us on a good guard, and so they returned back, yet remain within two or three miles of us, where we hope not to let them lie quietly.

It is of mighty importance towards overcoming this great work in the shorter time and with the less charge to England (of whose expense herein we are especially sensible and therefore do study and endeavour by all possible means so far as with honour and safety to the King and kingdom of England it may be done to husband their treasure) that advantage be now taken to pursue this war instantly and powerfully with all speed whilst the rebels are not so well provided of arms and munition and before they can be supplied of those from foreign parts, which (as we have formerly represented thither) they daily expect, and if it should come to pass that they should be so supplied before we have separated their principal forces and settled garrisons in several parts of the country it would [cause] very much difficult[y] and lengthen our work with such increase of charge to England as we most earnestly wish and pray may be prevented.

Wherefore we do with all earnestness beseech that the men designed to come forth of England to complete the ten thousand

foot and two thousand horse to come from thence, as also the ten thousand men to come out of Scotland besides those raised and to be raised in the north of Ireland, and the treasure, arms, victuals and clothes for the soldiers may be hastened away, but above all the treasure, for here neither king nor subject can receive any rents or profits, casual or certain, so as no money can be any way expected here to answer either the charge of the army or the former charges of this crown, and as we mentioned in our letters to your Lordship of the 20th January the treasure formerly sent us was then wholly issued and the soldiers could not have lived from that time hitherto, if those on whom they were billeted here for their lodging had not been compelled to give them credit for their diet on promise of repayment in a few days; a charge, we confess, we who well know their poverty would not put upon them if the distractions fallen upon us for want of treasure and the necessity enforcing us thereunto to prevent the starving of the soldier had not constrained us; but now the inhabitants, most of them being lamentably poor and their trade and all access to the town failing, find it so heavy a burthen as they are not possible to bear it many days longer, and the rather in regard victuals grow scarce, which will beget mutiny in the soldier and then the other evil consequences mentioned in our last letters which we so much feared to the endangering of the kingdom.

Our prisons are filled with prisoners and as we grow in strength more prisoners will be daily brought in, and though we have caused some notable offenders to be executed by martial law we forbear it towards men of any estate, the rather to preserve the King's escheats upon legal attainders, but how to bring men now to legal trials will be difficult if not impossible, juries of the proper counties where the crimes were acted not being to be had, in regard the freeholders for the most part are in rebellion, and if offenders be neither executed by martial law nor by jury we shall be in much danger by our prisoners besides the harm they will do us in the consumption of victuals. Wherefore we shall be necessitated in some cases to cause many to be executed by martial law in which particular we humbly crave some direction from your Lordship.

We are now sending a new supply of men and victuals from hence by sea to Drogheda, which if it please God that the wind serve and that the rebels have sunk no vessels in that harbour since we last sent thither, will we hope arrive there within a few days, for they are already aboard here and ready to hoist sail with the first wind. We beseech your Lordship that there be sent us hither men skilful in fireworks, together with such provisions for the store here as in a note inclosed are set down.

In what case the Lord President of Munster is we know not, for the ways are so full of rebels as no letters can pass, so as we have not lately heard from him, but we hope the succours designed for Munster are arrived there by this time or will be speedily there to prevent his being distressed. The Lord President of Connaught is beset by the rebels on all sides in the King's Castle of Athlone, the English of that province being few and not so able to stand

with him as those of Munster, nor can we relieve him until our succours come out of England, whereby we may be able to leave sufficient strength here whilst we send to him, for with less than three thousand men there is no marching with safety to his relief, whereby you may see a part of the extreme necessity of hastening our men hither.

By the order of the Lords and Commons in Parliament in England concerning this kingdom made in November last they were pleased to commend to us the Justices to bestow his Majesty's gracious pardon to all such as within a convenient time to be declared by us should return to their due obedience, and to bestow such rewards as should be thought fit and published by us upon all those who should arrest the persons or bring in the heads of such traitors as should be personally named in any proclamation published by this State, before receipt of which order we had published two proclamations, one dated the 30th of October commanding those who were deluded and seduced by the conspirators to depart from them and their wicked counsels and actions and to submit themselves to his sacred Majesty and to his authority entrusted with us, the other dated the first of November declaring that such persons of the counties of Meath, Westmeath, Louth and Longford (no disturbances then appearing nearer to us) being no freeholders nor then in prison, who had taken the goods of his Majesty's subjects, not having shed blood in the action, and who should within ten days after publishing that proclamation submit themselves and bring back the goods wrongfully taken, as is expressed in the proclamation, and thenceforth continue faithful subjects to his Majesty, should be received to his Majesty's mercy, both which proclamations we conceive we formerly sent to your Lordship and now also do herewith send them, neither of which proclamations took the effect desired, so deeply rooted was the malignity of the rebels and their adherents against the British and Protestants, framing some hopes to themselves that at any time after much more spoil gotten by them to the destruction of all the estates of the British and Protestants they might obtain a general pardon and so sit down peaceably, possessed of the wealth they had wickedly gotten. We therefore as affairs stood with us, adjudged it fit not to issue any more proclamations concerning pardons, and as to the proclaiming of rewards for the heads of the traitors, as our condition then stood it had been fruitless, we being then so destitute of power or strength as those who might have a desire to do service and so gain those rewards would not then adventure to do it, there being then a general opinion that the rebels would by their strength quickly swallow us up, and so the person performing such service should be destroyed with us, but now thanks be to God (who hath put into the heart of his sacred Majesty and into the minds of the Parliament there to stand by us and support us) that we are in a fair way of being in some degree redeemed from the desperateness of that condition wherein we then stood, and are hopeful (by the mercy of God in the accession of more forces to us) that we may

be able to repay to those rebels the price of their treacherous disloyalty and barbarous cruelty; and now that those who may desire to gain rewards for bringing in the heads of the rebels may do it with some hope of living afterwards to enjoy such rewards, we hold it fit now to issue proclamation, proclaiming certain of the most notorious actors in this rebellion and their adherents traitors, and promising rewards for their heads, which proclamation we herewith send to your Lordship.

There came lately to our hands a new oath contrived (it seems) by the rebels, which we also now transmit to your Lordship. And although to disguise their wicked and traitorous purposes they are bold to affirm that they are for the King and his prerogative, yet it now appears manifestly that they so pretended only to cover their treasons, for the inclosed examinations and many other concurring circumstances here do show manifestly that they desire and labour to deprive him of his royal crown and dignity and to place over them some of themselves or some foreign prince, and so altogether to shake off the English Government.

But if our expected succours of men come from thence and from Scotland speedily and the supply of money, arms, munition and victuals be hastened to us in a good proportion before the supply of arms and munition arrive, which the rebels expect from foreign parts, we hope by God's assistance to return such fruits thereof in successful advantage to the peace of this kingdom as may be honourable to his sacred Majesty, satisfactory to his kingdom of England, comfortable to all his good subjects in all his dominions, and grievous to the treacherous and dissembling rebels who have maliciously disturbed our peace.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory.	R. Dillon.	Cha. Lambert.
Ad. Loftus.	J. Temple.	Cha. Coote.
Tho. Rotherham.	Fr. Willoughby.	Ro. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*]—We send you here inclosed two examinations, one of Henry Dillon, whereby your Lordship may observe what a menacing message was sent by the Lord Viscount Gormanstown to our very good Lord the Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant-General of the Army, the other of Henry Cartan, which shews very much of the conspiracy intended against His Majesty and this kingdom, and how needful it is that a watchful care be had at sea, especially to waylay all shipping coming from Dunkirk so as to prevent the importation of commanders and arms and munition for the rebels, and that order be given at all the ports on that part of the coast of England to make stay of all Irish passengers and English priests that shall come that way, and to intercept all letters coming from thence into England and from England thither. That examination of Cartan's touches also upon some now there who ought to have returned a better retribution to His Majesty for the respect he had on that side than to have a hand in conspiracy against His Majesty's crown and sovereignty of this kingdom.

Since our last despatch to your Lordship divers of the rebels of the counties of Meath, Kildare and Wicklow stand indicted, juries of other counties not being yet to be had to find the indictments, nor could juries be had for those counties of Meath, Kildare and Wicklow, but that divers Protestants now resident in and about this city have estates in those counties.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
R. Dillon. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Cha. Coote. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Ro. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant.

1641[-2], February 12.—In that part of his Majesty's army which the condition of these times hath necessitated us to raise here, consisting for the most part of such English as had been pillaged by the rebels, and divers of them stripped to their very shirts, many of the soldiers, though good bodied men, were not able to pass upon duties or do any service this unseasonable winter for want of apparel, which this board having taken into serious consideration we held it most requisite that provision of clothes should be made for as many of them as possible might be, and having treated with Sir William Anderson, a gentleman well known to this State and one that hath lost much by the rebels, and with this bearer Mr. Tobias Norris, a merchant, they cheerfully undertook the work which they have so well performed (so far forth as materials were to be gotten with money and credit) as having only two hundred pounds impressed to them for the present they have furnished divers hundreds suits of apparel, far exceeding in goodness any provant clothes that almost at any time have been provided for any army in Ireland, yet as good cheap, and disbursed of their own to the value of about one thousand four hundred pounds over and above the imprest of two hundred pounds, but the rebellion having stopped all manner of trade between us and other parts of the kingdom from whence this city was wont to be stored both with woollen and linen cloth as also with leather for shoes, and not only destroyed the English, who might help us with materials but also put into the hands of the rebels most of the materials themselves, we held it requisite to send this bearer, Mr. Norris, into England to see for such provisions there as shall be necessary for clothing the army, and in regard of Sir William Anderson's and his so real performance of their undertakings upon their own purses and credits, having that imprest of two hundred pounds only to pay their workmen, we do humbly recommend them to your Lordship for clothing of that part of the army which shall be employed here and about you, and the rather because they are resident here and may be called to account for any defects as there may be cause, whereas if these provisions be made by any undertakers there in England, they may be careless what suits they send us over, being out of our

reach to question them, as in former rebellions here hath been usual when many of the clothes have been either slight or too little, and so unuseful as the State hath been wronged thereby and the poor soldier exceedingly damnified. And we further recommend it to your Lordship to be the means they may receive the money in London they are out of purse in this service already, as also such further supply to be imprested unto them as your Lordship shall find requisite for this present and urgent occasion, which monies, as also all other monies for emptions, are to be wholly issued by them in England and none to be issued here but for the making only. And if there be difficulty to advance ready money in present for the woollen and linen cloth, that then the woollen and linen cloth may be delivered them there in kind in their values and that they may have ready money to buy shoes there. The soldiers' want of clothes is very great for only those that were almost naked have been clothed with the suits already provided, but their want of shoes exceeds and is general, without which they are neither able to march nor do any service at all, therefore if we have not present supply of shoes, it is unavoidable but many of the common soldiers will through cold get diseases and lameness in their legs and feet, whereby they will be utterly disabled to serve. Stockings will be provided here, but without shoes they are useless and the poor soldier will miserably suffer.

One thing we may not omit, here are many hundreds of poor English women, that have been robbed and stripped of all by the rebels; many of them being the wives of such as are now soldiers, with their children, would earn their livings, had we work to give them. We shall therefore humbly offer it to your Lordship that store of coarse linen for shirting for the army may be sent hither to be provided by the bearer for those poor people to make up, which will be an exceeding relief and comfort to them, and by that means we shall have the magazine always well stored with shirts upon every occasion.

This bearer, Mr. Norris (if Sir William Anderson and he may be employed), we are confident will be diligent in making these provisions and speedy in their transportation, wherein for better expediting the service without rub or interruption at the sea side, we under favour hold it requisite that he should be permitted by warrant to ship and transport what he provides for the army custom-free as hath been usual in like cases, it being for His Majesty's special service.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. R. Dillon. Cha. Lambert.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Cha. Coote.
Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby. Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant.

1641[-2], February 22.—Our very good Lord the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, Lieutenant General of His Majesty's army

here, made known at this board that he lately received an advertisement forth of England that one Wishart, son to Sir John Wishart, having (as he said) been lately a prisoner with the rebels here, and passing from this kingdom into England, reported there to our very good Lord the Lord Blaney and one Captain Perkins that the Earl of Ormond gave intelligence to the rebels of the proceedings of us the Lords Justices and Council against them and that he the said Wishart had seen so much under the Earl's own hand.

This scandal his Lordship is justly sensible of as reflecting upon him in his honour and loyalty, and considering the respect due to his person, being so eminent a piece of this realm, and the honour he hath to be so highly entrusted by His Majesty as his Lieutenant General of His Majesty's army here and the great testimony he continually gives of his zeal and forwardness in His Majesty's service here, we have also reason to be very sensible thereof.

Wherefore to vindicate his Lordship in his honour from so infamous an aspersion, we (at his humble suit) hold it necessary to acquaint your Lordship therewith and to entreat your Lordship that the said Wishart may be secured there to be forthcoming to answer his misdemeanour in so high a scandal against so eminent a person, of whom we must give this just testimony that we conceive him to be a person very sincere and carrying very upright affections to His Majesty and this State and Government, and we desire your Lordship that you will use your best endeavours to prevent any impression of jealousy or misconstruction that that scandal may have left with any on that side.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
R. Dillon. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to John Griffith, Vice-Admiral of North Wales.

1641[-2], February 23.—On the 20th we received your letters of the 13th of this month, and do render you special thanks for the good affections you therein expressed to His Majesty's services and to his affairs in this kingdom.

Touching the *Phœnix* pinnace, cast away at Ormes Head in Carnarvonshire, we pray you give order that the ordnance, munition, and such things else as were aboard her which are contained in the inclosed docket may be sent us from thence with the first convenience of shipping that may there be had, and due payment shall be readily made here for the charge of the transportation hither.

Concerning the bark of Wexford, stayed by you at Holyhead, laden principally with wheat, we think fit to let you know that we have some reason to doubt very much that the inhabitants of that town of Wexford are little better than in rebellion, although not yet attainted; however, considering it is conceived here that a little more time will fully discover the condition wherein that town stands, and that if the inhabitants fall out to the rebels His

Majesty will so become interested in that vessel and her loading, it is necessary that the same be secured to be forthcoming either for His Majesty or the proprietors as there shall be cause; and for that corn is a perishable commodity, and likewise for that there is very great scarcity here of corn and grain for feeding His Majesty's army, we pray you to take order that there be put aboard her so many English mariners as may be the greater number aboard, that may, with the company now aboard, bring the said vessel with her loading of wheat hither to Dublin as speedily as conveniently may be, which we are well assured the Lord Admiral will well approve of, as well in regard (as we conceive) no droit of Admiralty is concerned in the case as also in respect of the accommodation and advantage that shall be rendered thereby to the public service of this kingdom in feeding the army.

For the bark of Drogheda, laden with wines and other commodities, although by Sir Henry Tichborne lying at Drogheda with some of His Majesty's forces, that town be held from the rebels, yet some of the townsmen at Drogheda are in rebellion and others of them have expressed so much ill affection as there may be some doubt made of their loyalty, and howsoever we yet know not certainly whether the proprietors of that vessel and those wines be any of those who are justly liable to question, yet in regard it can be no detriment to them to have the said vessel and wines arrive here in Dublin, where, if the owners be honest men, they may enjoy them, and for that if they should not arrive here but at some other port of this kingdom the rebels might be by that means relieved, we therefore pray you to take order that English mariners may be also put aboard her, that may in like manner bring her hither to Dublin with her loading, which we assure ourselves the Lord Admiral will also approve of, seeing there yet appears no matter against the proprietors which may bring their goods in danger of seizure there.

We have been as careful as we could to hinder the transportation of any suspected persons from hence into England, as we should be very unwilling to have any such brought from thence hither, in regard, as you well observe, of the disservice they may do to both kingdoms by intelligences, and as we shall endeavour to do our parts so we entreat you to contribute your assistance in what may be done there by you as Vice-Admiral, which we shall acknowledge to you with hearty thanks.

Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
R. Dillon.	Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus.	J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham.	Fr. Willoughby.

Rob. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*]—The ordnance of the *Phœnix* we pray you to cause to be sent by sea to Chester, where His Majesty's pinnace the *Swan* will take them up and pay the charges requisite for their carriage to Chester.

[This despatch encloses a bill or list of the goods lost aboard the *Phœnix.*]

Lords Justices and Council to the Mayor of Chester.

1641[-2], February 28.—Requesting him to take order that all ships coming from Chester shall bring some coals, that commodity having become very scarce in Dublin.

"The like letter dated the same day to the Mayor of Liverpool."

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641[-2], February 27.—By our letters of the 12th of February we made known to your Lordship that we were then sending a new supply of men and victuals from hence by sea for relieving Drogheda, and this very instant Captain Stutvill, the gentleman we employed with the fleet thither, arrived here and brings us the glad advertisement that he (with the provisions we sent) got at the harbour of Drogheda with the loss only of two of our men, slain aboard him by a shot of a field piece from the shore, and about fourteen hurt. The rebels had laid several boats across the river at the entrance into the harbour and over the boats a very massy and strong chain, for the cutting of which chain our men had along with them an engine, but it pleased God the day before our men got thither to send a very great storm, which broke the chain and scattered the boats whereby our men's entrance was (by the immediate hand of God) even upon the very instant facilitated, and just then and not before, the wind (which until then had stood contrary and very tempestuous) turned so as it blew a fair gale at east to give our men passage, and now that town then in great distress of victuals is relieved for a time. This high addition of God's favour seconding his merciful providence for us after his miraculous deliverances to us renews still unto us the thankfulness we owe to God for his continued goodness and mercy toward preservation of this kingdom for His Majesty. And in respect of the honour gained thereby to His Majesty and the consequences of it, and the dishonour and disappointment thereby put upon the rebels, we have adjudged it fit by these our letters immediately to make it known to your Lordship.

The inclosed is a copy of a pass signed by Sir Phelim O'Neill and sent unto us by Sir Henry Tichborne, whereby you may see how Sir Phelim begins to advance himself in his style, as if he were already more than a subject. He also assumes the title of Earl of Tyrone or Great O'Neill, desiring, it seems, to succeed Tyrone as in those titles so in his treasons and rebellions against the crown of England, and consequently we hope in fatal destruction to that name and family.

On Sunday and Monday the 20th and 21st of this month Sir Richard Greenfield and Colonel Munck arrived here with fifteen hundred foot and four hundred horse, whose arrival gave us great cause of gladness, but they brought us no treasure, for want whereof we are in great distress, and that distress increasing as our numbers of men increase. Those of the army who are besieged in Drogheda and who carry themselves very commendably are behind for their pay full seventeen weeks, and

we have not been able to pay the rest of the army, old or new, these two months past, and no part of the arrears of the old army could hitherto be paid, nor could our soldiers have lived if we had not with some extreme pressure enforced some small loans for them in this city, which the inhabitants (grown extreme poor even to beggary, and all trade failing them) being no longer able to bear, we were forced for keeping the soldiers from starving to break not only their stores, but also to take good proportions out of the small stores of victuals which we had laid in here at the Castle of Dublin to enable us to stand out some time of siege in case of extremity, and so therewith victualled the soldiers hitherto, by which means and by sending provisions of victuals for relief of Drogheda, first for a month, and now for two months more, the store is so exhausted as there is not now corn sufficient left in His Majesty's store to victual this army for fourteen days in case of any sudden extremity that may fall upon us.

The men sent from thence show themselves forward and resolute, and we cannot but grieve that so good men, and such as we had formerly growing beyond expectation to the use of their arms, considering their nakedness and want of all things, should be reduced to the extremities wherein they now are, and forthwith either perish or break forth in open violence as well against us as upon the small remnant of people now left in this city, they on the one side and the rebels lying about us having on the other side so wasted the little circuit within our power about this city, as there is little left to feed us or them, and the horsemen wanting also hay and oats for their horses. We must therefore crave leave to renew even to importunity our former earnest suit that money, arms, clothes, shoes and victuals and withall more men and horses may be hastened away with all possible speed, or otherwise the inconveniences will be irrecoverable which must unavoidably fall out here very suddenly.

We also entreat that the ships and other vessels laden with corn bound hither and stayed in England may be set free to come hither, yet so as under that pretence none be released but those whereof the owners or masters are Englishmen and Protestants or where the greater number aboard are such, in regard we hear that barks coming from France brought arms and powder to Wexford which have been issued to the rebels, and we have information this day out of France that some of the inhabitants of Waterford have lately bought arms and powder in France which if they bring home may be distributed in like sort, though we are not yet assured of the defection of that town.

We forbear to mingle this hasty despatch with anything else, lest we should lose this tide, but, God willing, we shall suddenly write to your Lordship more largely touching sundry particulars, as we hope your Lordship will find means to answer the many particulars of our former despatches yet unanswered, which we must desire. Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory. R. Dillon. Cha. Lambert.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Fr. Willoughby.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Frost, Commissary for provision of victuals for Ireland, residing at Chester.

1641[-2], February 28.—Enclosing the answer of "those who are now employed in Dublin" concerning victuals to the letters of Wm. Frost concerning the prices of corn, and urging that provisions of corn and victuals be hastened.

Lords Justices and Council to the Mayor of Chester.

1641[-2], March 2.—Stating that John Clarke, owner of the *Gift of God* of Calburne in Scotland has been paid 16*l.* 4*s.* for the "freight" of 27 horses and 27 horsemen and their boys from Chester to Dublin, which information is given to prevent that sum being paid again at Chester and so becoming a double charge.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641[-2], March 4.—On the 20th of February we the Justices received your Lordship's letters of the 4th of January and therewith twenty printed proclamations, under His Majesty's royal signature and privy signet, dated the first of January, requiring the rebels immediately to lay down arms, and in case they fail so to do, then requiring us to prosecute them with fire and sword as traitors against His Majesty's royal person and enemies to the crown of England and Ireland.

Upon receipt of those letters, we forthwith proclaimed and published the same, having after proclaiming it in this city caused it to be presented to public view for several days; we also sent some of them to the Lord President of Munster, and also in like manner into Ulster. We sent also to the Earl of Clanrickarde into Connaght, and we dispersed it to the rebels' camps lying on each side of us.

And albeit there was some reason that we might conceive if those proclamations had not been so long withheld on that side by contrary winds they might perhaps have wrought something at least with the inferior sort of the multitude, and so have drawn many from the rebels who were supposed to be seduced, yet now we find no effect at all thereof, other than a confirmation in us of our belief that they are universally so hardened in their wickedness and so fast bound to their resolution to extirpate the British and Protestants, and to take the King's authority wholly into their own hands, as there is now no way of honour and firm security to His Majesty and the Kingdom of England but by the sword to give the British security and to give His Majesty assurance of his just and lawful dominion here, which therefore is of absolute necessity to be done with all speed before the commanders, arms and munition which they expect from foreign parts arrive here, which (as you may see by the examination of Cartan lately sent to your Lordship) they look for much about this time. We hear several

ways that they have lately taken a new oath of confederacy and firm joining one to another in these their detestable courses against His Majesty and his good people the British whom they declare to hold in great detestation.

We in the meantime take all fit opportunities to fall on them in their quarters about this city, and there being a strong party of them gathered together within five miles of this city towards the Byrnes' country, on the 12th day of February our very good Lord the Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant-General of the Army, by our direction sent out eight hundred foot and about one hundred horse under the command of the Lord Lambert to encounter them, where His Lordship found their strength to be about one thousand men, yet he fought with them, and in the end routed them and put them to flight, slew about one hundred of them and took nineteen prisoners, and in that service not one man lost on our side.

Afterwards we had intelligence that there were gotten together about three thousand of the rebels and divers of their best commanders within seven miles of this city at a castle called Kilsallaghan, a place of very great strength in regard of woods and many high ditches and strong enclosures and barracadoes there made, and other fastnesses upon which the rebels relied with bold confidence. The Lieutenant-General therefore in his own person attended by the Lord Lambert, Sir Charles Coote, Sir Simon Harcourt, Sir Thomas Lucas and other commanders, went out with two thousand five hundred foot and three hundred horse, with four field pieces, by our directions to burn near thereabouts where we heard the rebels lay dispersed, hoping so to provoke the rebels to depart from those strengths, to give them fight, or otherwise to render them of less estimation in the opinion of the multitude now joining with them. But the rebels held themselves close to their holds and advantages of the wood and enclosures, yet even there did our forces fall upon them, wherein the commanders and soldiers so bravely and resolutely performed their parts as they forced the rebels from those their fastnesses and dispersed and put them to flight, having slain divers of them and with some small loss of men also on our side, yet by that day's work the rebels and their friends are made to see and feel the power of His Majesty's forces and the gallant resolution and courage not only of our commanders but even of our common soldiers, whom they labour to render as inconsiderable and contemptible as may be.

We send your Lordship here inclosed a copy of the examination of one Hubert Petit whereby [it] appears that in Christmas last he saw a letter from divers of the Lords of the Pale now in rebellion, directed to the Earl of Westmeath and the rest of the Lords and Gentry of the county of Westmeath and Longford, signifying that those Lords of the Pale expected from his Lordship and the gentlemen of Westmeath a thousand men to go to the siege of Drogheda, and intimating that if those thousand men had not been delayed they had taken the town before that time, which letter was delivered and solicited by one father George

Dillon, a Franciscan friar, uncle to the Lord Viscount Costelloe, which friar then went to solicit the rest of the county in that manner. It seems also by that examination that one James Cusack, who in the late Lord Lieutenant's time was admitted as one of his Majesty's learned counsel here in extraordinary and attended the Commissioners of Defective Titles as clerk to that Commission, but a Papist, and one Mr. Darcy of Platten now in rebellion, were sent into the county of Westmeath to inquire what persons there would not join with the Lords and gentlemen now in rebellion, that a severe course might be taken with such as refused.

We sent to your Lordship with our letters of the 12th of February a copy of the examination of one Edward Archbold, concerning the Countess of Tyrconnell, wife to Nicholas Barnewall, Esquire, a gentleman of eminent quality of the county of Dublin, now at London; one of his daughters is married to the Earl of Fingall, and another to the Lord Viscount Gormanstown, the two principal Lords of the Pale now in rebellion and active therein, and Luke Netterville and Roger *alias* Rory O'Moore, two notable rebels and great ringleaders therein, are married to two sisters of the said Barnewall. He went from hence into England with our licence, when the rebellion here began to break out more fiercely, and instantly before it was visibly so general as now it is. He lieth now there with many others of this kingdom of that profession, and to prevent any prejudice that may arise to the public by sinister advices or untrue reports on that side from him or any of them to the scandal of this Government, and to provide that underhand intelligences from ill affected persons here and false reports of Papists and others made there and letters untruly grounded (which we find cause to doubt is too frequent) may not work to the retarding of our succours from thence or any other way to the disappointment of the general services of the King and kingdom, we crave leave to beseech your Lordship to use the best means you may that no credit be given to any that pretend to the knowledge of affairs here, unless their relations appear by letters from public authority on this side, unless particularly employed there by His Majesty's public ministers here: and here we must observe to your Lordship that we have lately seen some printed leaves sent from thence wherein are intolerable falsehoods and amongst the rest there [are] in some of them some passages reflecting upon the Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant-General of this army, a person of great honour and worth, who carries himself very faithfully in his Majesty's public and private services here and contributes his counsel and actions therein with us with very ready and forward affections upon all occasions, wherefore [we] beseech your Lordship that a course may be taken there to prevent the too great liberty taken in this kind by the printers.

The contrivers of this rebellion, though they first appeared here in act, yet it is certain that their aims and purposes were, when we were subdued, to pour in great forces from hence into England, which doubtless they would have attempted ere this

time, if God (in mercy to both Kingdoms) had not prevented their intended surprisal of this Castle and us therein on the 23rd of October, and since enabled us by the accession of some forces from thence hither to preserve this peece out of their hands, and without all peradventure, if yet they can by any possibility overcome us, their desires and intentions are to make England the seat of the war, whence your Lordship may easily judge how needful it is for the Kingdom of England in piety to God's truth and true religion and in wisdom to themselves to enable us powerfully and speedily to suppress these rebels while they are at this distance from them, and no nearer yet to their devilish purposes against that Kingdom then acting here those things which lead in order to what their contrivances and plots have been against England.

We on the other side whose whole study and constant endeavour is to prevent those wicked conspirators from bringing those their damnable purposes to effect, either here or there, cannot but lament that the true and just representations we have made thither in discharge of our duties to God, to His Majesty and to all his kingdoms have not yet wrought for us so full returns from thence as a cause of so high a nature as this requires, whereupon depends no less than the present peace of one and the future safety of three kingdoms; for although by His Majesty's high wisdom and by the prudent care of the Parliament there and your Lordship's intercession to both, we have had some succours from thence and a small sum of money, yet those not being so speedily seconded with more of those kinds, as well here as in other parts of the kingdom, renews our distress and danger, and gives the rebel too, too much advantage, whereby he will be able, if supply of arms be brought him from foreign parts, to lengthen out this war to such a vast expense of charge to be undergone by England as troubles us to think of, and therefore our labour and endeavour is to have it instantly so pursued and with such powerful succours as might speedily put an end to it, as well for easing England of a long continuing charge as for returning to them speedily some fruits of their expenses here.

Wherefore we do again renew our solicitations to your Lordship in some particulars contained in our former letters yet unanswered. First that we may understand His Majesty's most gracious pleasure and direction touching the proclaiming of the noblemen of the Pale rebels, mentioned in our letters of the 28th of December. Secondly that according to our letters of the 28th of December, and second of January, the men, arms and munition therein mentioned, as also clothes, money and victuals may be hastened to Dublin, Youghal, Carrickfergus and Londonderry, for although thanks be to God, there are arrived here out of England in all from the beginning of these rebellions near three thousand ship and almost four hundred horse, which falls far short of comthe siege of numbers designed from thence to come hither, yet to had not been and disquiet of mind we cannot yet hear that any which letter are arrived at Munster or any forces out of Scot-

land or the two thousand men designed there into the north, or arms to furnish the six thousand foot and six hundred horse raised there, their cases in both those provinces being very hard, as it is also with the Lord President of Connaught, and we fear it is no less hard by this time with the Earl of Clanrickarde in the county of Galway, and with the Earl of Thomond in the county of Clare. And notwithstanding those their distresses, we cannot relieve Munster or Ulster, but their relief depends wholly on the succours expected to arrive forth of England and Scotland, nor can we yet relieve Connaught, whose supply must come from hence, until many more of our succours arrive here out of England, for (as we formerly writ to your Lordship) there is no marching to Connaught under three thousand foot and five hundred horse, which must not only march thither but must be left there, we being no way able to depart with so many men from thence thither, as we are now environed on all sides by the rebels, unless we should too much hazard this city and castle, so as your Lordship may see the extreme necessity as for hastening the relief of Munster and Ulster, so for hastening the remainder of the horse and foot designed to arrive at Dublin, for thereby Connaught might be relieved, for otherwise those three parts of the kingdom will be lost with many considerable persons, and then a great door will be thereby opened, and much more strength than now united against us towards the wresting of this place out of our hands.

Thirdly that Chyrurgions and Chyrurgions' chests, petards, masters of fireworks, petardiers, stockers and gunsmiths may be sent us, as by our letters of the 20th of January we desired.

Fourthly that we may understand your Lordship's pleasure in answer of that part of our letters of the 12th of February which mentions prisoners and the execution of some by martial law.

We hear from divers that there are resolutions taken on that side for sending out ships to prevent the bringing of commanders and arms and munition into this kingdom, but it would much comfort us to hear from your Lordship that those shipping are at sea, watching to prevent the mischiefs which otherwise must follow, for there is no one thing so full of danger to this State as is that of importing commanders, arms and munition. We know they labour to steal in arms in small merchant's ships, as being less to be suspected than ships of burden, and therefore if the ports in France, Spain and the Low Countries (where their trade lieth) may not be dealt withal to restrain such exportation, yet we desire that those who are to command the shipping abroad may be required to have as watchful an eye even to those small vessels as to greater vessels.

We hear of some inclination in the Parliament there for ordering corn and provision of victuals to be exported from that kingdom to this free of custom as well there as here, wherein we desire to receive your Lordships's direction, if there it shall be adjudged fit.

The want of money, clothes and victuals here for the soldier is very lamentable, and likely very suddenly to beget the worst

consequences here beyond our power to redress, if supply arrive not speedily, as we have formerly often humbly represented to your Lordship; divers of the soldiers do starve before our faces and very many die of sickness partly through cold for want of clothes and partly for want of wholesome meat, [such] as can be had consisting for the most part of herrings; others of them of more strength are necessitated sometimes for mere want to rob and pillage some good subjects in this very city and the places adjacent, wherein they are something the more emboldened by impunity, and how we can punish men for that which they exact for necessity when we have no money to pay them nor convenient diet to give them, neither have we money to buy corn if any come out of other countries which we daily expect, we offer to your Lordship's consideration.

And considering the discontents and dangers that may arise from them for want of pay, we would gladly disperse some of them to some garrisons about us, but that also we are disabled to do for want of victuals to send with them. Besides as they now continue here, if moneys come not speedily whereby they may be relieved, and hospitals and other places set apart for their sick men (so many of them being sick as much weakens all the companies) and whereby moneys may be issued to make needful provisions for them, not only many more of them will perish for mere want, but also we shall be all in danger of a general contagion to come amongst us, which addition of heavy judgment upon us we beseech God in mercy to avert. However, it is necessary that one thousand supernumerary men be sent hither for reinforcing the companies, beginning now to be weakened by sick and dead men, and if more were sent we conceive it were necessary, that number being of the least for recruits at this time.

The danger of contracting more diseases amongst them, and the doubts and fears we apprehend of mutiny and disorder to arise from the discontent of the soldiers for want of pay, do move us to think of adventuring to send a considerable party of them abroad into the country partly to keep them in action and partly in hope to hold them in heart with pillage amongst the rebels, and therefore we have resolved to send three thousand foot and five hundred horse the next week into the Pale to burn, spoil and destroy the rebels there if we can, and perhaps to beat off the rebels from Drogheda, which we do the rather in regard this rebellion, as now may justly be conceived, had its first root and original from the Pale, who it seems by underhand intelligence with those of Ulster were to rise in arms, as they readily did, as soon as they had the Ulster rebels close by them to second them, which also much emboldened the Ulster rebels and those of other parts in their rebellion, who would never dare to adventure as they have done, were it not for that secret intelligence between them and those of the Pale. Wherefore as they deserve to bear a mark of His Majesty's indignation in the prosecution of them, so that being done will (as we conceive) very much deter many of their

party and force the rebels into the North, which if we can do it, will disanimate them and abate much of the reputation they now have with the people and add highly to His Majesty's honour and advantage towards making a fair entrance into the overcoming of this work.

We may not omit to mind your Lordship of the provisions for this store, whereof we sent your Lordship a docket in our letters of the 12th of February, and in regard match wastes very fast, and that as the army increases, much more must be spent, we desire that fifteen thousand rolls of match may be sent every quarter of a year, and a larger store of munition than the docket mentions.

All the kingdom almost being now in rebellion it is not possible to get draught horses here for drawing ordnance with the army, wherefore we humbly advise there may be an hundred draught horses sent us from thence as soon as may be, and that a competent daily allowance may be set down there for all the commanders for finding waggon-horses themselves for their carriages. This will much advantage the public service, which otherwise must be much hindered in regard of the impossibility of getting draught horses for the ordnance and waggon-horses for the carriages so often and so seasonably as there may be occasion, or if they might be had for pressing, it were a very great burden to the few poor people of this town, from whom only they are taken, which cannot long endure, considering how often use is made of them.

We desire your Lordship that according to our letters of the 28th of December there may be treasure sent hither for payment of the Judges' and officers' entertainments. Captain Yarner who commands your Lordship's troop here carries himself so well and upon all occasions shews so much forwardness and resolution as we hold it fit to move your Lordship for him that in respect of the smallness of his entertainments from His Majesty he may as a help to him have warrant for raising a troop of horse, and moneys advanced from thence to do it, which may be done (as we conceive) with less charge here than there, which being done will add so much strength to the army here and give him encouragement in the service, wherein we observe him very able, and therefore we entreat your Lordship's favour to him herein and that arms may be sent from thence to arm the men.

		Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
Or. Ossory.	R. Dillon.	Cha. Lambart.	Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple.	Cha. Coote.	Thos. Rotherham.	Fr. Willoughby.
		S. Harcourt.	Rob. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*] As we were making up this despatch we received letters by sea from the Lord President of Munster, dated the 24th of February, copies whereof we herewith send your Lordship, whereby you may observe how matters go in that province. We desire your Lordship to peruse our several letters of the 14th and 28th of December and 2nd of January. By the first of those we desired your Lordship that a course might be taken in England that money and arms might be sent from thence to

Youghal to pay and arm a thousand foot and two troops of horse raised by our direction in that Province, and a further supply of arms and munition for the stores there. In the second we repeated the former, minding your Lordship thereof, and moved that the arms for the stores of that Province might be sufficient for arming three thousand men besides that regiment of foot and two troops of horse. In the third and last we repeated both the former, and humbly advised that three thousand men should be hastened to Youghal for Munster besides those raised there, so as now there remains no more for us to do but again to recommend those particulars to your Lordship that this money may be sent also unto that province for payment of three score horse and two hundred foot of the old army remaining in the province whom we are no way able to pay.

We have two days since sent letters to his Lordship, which we could not do this six weeks past or more either by sea for want of wind and seasonable weather, or overland by reason of the rebels ready in all parts to intercept all letters. We have directed this bearer, Doctor Jones, to attend your Lordship to shew you as well a copy of our letters to the Speaker of the House of Commons there as a remonstrance which he intends to offer to that honourable House concerning the clergy and other British and Protestants spoiled and robbed by the rebels here, wherein your Lordship may please to give him such furtherance and direction as your Lordship shall think fit.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Difficulties which will fall out in the course of proceeding which is to be held in the attaining of those rebels who are now in actual rebellion.

Those who are in rebellion are to be attainted either by the ordinary course of Common Law or in Parliament.

If they be Peers who are to be attainted and that they be proceeded against by the ordinary course of Common Law, they must be attainted either by judgment upon the outlawry or verdict or confession.

If a Peer be indicted and that this happen to be in the time of Parliament, and that he do appear of himself or be brought in upon the capias, the indictment is to be brought into the Parliament and there he is to be tried by his Peers if the Parliament here have power of Judicature in capital causes.

If the proceedings against a Peer be by way of outlawry, as it must be when he doth not appear, then he is first to be indicted by a common jury as in the other case, and in this course of proceedings these difficulties will happen :—

First, in most of the counties in the kingdom, there will be no freeholders to be had but such as are involved in this rebellion, and if they were *legales homines*, as they are not, from such no indifferency can be expected on His Majesty's behalf, themselves being guilty of the same treason. Secondly, the sheriffs and coroners of most counties in this kingdom through whose

hands all the proceedings are to pass are in this rebellion. Thirdly, if the sheriffs and coroners did stand right, they could not with any safety keep Courts whereby they might proceed to the outlawry, the kingdom is in that combustion and disorder, all places swarming with rebels. And these difficulties will be main obstacles to hinder the proceeding which is to be held in the attainting of the Peers and Commons who are in this rebellion, and will not appear nor come to their trial, but must be outlawed.

But if the indictment be found, and the indictment taken in the King's Bench, and thereupon writs of capias directed as well to the sheriff or sheriffs of the county wherein they be indicted as to the sheriff or sheriffs, whereof they be named in the indictments, the same *capias* having the space of six weeks at the least or longer by the direction of the said Justices before that any exigent be awarded, and it seemeth that both the *capias* ought to issue at one time to the sheriffs of both counties.

If the indictments be found before the Justices of the Peace or other commissioners having authority, &c., and the same be removed by *certiorari* into the King's Bench two *capias* are to issue, the one to the sheriff of the county where the party is indicted, the other upon return of that *capias* to the sheriff of that county where the party is supposed to be conversant by the same indictment, this course is to be observed by the intent of the Statute of 8 H. 6 cap. 10.

If the party indicted do appear and plead, if that he be one of the commons, these difficulties will arise in bringing him to his trial:—

First, there are few freeholders in any county of the kingdom, who stand right or may be competent judges of the matters in fact, themselves being for the most part guilty of the same offence. Secondly if the Sheriffs did stand right, as few of them do, they cannot with any safety go where the freeholders are to summon them by reason of the common danger which doth threaten all His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects. Thirdly, such freeholders as do stand right cannot with safety appear at the trial by reason of the danger of the ways, if that they should be summoned. Fourthly if those few who stand right did appear, the peremptory challenge of the party indicted would take so many of [them] that few or none would remain besides the Grand Jury who indicted them, there being not so many as a Grand Jury in many counties to be found. Fifthly if a *tales* should be awarded for want of jurors, and that the sheriff did return, as he must in many counties, that there are no more jurors in the county to be returned, then of course a *venire fac* is to issue to the sheriff of the next adjoining county to the place where the fact is alleged to be done, who by all likelihood will make the like return in regard that all the adjoining counties are in as great distemper as the county wherein the trial ought naturally to be.

If that upon the consideration of the former difficulties it shall be thought the speediest and surest way to attain them by

Act of Parliament these difficulties will arise. First if there shall be a particular bill drawn to attaint every person in particular who is in this rebellion, it will be *opus infinitum*, they being so many, neither can we possibly find their names. Secondly if many be included in one bill, the bill must pass for all or none, for there can be no amendment here by reason of Poyning's Act, and it may so fall out that there may be evidence to satisfy the House for some and not for others, and by this means there must be a new transmission into England and an allowance there before anything can be done and it may be that upon the return thereof back again it may find the like stop. Thirdly a great part of both Houses is in actual rebellion and whether these may be debarred from coming to the House or how they shall be debarred is very considerable, for if they may come to the House and cannot be excluded but by the vote of the House, they may fall out to be the major part and so nothing can be done. Fourthly, many of His Majesty's good subjects who are members of both Houses cannot with safety appear, from whence and the exclusion of such as are in rebellion will grow this doubt, what number will be requisite to the course of Parliament to continue the Parliament, and whether the number being so few as it is feared it will be, the acts which shall be passed next session, if any be, will be valid, and if they should, whether the passing of bills in this manner with so few, and such bills as are like to trench upon the lives and estates of the other party, being so numerous as they are, may not raise such a clamour in foreign parts and scruples in succeeding times as may produce dangerous effects.

And these difficulties will fall out alike in attainting those of the Peers and Commons who shall be proceeded against by Bill in Parliament, upon consideration of all which will result this doubt:—

Whether it be fit to continue this present Parliament or dissolve it until the sword make way for another Parliament, which may be better composed when the Kingdom is replenished with better subjects.

If the resolution be to continue the Parliament, then the way to proceed with the least difficulty is to prepare a bill which may give power to the Parliament to pass Acts for the attainting of those who are or shall be in this present rebellion, without transmitting them into England, &c., notwithstanding Poyning's Act or any other Act of Parliament to the contrary. And this bill, before the transmitting of it, is to be agreed upon first by the greater number of Lords and Commons in a session of Parliament holden in this realm, which may be done upon the first sitting next session, and this is required by the Statute 11° Elizabeth, cap. 8.*

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* "An Act that there be no Bill certified into England for the repeal or suspending of the Statute passed in Poyning's time, before the same Bill be first agreed on in a Session of a Parliament holden in this Realm by the greater number of the Lords and Commons."

Or otherwise to grant whole counties to the King by Parliament with such savings of such subjects' estates as shall be fit, as in other like cases hath been used.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1641[-2], March 4.—By our letters from time to time to the right honourable the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom we have in some degree represented the lamentable destruction fallen upon all the British and Protestants in this kingdom, but those our letters do not express all those calamities, nor indeed is it possible to express them so fully as they are felt here and seen by us, who with grief behold them and bear a part therein.

However we praise God for his mercy in moving his gracious Majesty and the Parliament there to be truly sensible of our condition, and therein of the unexampled bloody and barbarous cruelty of the rebels, whereby we have had some succours from thence and so been enabled hitherto to keep this city as a place of refuge for as many of the persons of the poor distressed Protestants who could get hither as God was pleased to preserve from the bloody hands of the rebels, who had destroyed them of all their estates and fortunes.

Not to mention those who have yet any kind of subsistence of their own whereby to live, nor those sent from hence into England, and from Munster and Ulster into England, there are here besides near four thousand persons of those miserable English, whereof two thousand subsist merely by charity, and indeed those are in most extreme misery, and notwithstanding all the charity of this city and fifty pounds a week for this six weeks past taken up for them with much difficulty by us the Justices and Council, and distributed amongst them, they die daily in great numbers; and doubtless most of them will perish unless some speedy course be taken in England for their present relief and maintenance, all those here who have hearts to relieve them being so spoiled in their estates by the rebels as they are hardly able to maintain themselves. We therefore earnestly entreat that the Parliament there will vouchsafe to take it into their consideration and cause some money to be sent hither to be employed merely to that purpose, which we desire may be raised so much the higher because there come daily more and more of those unto this city, and many more will come hereafter, who cannot yet move hitherward until by the going abroad of His Majesty's forces they may gain freedom.

All the money that hitherto hath been disposed unto them hath been employed only for their food, and clothing some few of them who had been very naked, and now they being ready to perish by reason there is no more money to be distributed amongst them we have appointed two hundred pounds taken up upon the bond of Sir John Temple, Kt., Master of the Rolls, and Sir Robert Meredith, Kt., Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be employed for their present relief, to keep them from starving until

relief may come from thence, which two hundred pounds we desire may be repaid there to Doctor Temple, minister at Battersea, for their use, out of such general collections as are made for those distressed poor by direction of the Parliament throughout England.

Many of those poor whose friends and acquaintance are dead in England, and others of them who are poor women burdened with many children, and whose husbands have put themselves into companies to serve as common soldiers thereby to maintain their own persons, but not able so to relieve wives or children, are desirous to stay here if they may be set on work, whose cases we offer to the consideration of the Parliament to take some course for their maintenance in a comfortable way, to which end if two thousand pounds were sent over hither it might be so carefully distributed amongst them and in such a way as they may be able to provide themselves work and maintain themselves and their families, especially if they may have the making of stockings and shirts for the soldiers as in our letters to the Lord Lieutenant dated the 12th day of February is propounded. This we desire you to take an opportunity to make known to that honourable House, to whose grave consideration we submit it, and remain from his Majesty's Castle of Dublin the 4th day of March, 1641.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. R. Dillon. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Cha. Coote. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. S. Harcourt. Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to WM. LENTHALL, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1641[-2], March 7.—There hath been presented unto us a remonstrance of the deplorable estate of this Church of Ireland and the lamentable condition of the clergy therein, occasioned by the present rebellion, the remonstrants desiring our letters in the representing of the same to the honourable House of Commons in England, unto whose grave and wise consideration they do apply themselves. We shall not need to say much in a matter of so much speaking itself, and the experience we have of the true sense they have of this distracted State gives us great assurance that they will take to heart this our miserable Church and God's servants therein, reduced unto inexpressible extremities, both Church and State being now involved in one common calamity.

The bearer hereof Henry Jones, Doctor in Divinity,* is entrusted by the clergy to negotiate in their behalf, and we have entreated him to solicit the cause of the poor robbed English, expressed in our letters to you of the fourth of this month. We therefore do crave leave to recommend him in this employment to that honourable House, he being a person able to say

* Henry Jones (1605-1692), was at this time Archdeacon of Killaloe. In 1645 he became bishop of Clogher, and in 1661 was translated to Meath.

much in this business, having been somewhile a prisoner in the hands of the rebels and observed much of their proceedings, and being entrusted with others as a commissioner to take the examinations out of which the remonstrance now to be by him offered to that honourable House is extracted. As for himself he hath suffered much in his private fortunes by these troubles, and in respect to his abilities and learning and painfulness in his ministry, he deserveth favour and encouragement. Besides we have found him very diligent and forward in attending all occasions for promoting the public services by timely and important intelligence given to us of occurrences during his imprisonment with the rebels and since, especially in his information made to us of the approach of the rebels to Drogheda, when we could not conceive they would rise to that boldness, by which information, amongst others, we had the opportunity of sending thither the present garrison, without whom it might have been in danger of surprising.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
R. Dillon. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Cha. Coote.
Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices to John Griffith, Vice-Admiral of North Wales.

1641[-2], March 8.—Requesting that the ordnance of the pinnace *Phœnix* which was to be conveyed to Dublin by the *Swan* (as arranged in the letter of the 23rd February) be delivered to Captain Thomas Bartlett of the pinnace *Confidence*, the *Swan* being otherwise employed. If the ordnance cannot conveniently be conveyed to Chester, Captain Bartlett is to be advertised thereof and of the place where he may more conveniently receive it.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1641[-2], March 19.—Sir Henry Tichborne, Governor of His Majesty's forces at Drogheda, together with our very good Lord the Lord Moore and the other commanders there, have so well behaved themselves since they received the late supply of men and victuals we sent them as they fell upon the rebels in their quarters, killed many of them in several conflicts, burned several villages on both sides the town, placed garrisons in some castles near them fit for guard to them and against the rebels, and in conclusion forced the last company of the besiegers on Saturday the fifth of this month utterly to break up the siege, and abandon all those parts of the country and to retire into the north, leaving Drogheda (thanks be to God) more safe and further from their power than when they first sat down before it, so hath God been pleased (even above human probabilities) to bless our endeavours towards preservation of His Majesty's honour and returning shame and confusion to these detestable rebels.

In pursuit of the order of this Board of the third of March (a copy whereof we send your Lordship here inclosed) our very good Lord the Earl of Ormond (we then not knowing that the rebels had totally forsaken the siege of Drogheda) marched with three thousand foot and five hundred horse, mentioned in our letters to your Lordship of the 4th of March, from hence into the counties of Dublin and Meath, on Monday the 7th of this month burned several villages, no forces of the rebels daring to encounter him, our intent being that he should be at any time little above a day's march from this place, which we take principally into care for the present. When he was gotten within seven or eight miles of Drogheda, finding that the rebels were gone, he took some horse with him, and went to Drogheda to see the Lord Moore, Sir Henry Tichborne, and the forces there, and to take observation how all things there stood. Now they are returned hither without seeing an enemy, the Lords and gentry having removed themselves out of those parts. In this journey the army hath burned and spoiled very many of the rebels' habitations, and amongst the rest some of the houses of the Lords. They have left a garrison in the Lord Gormanstown's house and in some other places. We are now in hand to send out parties to keep the rebels from joining again in those parts and to scour the country as much as we may. We have sent five hundred foot and a troop of horse to Sir Henry Tichborne to Drogheda to enable him to make inroads in the county of Louth, and make such destruction as he can upon the rebels there.

And now that God hath been so miraculously merciful to His Majesty, to this kingdom, and to us his ministers, and all other his faithful subjects therein, even above all probability and human expectation, as our case lately stood, giving us happy successes in our enterprises towards preservation of this Crown and kingdom from the bloody rebels, it remains that as we praise God for his continued goodness therein, so we still continue our industry, and endeavour by God's blessing to proceed further the best we may towards overcoming this great work, wherein we must freely declare to your Lordship that, however God hath been pleased thus hitherto to render deliverance to us, yet the great multitudes of the rebels, who are but fled in present from the places where His Majesty's forces marched and whereof we have yet encountered but some parts out of some few counties, remain still very numerous over all parts of the kingdom, and as full of malignity and spite as can be imagined against all British and Protestants, and will be ready to join as they may to annoy us after they have wrought what mischief they desire in places remote from us, yet held by some few English in great extremity, as we daily understand, whom we are not able in present to relieve and preserve from their fury until we shall be strengthened with more forces from thence, and money, victuals, clothes and shoes for the soldier, which we must still press with all possible earnestness to be hastened away, that so we may powerfully pursue the advantages we begin to have against them, and

be able to set upon them in several places at once, and if they be thus powerfully and industriously prosecuted before their expected supplies of arms and munition arrive, it will we hope speedily bring them to their deserved destruction, and render to the kingdom of England speedy and comfortable returns of their expenses therein; whereas on the other side, if the succours and means of support to come from thence be retarded or be not so great and powerful as that the rebels may be made quickly to feel the weight of His Majesty's power, or that the arms and munition they look for from foreign parts get to them in any time, it will give them encouragement and means to defend themselves and assault us in all places and much lengthen this war, hugely increase the charge of England, and too long defer if not endanger the happy fruits of unspeakable advantage and security which may otherwise be rendered to the King and kingdom of England and indeed to all his dominions.

Some few of the gentlemen of the Pale observing how the rebels, to whom they hitherto adhered, had forsaken the siege of Drogheda, and that now they have no strength to back them against the power and strength of His Majesty's army marching among themselves (and not before) rendered themselves to the army, whereupon the Earl of Ormond sent them prisoners hither, and we immediately put them into restraint. We are desirous to have some of them tried in a legal course, especially such of them as stand indicted of treason, for terror to others, and to lead towards a full resumption of His Majesty's just and regal power and authority here, but the kingdom for the most part being in rebellion and the freeholders in each county being involved in the same guilt, we foresee it difficult if not impossible to bring them and many others (which we conceive will be brought in in that kind) to trials by law, of which impediments we shall (as speedily as we may) offer some particulars to your Lordship for your help and assistance to us, towards clearing of those difficulties from thence, as we shall contribute our best endeavours therein here.

In the meantime, as we hold it necessary to signify to your Lordship that some have thus rendered themselves to the King's justice, many others have desired protections, and we understand very many, even of the best rank, have endeavoured to make submissions, so it is no less necessary that we observe to your Lordship that the indulgence of the State of England to this people in several former ages since the conquest of this kingdom was such and so great as after many chargeable and grievous rebellions here they in several seasons took submissions from the rebels and so pardoned them, the state of those things in some of those times perhaps persuading the Governors to hold it so fit, whereas we dare (with some assurance) affirm that if sundry of them had been careful to lay hold on the frequent opportunities offered by those rebellions, and so have prosecuted the advantage thoroughly, there might have been such a full reformation wrought here long ere this time as might have prevented this great and general destruction now fallen upon all the British and Protestants in the kingdom.

And considering first that none of those former rebellions could parallel this either in the dangerous originals thereof, or in the unexampled cruelty and extreme hatred to the British nation showed in the barbarous progress thereof or in the fearful and terrible consequences finally aimed at therein, being no less than to wrest out of His Majesty's hands his royal sceptre and sovereignty here, to destroy and root out all the British and Protestants and every species of English out of the kingdom, to suppress for ever God's truth and true religion here and instead thereof to set up the idolatries of the Church of Rome, and finally to pour in forces into England to disturb that blessed peace which now by the mercy of God that kingdom enjoys.

Secondly, that some have spoken it boldly even in extenuation of this rebellion that England did never conquer this kingdom fully, but only had it upon submissions from the natives, and so this horrid conspiracy and commotion is not to be adjudged a rebellion.

Thirdly, they presumed that through the universality of their rebellious conspiracy His Majesty should be necessitated to entertain submissions, and give them conditions both dishonourable and dangerous to him, his prestige, and good people.

Fourthly, that those submissions are now drawn from them for no other end than to work their own private ease (their strong hopes in the besieging of Drogheda being disappointed and their expectations of foreign aids not so readily answering them) and if it were possible thereby to induce His Majesty to stay further supplies and us to forbear arms, whilst the rebels' arms remain still in their hands, that so they may watch yet further opportunities finally and fully by their subtlety at one time or other to execute what now (by God's mercy to His Majesty and all his kingdoms) they seem in present prevented in.

Fifthly, if after the committing of so heinous and odious offences and multiplied bloody transgressions against God, the King and his kingdom, and against so many thousand innocent persons, British and Protestants, whom they have tormented with imprisonment, afflicted with loss of lives and estates, reduced to all imaginable extremities, and by that means enriched themselves with the spoils they had so treacherously gotten, all of them can wipe away those crimes, treasons and rebellions by making submissions, having now left but very few English in the kingdom, it will not only embolden them and their posterity hereafter upon all occasions to attempt the like again to the continual unsettlement and disquiet, if not utter destruction, of this yet unfortunate kingdom, but also for ever discourage all English from removing hither, and force the few British yet left undestroyed to depart the kingdom, and so prevent the settlement of religion or civility here, and consequently make way (though in a longer tract of time) to the effecting even of those formerly mentioned damnable ends, which the present rebellions aimed at in a nearer and more certain way.

Lastly, if the natives should continue here sole, without mixture of English [they could do no service] either to the King

or themselves, having no trades amongst them, being generally idle and for the most part barbarous.

We therefore, in discharge of our duties to God, to His Majesty and to all his kingdoms, do humbly crave leave to offer these particulars to the consideration of his sacred Majesty, for whom we doubt not God hath reserved the glory of that great work of a full settlement and reformation of this kingdom, which none of his royal ancestors could attain unto, although his blessed father, King James, made a fair entrance towards it, which glorious beginning of his the rebels have now quite overturned and defaced, and unless they be again resettled and established by His Majesty's own hand, and that in such a way as to take more deep root than formerly, then must nothing be for ever again expected in Ireland but confusion and barbarism, which must prove thorns and pricks in the sides of the beautiful kingdom of England, even to the endangering of His Majesty's sacred throne, which we pray God to put into His Majesty's heart now seasonably to prevent in such sort as in his high wisdom he shall adjudge most fit.

We yet hear of no men, arms, munition or money arrived at Carrickfergus or Londonderry, for want whereof they are exceedingly distressed, as we lately are advertised, they having many bodies of able men of British but very few arms or munition for them, other than such small proportion as we were able to afford them, as we formerly writ. And now the rebels, enraged for the shame fallen upon them by being beaten at Drogheda, will doubtless fall on those northern parts with great fury and cruelty, wherefore we again beseech your Lordship most earnestly to hasten the supplies of money, arms, and munition designed for those places, hoping it may please God yet to render them preservation until by the coming of supplies of men to them, they may be fully enabled to defend themselves and offend the rebels. We hear also from several hands that the rebels have lately murdered the Lord Caulfield* and some others of that family, their prisoners, and that in their passage home they had murdered many English and intended cruelty on others yet in their custody.

The present extremities to which the army here is reduced for want of pay we have mentioned in several former letters to your Lordship, and again repeated them in our several letters to your Lordship of the 27th of February and 4th of March. Those their extremities and our dangers thereby are now still increasing, and doubtless notwithstanding all the preventions we use (which we study by all possible means by sending men abroad and otherwise) heavy inconveniences will follow if treasure, and that in a plentiful proportion, arrive not speedily.

We must still mind your Lordship of hastening the men for making up the numbers designed to arrive at Dublin, as also the arms and munition to furnish our stores here, and the victuals. The corn which by force we might recover from the rebels we

* Tobias Caulfeild, 3rd baron Charlemont, was shot dead at Sir Phelim O'Neill's castle of Kinard, while a prisoner, March 1, 1642.

cannot bring hither for want of horses, so as we are forced to burn much of it to keep it from the rebels, neither are we able to send out garrisons, as were necessary, for want of provisions to send with them, which will press upon us further distresses, and much break our prosecution of this most just war, to our great grief and the further charge of England at last.

The Lord of Dunsany, one of the Lords of the Pale, this day rendered himself unto us, whom we have committed to restraint to be tried by His Majesty's justice.

There came lately to our hands a writing framed by the rebels, but principally moving from some of them who are not open actors, we mean the recusant lawyers and the Popish clergy, chief contrivers of these horrible rebellions, who walk yet somewhat invisibly in these works of darkness. It contains so many false and scandalous aspersions strangely invented against this Government, and offers such dangerous and pernicious counsels towards a pacification of these troubles as no man that loves God or his true religion or the safety and prosperity of the King or kingdom of England can read it without horror to what they aim at, and admiration at their extreme boldness in presuming to offer such things to so sacred a Majesty, and yet done under pretences of loyalty, and notwithstanding are so ridiculous to be offered to any judicious view as they are worthy of no answer, but do even answer themselves in the unreasonableness and indeed impiety of them. We therefore esteem it our duties to His Majesty not only to transmit a copy thereof to your Lordship here inclosed, but also to acquaint the Parliament of England therewith, which we have directed our agent Mr. Fitz-Gerald to do accordingly, and the rather because the copy we have was brought lately from Connaught hither by one Harrison, now there, servant to the Lord Costelloe, now in question before the Parliament there, to the end they may be pleased to cause that Harrison (who is lately gone thither) to be examined where he had it and who was the author of it, and the said Lord Costelloe whether the same was delivered him or shewed to him before his departure or sent after him.

One Colonel Bellings, a native of this kingdom and a Papist intending to come hither, departed lately from France, and was casually met at sea by Captain John Bartlett, who commands His Majesty's pinnace the *Swan*, as your Lordship may perceive by Captain Bartlett's letters to us, whereof we send your Lordship a copy here inclosed. When Bellings found that [the] King's pinnace was like to take him, he tore some letters and papers which he had with him. Those of the bark pretended at first that they were not bound for Ireland and that they had no Irish passengers aboard, as your Lordship may observe by Captain Bartlett's letters and the inclosed examinations, which falsehood of theirs, and Belling's tearing of his papers and letters, and his offering to come into this kingdom at this time and to forsake a good command in France, render him now as suspicious to us as we know he is at this time a person dangerous to the State. Captain Bartlett unadvisedly delivered him to the Vice-Admiral

to be conveyed to London. We beseech your Lordship that he may be strictly examined, for doubtless he is not innocent in this business, and that he be not suffered to escape, but at least kept there, in regard a person of his knowledge and experience in the wars may much advantage the rebels here and disadvantage us, for there is little doubt but he would join with the rebels, as his elder brother,* who was married to the Lord Mountgarret's daughter, hath done.

We are informed that Sir Philip Percivall, knight (a gentleman who hath suffered very great loss in his estate by this rebellion) is now at London. He is an honest and able man and well understands the state of this kingdom. We beseech your Lordship to extend your favour towards him as there may be occasion, for we assure your Lordship he deserves favour and encouragement.

Wm. Parsons. Jos. Borlase. Ric. Bolton, Canc.
Ormond Ossory. R. Dillon. Ant. Midensis.
Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus. Gerrard Lowther.
J. Temple. Cha. Coote. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. S. Harcourt. Rob. Meredith.

Postscript.—Even now we understand that our very good Lord the Lord Baron of Kerry is lately gotten to London, and considering he is a zealous Protestant and one that in these times may be well trusted, we crave leave to recommend him to your Lordship's favour.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, March 31.—When the rebels of the county of Wicklow found themselves beaten from their quarters near this town by our men, they advised to put guards into several old castles as near this place as they could to hinder our markets and to cut off such as we should send abroad upon any occasions, thereby daily annoying us on that side, so as it became needful to think of some way to drive them thence and gain ourselves more freedom, it being conceived that if they were once forced out of one of those castles they would quickly abandon the rest, wherefore, on Saturday the 26th of this month, Sir Simon Harcourt with a party of horse marched towards the castle of Carigmaine (Carrickmines), within six miles of this city, and taking observation of the place and finding that there were then a number of rebels lodged there, he sent hither for some more horse and some companies of foot and for two pieces of battery he caused to be placed, and therewith began to batter the castle. The rebels played upon our men from the castle with their shot, and it fortuned that Sir Simon Harcourt was there shot in the body, and thereof died the next day, whereby we have a great loss.

Our men, enraged at the loss of their commander, fell on with exceeding great fierceness to the castle, and with admirable courage adventuring upon all danger without the least fear,

* Richard Bellings, author of the History of the Confederation and War in Ireland.

with axes broke open the gate and entered it with their swords, the rebels still continuing to shoot and slay of our men, even after part of them had entered the castle, but in the end our men took the castle, and were so highly provoked as they put all they found therein to the sword, to the number of at least three hundred persons, and blew up the castle with powder as a mark of terror to the rebels and indignation on that place where a person of that worth was lost.

He was a religious gentleman, very able and knowing in his profession and upon all occasions since his coming amongst us shewed most ready and forward affections and concurrence with us towards suppressing these rebels and therein carried himself always valiantly and resolutely. Yet this comfort we have in that day's action, that as the rebels find thereby that their castles are not able to guard them against His Majesty's power, so we find even by that day's work, seconding our former observation as well of our officers as of our common soldiers, that they are bold and daring men full of courage and resolution. And now considering that Sir Simon Harcourt hath left a wife and children behind him, of whom regard ought to be had in relation to his merits, we crave leave to recommend his wife and children to His Majesty, that by His Majesty's gracious favour that town where he gave up his life for the honour and service of His Majesty, and the rest of that rebel's* estate to whom that town belonged, being worth between three and four hundred pounds per annum when this rebellion began, may be bestowed in perpetuity for the behoof of his wife and children, as a mark of His Majesty's royal favour and bounty to them, which may be an encouragement to other able and deserving men to come to serve His Majesty in his wars here. In that day's service Serjeant-Major Berry, a gallant gentleman, also was dangerously wounded by a shot from the castle, but there is hope of his recovery.

It is advertised to us from Sir Henry Tichborne that he marched lately from Drogheda with about eight hundred foot and some horse to Ardee, eight miles from Drogheda northwards, that he was near that place encountered by eleven hundred foot and one hundred horse, that he defeated them, slew many of their men, and amongst them a Lieutenant Colonel, as they presume to call them, and four captains, and so took the town; that from thence he marched to Dundalk, eight miles farther; that there were in the town, as was afterwards affirmed, about twelve hundred of the rebels, and yet in fewer hours than the rebels spent weeks in besieging him at Drogheda he forced them thence, slew many of them, and amongst the rest one Ignatius Plunkett, brother to the Lord of Louth and others of quality, and so possessed himself of the town.

The officers and soldiers also, there as well as here, show very great valour and forwardness, and certainly we must praise God for that addition of miracles (for so it is) towards our preservation, for when we consider that the poor, sick and wounded men

* Theobald Walsh, of Carrickmines, co. Dublin.

of the army have nothing to feed on but salt beef and herrings and no money to be given them to buy anything of comfort; that for want of clothes they are exposed to extreme cold and in such nakedness that it is even a shame and dishonour to the State, that they are forced in their marches many times to wade over rivers and pass through extreme foul ways, and [in] many of those ways, such as passing them without shoes, they receive such hurts in their feet as very much disable them; that by reason of the unwholesomeness of their diet and the colds and hurts they get for want of clothes and shoes they daily contract diseases, there being in some companies thirty and in others more and in some less, but in every company very many sick, who die daily before our faces for want of means to relieve them, and of your Lordship's regiment there are no less than two hundred men at this time sick through want of money to buy wholesome meat and to give them drink, so as by reason of death and sickness our strength is very much weakened, and that the soldiers remaining with us might from such high extremities take up apprehensions of grief and great discouragement, we must attribute it only to the goodness and mercy of God to His Majesty, to his kingdom and to us his servants therein, that notwithstanding all these means of disheartening them, He is graciously pleased even miraculously, above our hopes and all men's expectations, to stir up such courage and resolution in the poor men as they continually show upon all occasions of service, and it is a most lamentable thing that men of so great value should still continue in that hard condition wherein they are for want of money, wholesome victuals, clothes and shoes; and therefore, as often heretofore, so now again, we must still sue to your Lordship that those their necessities be with all possible speed supplied from thence, even to prevent that uttermost peril which, we have oftentimes written to your Lordship, did hang over this pestilent conspiracy.

And as our want of those supplies for the soldier afflicts us very much, so we are no less disanimated that more men arrive not here, no one man having yet arrived out of Scotland, and in Munster but Vavasher's [? Vavasour] regiment that we hear of, and here in all this time but three thousand foot, three hundred horse and four thousand firelocks, whereby the general service is put to unspeakable prejudice.

First we are disabled to send forces into Connaught to relieve the Lord President of that Province, for a long time strongly besieged by Sir James Dillon, uncle to the Lord Viscount Costelloe, and great numbers of other rebels, at His Majesty's castle of Athlone, and less than three thousand foot and five hundred horse cannot with safety march thither, which also must be left there to regain by force from the rebels all the counties under the government of the Lord President of that Province.

Secondly, we are disabled to relieve many of His Majesty's good and faithful subjects, and divers of them persons of eminent quality, who are straightly besieged in several castles, and have a long time held out (with wonderful sufferings) against the

cruelty and rage of the rebels, being robbed by the rebels of all they had without their houses, and all their towns and out-houses burned even to the very walls of their castles.

Thirdly, we are necessitated to forbear prosecuting effectually the advantages which we sometimes gain against the rebels, and which their want of arms and munition offereth to us, insomuch as for want of being able to supply Sir Henry Tichborne with such numbers of men as might enable him to leave a sufficient strength to keep Drogheda, and have competent forces with him to leave strong garrisons at Ardee and Dundalk, frontiers of Ulster and places of mighty importance for the general service, he must be forced to desert them, and retreat to Drogheda.

Lastly, we cannot send garrisons into other fit places in Leinster, which must be the way to prosecute this war and bring destruction to the light-footed rebels.

If we had sufficient numbers of men we would take order that Sir Henry Tichborne should leave Drogheda, Ardee, and Dundalk well guarded, and so march to the Newry in the Province of Ulster, and regain from the rebels that piece also, which were of great consequence to us, and leaving a sufficient strength there he might dispose the rest of the forces, as we also might do here and in other places of this Province, and the Presidents likewise in both the Provinces of Munster and Connaught might do there in apt garrisons, which yet cannot be done for want of men and means, and employ the rest as rolant armies to pursue and hunt the rebels in all their holds, bogs, woods, and other fastnesses, and so destroy them or at least lessen the vast numbers of their multitudes before they can attain their expected supplies of arms and munition from foreign parts, for although by the blessing of God we have had the happiness very often to beat them from their quarters at Tredagh (Drogheda) and here, yet the work is not thereby done, in regard we have yet had to do but with parties in some few counties where their numbers remain still very great and are but for the present gone further from us with intent to return again to annoy us, they well knowing that we cannot spare men to follow them for want of sufficient numbers of men to leave behind to secure several places of most importance to be kept, besides their very great numbers in many other counties whom we have not yet seen; whereas if we had competent numbers of men and those supplies with them of arms, munition, money, victuals, clothes and shoes which might enable them to serve, we no way doubt by God's assistance even this summer to give a good account of great service to be done to the honour and advantage of His Majesty and his kingdom of England.

But if those needful accessions of strength in bodies of men and other supplies be so long kept from us as we shall be able this summer to do but little before they have their supplies of arms and munition, which (notwithstanding all the industry and watchfulness used to prevent them) they will in time find means to steal in, having so many harbours and creeks open to them, we must the next winter unavoidably expect very fearful and

dangerous consequences both to this kingdom and to the kingdom of England.

And therefore as we now and often heretofore have in discharge of our duties humbly represented the necessity of hastening those supplies hither, so we do comfort ourselves with hopeful expectation that so great and mighty a prince as the King our master (who hath been so highly provoked by so unnatural and ungrateful a people as these rebels, who aimed at no less than to deprive him of his royal crown and sovereignty of this kingdom and to endanger also his other crowns and kingdoms), and the High Court of Parliament of England, out of a just indignation of the barbarous and bloody proceedings of the rebels against so gracious a Majesty and their devilish plots against him and all his dominions and faithful subjects for the rooting out from amongst them God's truth and true religion and the English nation, will so provide as that now while it is seasonable and feasible we who have been hitherto able to do very little more than to maintain a defensive war for preserving this place, may be enabled to pursue powerfully and speedily the work of subduing these rebels and rendering this kingdom to such and so settled a peace as it may never hereafter be again in danger to be interrupted, and though the charge be great in doing it thus speedily, yet it must be much greater if the war be spun out to a length of time, and the success much more doubtful and dangerous than now if a winter pass over us before we have gained well on the work; whereas on the other side, if the war be now vigorously and powerfully pursued on our part as the success will be by that means more certain and less dangerous, so the charge, though great, will be less than otherwise and will the sooner return those honourable and comfortable fruits of advantage, benefit, and safety to this kingdom and all other His Majesty's dominions which we hope will accompany the conclusion of this war.

We conceive the provisions for furnishing the stores here with the arms and munition mentioned in our letters of the 12th of February are in the way hither; and if they be not, we beseech your Lordship they may be hastened away with all speed, especially plentiful store of match, for our match is almost wholly spent, and if speedy supply come not, the want of it will extremely distress and endanger us.

The difficulties mentioned in our late letters to your Lordship of the 19th of March, expressed in the inclosed paper, which we foresee will arise in the proceedings to be held in the attainting of the rebels and settling their estates in the Crown are so great and require so sad and advised consideration, as we esteem it our duty to transmit them here inclosed for His Majesty's royal consideration and excellent judgment. And considering that the Parliament of England have with great wisdom interposed towards the deliverance of this kingdom from the bloody hands of the rebels, and that it is therefore necessary that we so order our counsels in that great work as our proceedings may consist with their purposes and resolutions for His Majesty and this kingdom,

we also hold it needful to acquaint them with those difficulties, and therefore we have now directed our letters to the Speaker of the honourable Commons' House of Parliament there, with a duplicate of the said inclosed paper, and we hope to be directed from that side how to govern our proceeding in a matter of so high concernment.

We lately received letters from the Earl of Castlehaven and therewith letters directed to his Lordship from the Lord Viscount Gormanstown, the Lord Netterville, and the Lord Baron of Slane, a copy of both which letters, as also of our letters to the Earl of Castlehaven in answer of his letters, we offer to your Lordship here inclosed.

And although the power of His Majesty's army lately marching in the county of Meath did drive away those Lords, and the rest of the Lords and gentry of the Pale now in rebellion, from their own habitations in the Pale into more remote parts, they not daring to stand before His Majesty's forces, yet those three Lords, who lurk in unknown parts, not daring as it seems to date their letters anywhere, are so bold in their assumptions in those letters as to style themselves the United Lords, which as it adds to their former disloyal practices and actions, so it seems they intend by that swelling overture to obtain some impression, with those that do not know them, of more power than we conceive they have; but we no way doubt, if the supplies we daily expect forth of England were come, that as we have already with a handful of men made them to betake themselves to flight, so we shall so deal with them as to suppress any their malicious attempts against His Majesty's Government and good people, and deliver over their success to all others as an example to take warning how they presume wantonly to rise in arms against his sacred Majesty and disturb the peace of his kingdom.

Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
Ri. Bolton, Canc.	Cha. Lambert.
Ad. Loftus.	J. Temple.
Cha. Coote.	Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby.	Rob. Meredith.

This bearer, Mr. Hamon, ensign to Sir Simon Harcourt's foot company, was present at that action wherein Sir Simon Harcourt was shot, and one of the first that adventured to enter the castle, and therefore we recommend him to your Lordship's favour. From him your Lordship may receive more full information of the particulars of that day's service.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642, March 31.—As the difficulties and dangers wherewith we have contended for preservation of this Crown and kingdom for his sacred Majesty from the 23rd of October last, when this detestable confederacy and rebellion first broke out, have been many and great, so we have with the more strength and zeal and industry endeavoured to encounter them by how much we saw

the evils threatened seemed not to stand limited to this kingdom only, to disquiet and ruin us and all His Majesty's good people here in our estates and fortunes, as now they have done, but further in the vast and treacherous purposes of the conspirators, even to disturb the happy peace of that kingdom also.

And howsoever God hath been miraculously gracious to His Majesty, to this his kingdom, and to us his servants in prospering our endeavours, so as hitherto to give some limit to the execution of the extremely dangerous purposes of the rebels, whereby they are as yet withheld from effecting their tyrannous and bloody intendments in that fulness which they had plotted it, yet the main work of defeating their designs and powers is yet unwrought, nor can it be thoroughly effected without hastening hither with all possible speed those supplies which by our several former letters to the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, and now again in part touched in our letters to his Lordship of this day's date, we have humbly and with all possible earnestness besought.

And seeing the Parliament of England have with great wisdom and piety interposed towards our deliverance from the bloody hands of the rebels, and that it is in that respect necessary that we so order our Council as our proceeding in that great work may consist with their purposes and resolutions for his Majesty and this his kingdom, we therefore (foreseeing great difficulties which must arise in the proceeding to be held in attainting of the rebels and settling their estates in the Crown, and that therein there are many particulars requisite to be duly and deliberately weighed) have caused some of those difficulties to be reduced to writing and do offer them here inclosed to the view and consideration of that honourable House, as we have also now by the Lord Lieutenant humbly tendered them to the royal consideration and excellent judgment of his sacred Majesty, to the end we may from that side receive some light to guide us in our proceeding in a matter of so high and weighty importance.

But we must affirm this truth to that honourable House, that albeit these grounds are thus laid, as preparations to the effecting of mighty advantage and perpetual safety to both kingdoms, yet arms and force being of necessity to lead in order to the subduing of these rebels, who swarm in numerous bodies in all parts of this poor kingdom, there will be no possibility to make use of these preparations or to effect the peace and safety needful for these kingdoms unless the supplies of men, money, arms, munition, victuals, clothes and shoes, expressed in our several letters to the Lord Lieutenant, be hastened away thither, and if it please God that they may arrive so speedily as we may proceed against the rebels in a sharp war this summer before the arms and munition expected by them from foreign parts shall arrive (which no watchfulness or industry can totally prevent but that they may in time steal in, in some parts of this kingdom, having so many havens and creeks open to them) then we hope by the blessing of God upon our endeavours to give such an account of this kingdom as his Majesty and all his faithful subjects in all his kingdoms will in due time find the comfortable fruits thereof,

in advantages of peace and perpetual safety against all foreign invasion and intestine rebellion.

We have had a great loss in the death of Sir Simon Harcourt, who was slain here by the rebels on the 27th of this month. His death was instantly revenged on those that slew him, for every man of them, to the number of three hundred at the least, were then immediately put to the sword by the soldiers. He was a religious, valiant, and expert gentleman, and the first that brought us succours in our great distress, and upon all occasions carried himself amongst us with forward affection to the service and with great valour and resolution, whereupon we owe so much to his memory as to recommend his wife and children to his Majesty for a grant of that place* where he lost his life in his service, as you may perceive by our letters now sent to the Lord Lieutenant.

We lately received a letter from you in the behalf of certain London merchants who have debts in this kingdom, as it seems of great value; we acknowledge with all thankfulness the tenderness and good inclination of that city shewed towards us and our hard condition, and as we have already begun, so we intend with all willingness to assist them in preventing their loss, as much as we may within any rules of justice or convenient helps of state.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
R. Bolton, Canc'. Cha. Lambert.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Cha. Coote.
Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, March 31.—As the losses of many thousands of particular persons, British and Protestants, by occasion of this rebellion begets in all good men much pity and compassion, so the calamities which have thereby fallen upon the kingdom in general, and therein upon public societies, and amongst them upon the College near this city, one of the greatest ornaments of this kingdom, we cannot but take to heart with much disquiet of mind. Wherefore we crave leave to offer to your Lordship's consideration the inclosed petition of the Fellows and Scholars of that College presented at this Board, and do earnestly beseech your Lordship that in prevention of the dissolution of so royal a foundation, whence so many persons eminent in learning and piety have issued, your Lordship would so provide as treasure may be sent thence, whereby we may be enabled to pay them their annual pension of four hundred pounds per annum, now due for a year ending at Easter next, and so for the future, seeing no revenue can yet be got in here for his Majesty to pay that or any other debt of his Majesty's, and no rents due to that

* Carrickmines Castle, co. Dublin.

society by their tenants can yet be had, but all their lands remain in the hands of the rebels, so as unless that pension be paid them, that society will be forced to dissolve, which would be so great a prejudice to this kingdom as we wish and hope by your Lordship's noble favour it may be prevented.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Cha. Lambert. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, April 2.—We send you here inclosed a petition exhibited at this Board by Sir Francis Willoughby, knt., sueing for the office of Sergeant-Major-General of the Army.

The place stands granted to Sir William St. Leger, knt., Lord President of the Province of Munster, on whom we no way intend or desire to put any prejudice, but considering in this active war it is conceived to be of absolute necessity that there be a Sergeant-Major-General constantly to attend the army, which duty may be thought not compatible with the other duties now required from the Lord President of Munster in the government of that Province, a charge he now worthily holds, and for that we hold Sir Francis Willoughby a person very fit and able for that charge, he having been formerly entrusted in the same quality, first in the year 1627 by the late Duke of Buckingham, and secondly by the Earl of Lindsey in the year 1628, we therefore do recommend his suit in this particular to your Lordship, yet so as the said Lord President may be otherwise recompensed for his interest, lest the transferring of that place to another, being now his, should reflect in any degree on the Lord President in point of reputation or profit, which we no way intend.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Cha. Lambert. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, April 4.—In the beginning of this rebellion we found it of absolute necessity for the preservation (as much as we could) of his Majesty's subjects in the north parts of this kingdom to issue several Commissions to several counties in those northern parts to sundry principal persons of the British nation to raise what forces they could of British, to dispose and distribute them into companies, to appoint commanders and officers over them, and with them to pursue and resist the rebels, by virtue of which Commission the Commissioners entrusted for the county of Antrim (within which county the castle of Carrickfergus stands) raised one thousand five hundred foot, and five troops of horse consisting of three score each troop; they

appointed Captain Arthur Chichester* and Sir Arthur Tiringham colonels of two regiments of foot, intending to raise those fifteen hundred foot to two thousand, and Arthur Hill, esquire, Colonel of the said regiment of horse, and appointed also captains and other officers to the said several regiments of horse and foot, which colonels, captains, officers and soldiers underwent very great charge in raising those men, and took exceeding great pains and labour as well in continual night watches, as otherwise in wet and cold all this winter for preservation of that town of Carrickfergus, his Majesty's Castle therein, and his Majesty's good subjects, as well in that town as in the town of Belfast, the house of Lisnegarvy,† and the territory of Malone and several other places there, had many fights with the rebels, slew many of them, and at their own charges (by sending into Scotland and otherwise) provided arms for arming two thousand foot and five hundred horse, conceiving that after all their care, pains and charge in defence of those parts, even to the consumption of the remnant of their estates left undestroyed by the rebels, they should not only receive pay for the time past, which yet they have not had, but also for the future enjoy the fruits of their labours and services in those commands, till (by the blessing of God an end being put to these rebellions) they might return to their former estates and fortunes.

And for as much as not only the commanders but the common soldiers are British and Protestants, and most of them persons that have been robbed and spoiled of their estates and fortunes to very great values by the rebels, and for that by their charge, faithfulness and industry, that important town of Carrickfergus hath been hitherto preserved which otherwise must have fallen into the hands of the rebels, which, if it had so happened, would much lengthen the war in that part of the kingdom and increase the charge of England therein, and would have left us no port to friend in the province of Ulster, excepting Derry; and for that, as it is agreeable with justice that the said fifteen hundred men, and the said three hundred horse with their commander, should be paid for the time past wherein they have so successfully served against the rebels and made good that place; so we, under favour, conceive it is agreeable with his Majesty's honour to recompense those their endeavours in such sort as may be an encouragement unto them and others to travail in the public services of the King and kingdom. And in regard the said gentlemen would suffer very great prejudice in their estates, besides that it may reflect highly upon them in their reputations, if they should not be continued in their employments, we therefore do in their behalf beseech your Lordship that money be sent to Carrickfergus to pay the said fifteen hundred foot and three hundred horse for the time past, and considering that, as we understand, five hundred of the men they

* Afterwards 1st Earl of Donegal.
† Now Lisburn, co. Antrim.

have raised may be so listed into those two regiments commanded by the Lord Conway and Sir John Clotworthy by their own consents as they may be so provided for, we beseech your Lordship that the other thousand foot now armed at the charge of Captain Arthur Chichester may still continue in pay, and be commanded by him as Colonel of that regiment, that also the said three hundred horse which could not have been hitherto raised there but by the means of the said Arthur Hill (and are now armed solely at his charge) may still continue in pay and be be commanded by him as Colonel of that regiment. That Lieutenant Colonel Blunt and Sergeant Major Mathew (who have hitherto commanded in those regiments and merited very well in the services there) may continue their employments. And we are well assured that the service which will be rendered by them for the advantage of his Majesty, considering the knowledge they have of the country and all the ways and falseness of the rebels, will well recompense the charge of keeping them in pay.

Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
La. Dublin. Roscomon.	Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby.	Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord-Lieutenant.

1642, April 4.—The present extremities of the town of Coleraine, represented to us by the Mayor and Aldermen by their letters of the 14th of January, which (by reason of contrary winds) came not to our hands till the 18th of March, we hold needful to be made known to your Lordship, seeing we are not of ourselves able to relieve them, otherwise than by sending them ten barrels of powder and one hundred and fifty barrels of herrings, which we now send them in present, in hope they may yet hold out until they be relieved from thence with money, arms, munition, victuals, clothes and shoes.

In the beginning of this detestable rebellion we foresaw that the danger would be great in the province of Ulster, and, therefore, on the 27th of October we hastened away commissions by sea to those parts, authorising some principal persons in several counties to raise forces of horse and foot of the British nation, to distribute them into companies, to appoint officers to command them, and with those forces to resist and pursue the rebels. By virtue of that commission some forces were raised at Coleraine to the number of six foot companies, each consisting of one hundred men, whom we have no means to pay, arm or victual. Their agent, Griffin Haward, now repairs thither, by whom we send you here inclosed a copy of their said letters, hoping by your Lordship's furtherance to the Parliament that place of consequence may receive speedy relief, whereby they and the parts

adjoining may be delivered from the dangers unto which they must otherwise fall.

Wm. Parsons.		Jo. Borlase.
La. Dublin.	Roscomon.	Cha. Lambert.
Ad. Loftus.	J. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.
	Fr. Willoughby.	

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, April 4.—[A letter similar in terms to the foregoing relative to the condition of Londonderry, stating that three hundred barrels of herrings and fourteen of powder have been sent, whereof forty barrels of herrings and two of powder were for the Castles of Limavady and Ballycastle, and two barrels of powder for the Lord Bishop of Raphoe.]

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, April 4.—We send you here inclosed two petitions exhibited at this Board, one in the name of Dudley Phillips, esquire, Thomas Phillips, gentleman, Peter Gale and others, shewing the distressed condition of about one thousand men, women and children, yet preserved from the bloody hands of the rebels in two castles between Derry and Coleraine, of which thousand persons they allege there are about three hundred fighting men who have cut off about one hundred of the rebels with the loss of twenty of their own men, and humbly suing that the said Dudley Phillips and Thomas Phillips may command them, and dispose of the arms that shall be sent for the defence of those two castles, and that fitting salves and ointments may be sent them for their wounded men; the other in the name of the said Dudley Phillips, shewing that he hath hitherto maintained the said three hundred men at his own charge, whereby he hath hitherto preserved those places, that the rebels having wasted and taken away his estate, he is no longer able to maintain himself or those men, that he is distressed for want of arms and munition, that if he were supplied he could sally out on the rebels to annoy them and relieve his Majesty's good subjects in the said castles, that he hath gotten one troop of horse in readiness consisting (as his agent informs us) of three score, and he is a suitor for arms, munition and money for them and the said three hundred foot. We are now sending him two barrels of powder, forty barrels of herrings and twelve barrels of beef, hoping that place may hold out until from Derry, when it shall be plentifully furnished, they may be further supplied.

And considering the present condition of so many of his Majesty's good subjects at this time preserved in the said castles and the security that may be rendered unto them in seasonable relieving the said castle, we recommend their said petitions to

your Lordship with this, that the said Dudley and Thomas Phillips are the sons of Sir Thomas Phillips, knt., deceased, a valiant, well-deserving commander of the Crown in all the former troublesome times of rebellion in this kingdom, and co-operated industriously towards suppressing of those rebels, as also in the services of the late Queen Elizabeth of happy memory in the kingdom of France; that the estates left to the said Dudley and Thomas by their said father, are now waste and destroyed by the rebels, so as they have no means left them to subsist by. And if it may stand with your Lordship's pleasure, as well in relation to their father's merits in the services of the Crown as in regard to themselves who are worthy of it, to confer those commands upon them, to have continuance during your Lordship's pleasure, we conceive it would be an act of nobleness in your Lordship and very well placed.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
La. Dublin. Roscomon. Cha. Lambert. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, April 4.—The inclosed letters shewing some part of the distressed condition wherein the British of the north part of the Province of Ulster do stand, though dated the eighth of January, yet came not to our hands by reason of tempestuous weather and contrary winds until the 18th of March. Upon receipt of these letters we took the same into consideration at this Board, and cannot but lament our disability to render them help, saving one hundred and fifty barrels of herrings, fifty barrels of beef, and fifteen barrels of powder in present until they be supplied from thence to Derry with money, arms, munition, victuals, clothes and shoes.

Upon the first notice given us that his Majesty had given commission to Sir William Stewart, Sir Ralph Gore, Sir Robert Stewart, Sir William Cole and others for raising six thousand foot and six hundred horse, we did by our letters to your Lordship dated the 28th of December signify that they would want arms, money and victuals, and therefore humbly advised that there might be forthwith sent to Carrickfergus and Derry arms sufficient for those numbers, besides a further supply of arms for those places, as fast as might be for the magazines in that Province, and that money and victuals might be also sent them there, signifying likewise that they must otherwise be suddenly distressed, which also by other letters we since minded your Lordship of.

And now that their extremities increase, and that if they be not speedily relieved, high and dangerous inconveniences must unavoidably follow, and that we are not able to relieve them, saving only with the said fifteen barrels of powder and other provisions, which we are now sending to them for the present,

in hope they may be able to hold out until relief of money, arms, munition, victuals, clothes and shoes, be sent for them from thence to Derry, we have thought fit to accompany these bearers, Edward Tarleton and John Kairnes, their agents, with these our letters to your Lordship, wherein we send your Lordship a copy of their letters to us, and do hope by your Lordship's intercession to the Parliament such a course may be taken for their relief, they having hitherto kept together the men they have raised and to their power resisted the rebels, and have yet had no pay, nor are we able to give them any, nor to arm nor victual them, as may preserve that considerable part of the kingdom and his Majesty's good and faithful subjects therein.

John Kairnes, one who hath lost much in his estate by this rebellion, was authorized by the Commissioners entrusted by this Board for some counties in Ulster, to raise forty horse, which he did at his own charge, and therewith served in the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, as we are informed, since the rebellion began, but neither he nor any of those horsemen have as yet had any pay, wherefore we recommend him to your Lordship to be paid for the time past, and continue in pay as your Lordship shall think fit, and that they may have some better arms sent them from thence than pikes and pistols, which they have hitherto served with.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Roscomon. Cha. Lambert. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Fr. Willoughby. R. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the MAYOR OF PEMBROKE.

1642, April 12.—After our hearty commendations, we are informed that Colonel Bealing (Belling), Captain Darcie, and other Irishmen that were coming from France hither were taken at sea, and remain prisoners with you. Those men, especially Bealing and Darcie, are persons who, in these times, may prove very dangerous instruments in this kingdom, if they should get hither. And therefore as we commend your care and diligence in keeping them hitherto, so we pray you to continue them still safely in prison until the Parliament there shall give order for sending them to London, which we are assured those men will endeavour to avoid, if they can find any means to escape, which we hope by your continued care will be prevented.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Roscommon. Cha. Lambert. Ad. Loftus.
Gerrard Lowther. J. Temple.
Fr. Willoughby. R. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord-Lieutenant.

1642, April 23.—We have lately received letters from our very good lord the Earl of Clanrickarde and St. Albans, Lieutenant-

Governor of the town and county of Galway, whereby and by other advertisements brought unto us, we find that that town is revolted from its due obedience to his Majesty's authority, and that the townsmen have joined in an oath of confederacy, as the rebels in other parts have done. All we are yet able to do here towards reducing them to obedience is to send provisions of munition and victuals to his Majesty's fort there, which we have now done by sea in the ship called the *Employment*, commanded by Captain Ashley, which ship came hither at the same time that we heard of the revolt of the town, and is now in her way thither, and which we could not do sooner for want of shipping and the provisions brought us by that ship.

We have intelligence that a ship laden with arms for two thousand men and store of munition arrived lately out of France at Galway, which if it be true (as we doubt it is) will much advantage and encourage the rebels there and in other parts, and will immediately add to the long continued distress of the Lord President of Connaught, who for a long time hath been so straightly besieged in the Castle of Athlone as we cannot hear from him nor he from us, and as we formerly made known to your Lordship less than three thousand foot and five hundred horse cannot march with any safety from hence to his relief, and when such forces shall be sent thither they must still continue in that Province to suppress the rebels there, which moved us heretofore with much earnestness to beseech your Lordship that more men, arms, munition, money, victuals, clothes and shoes might be sent away hither with all speed as well for further strengthening us here as for enabling us to send such forces for his relief, for from hence they must be sent, and so many we cannot spare hence with safety to these parts until more forces shall arrive thence, and as formerly it was necessary, so now much more since Galway is revolted. Wherefore we do again beseech your Lordship to hasten the coming of more forces to us, with the proportion of arms and munition we formerly desired, and above all plentiful store of match, which we begin to want, and if we be not speedily supplied thereof we shall be put to very great extremity by the want of it.

By the inclosed your Lordship will find the defection of the city of Waterford and how the English were abused there, and we have advertisement from Munster that all the Province is in great distress, and in danger to be lost for want of succours from thence, the thousand foot and two troops of horse arrived lately there out of England being far short of what is sufficient to render safety to that Province. And therefore we beseech your Lordship that three thousand foot more, and some more horse, and the money, arms and munition which we mentioned to your Lordship in several former letters to be sent thither may be hastened thither with all speed, for if that Province be lost, wherein are so many good harbours and places of strength, it will exceedingly endanger the whole kingdom; also some pieces of battery and field pieces must likewise of necessity be sent

thither, together with gunners and other officers and money and needful provisions for the train of artillery, or otherwise the service will suffer.

The Earl of Barrymore hath been tempted with promises and threatened with menaces to join with the rebels in Munster, but he still stands still in his loyalty to his Majesty, which renders him worthy of favour and encouragement. And therefore we do recommend him to your Lordship's favour for the command of a regiment of foot, either part of the said three thousand foot to be yet sent into that Province or to be framed of those men which are already raised and to be raised there in several companies, but not yet parts of any regiment, who in such case must have arms sent them out of England, which as it may much encourage him so it will be a good addition of strength to that town The Earl of Cork hath a long time at his own charge maintained two troops of horse under the command of his sons, the Lord Viscount Kinalmeaky and the Lord Broghill, and four companies of foot. And seeing he hath out of his own purse so long kept them together and armed them, and that they have done and still do good service in those parts against the rebels, we do recommend them to your Lordship to be put into his Majesty's entertainment, to which end, in respect of the necessity of their service in those parts, we have directed them to be kept together in hope of your Lordship's direction for putting them on pay.

We hear of the arrival of two thousand five hundred Scots, arrived at Carrickfergus, but we have no advertisement how far they or the Lord Conway's or Sir John Clotworthy's regiments are to be governed by any direction from us, which we would gladly understand, that we may not do anything which may stand cross to the resolutions on that side. We gather that by occasion of some unseasonable jealousies happening between the Lord Viscount Ards and the Lord Viscount Claneboy, the forces they have in those parts, for want of unity amongst themselves, performed not that service which might be done there.

We have lately received intelligence from Sir John Gilfard, knt., of very great disloyalty and falsehood in some of his Majesty's subjects lately in France, namely Colonel Belling and Colonel Cullen, as your Lordship may perceive by the inclosed extract of Sir John Gilfard's letters to us.

God still miraculously blesses us with success against these rebels, as your Lordship may find by the inclosed, but now such is our want of money, victuals, clothes and shoes for the soldier as presses upon us unavoidably those high and great extremities we hitherto feared, and now they are come to pass, as our soldiers are no longer able to march abroad until those supplies arrive out of England, which will not only occasion famine and pestilence amongst us, but will give the rebels such new hopes and encouragement (from which we have hitherto driven them) as we fear will suddenly bring us back into those dangers from which we had hope by God's blessing upon our endeavours hitherto to be delivered. And therefore we must still renew our importunity for the further supplies of

men, money, victuals, arms, munition, clothes, stockings and shoes which we formerly so often and so earnestly besought, and that with all speed, that this season be not lost, for those great works which are to be done this summer towards overcoming this rebellion cannot be done without speedy and powerful succours, and if this season be lost, as it must be if the service be not instantly undertaken, the next winter will prove more dangerous to both kingdoms than can in present be imagined, which we for our parts can do no more than frequently advertise thither as formerly and now, and pray to God to prevent. We formerly sent your Lordship a docket of sundry provisions to be sent to his Majesty's stores here, and now we send an additional note of more provisions, which are as necessary as the former, and we entreat your Lordship that both may be sent us with all speed.

According to your Lordship's letters of the first of April and the Order of Parliament, we have now sent you copies of all the examinations and confessions of McMahon and Reade as also of the Lord Maguire, and as many other examinations as upon the sudden we could get ready. Sundry other examinations there are, which are so many and so voluminous as would require very much time to transcribe them all, but some of the most material of them we shall prepare and [send] you after these as soon as conveniently we may. And if the Parliament or your Lordship shall adjudge it necessary, we shall, upon notice thereof from your Lordship, cause the rest also to be transcribed and sent you, but it will take up much time. Touching the sending thither the Lord Maguire, MacMahon and Reade, according to the Order of Parliament, it shall be done as soon as we can find conveniency to send them by an express messenger, whom we must entrust to take charge of them; and for the more security, of their safe conveyance thither after their arrival at Chester, we conceive it is necessary that an Order of Parliament be hastened to be at Chester against their arrival there, for the safe conveyance of them to London in such sort as the Parliament or your Lordship shall think fit.

We beseech your Lordship that six skilful chyrurgions be sent us as speedily as may be, there being great want of them and many men perishing thereby. Divers of the horse troops here are much weakened by reason that many of the horses have been lost in service, wherefore we offer it to your Lordship's consideration, that there be allowance to the Captains of those horse to make full their troops. We send your Lordship here inclosed a copy of the list of the train of Artillery, as it was settled by the late Lord Deputy and Council for the late new army, and a copy of that now necessarily settled by us until your Lordship's arrival, which we offer to your Lordship's consideration.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Roscomon. Cha. Lambert.
Ro. Digby. Ad. Loftus. I. Temple.
Fr. Willoughby. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*]—We send to your Lordship here inclosed a copy of the Lord Mountgarret's letters directed to the Earl of Ormond, and of a Declaration of the Lords, gentlemen, and others, of the Provinces of Leinster and Munster, and of the general grievances of the Peers and gentry of this kingdom, sent with the said letters, which together with the said letters we received from the Earl of Ormond.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Here follows the list of the Train of Artillery referred to in above letter.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the KING.

1642, April 23.—By your Majesty's most gracious letters of the 13th of this month and a copy of your Majesty's message sent lately to your Parliament in your kingdom of England, both which came to the hands of us your Justices on the 18th of this month, we observe that your Majesty out of a just sense of the great miseries and afflictions of your distressed subjects in this your kingdom of Ireland, occasioned by the inhuman cruelty of the rebels here, and out of your tender and gracious care of your good subjects on this side, hath firmly resolved (by the assistance of Almighty God) with all possible speed to make a journey hither in your own royal person, for the full and final suppression of this rebellion. Those letters and message we, your Majesty's Justices, then immediately communicated with the Council, as we always do all matters of importance concerning your Majesty's services, and caused the copy sent us of your message to your Parliament in England to be printed here, so to make known here your Majesty's gracious purposes as you commanded us.

And we all jointly do humbly beseech your Majesty to give us leave to cast ourselves at your Majesty's feet and with the duty and loyalty of faithful subjects most humbly and thankfully to acknowledge to your sacred Majesty as well your continued grace and goodness upon all occasions expressed to this your kingdom, and all your subjects therein, and amongst them even those wretched rebels themselves, heretofore when they stood in the conditions of subjects, though they want the gratitude to be sensible of it, as particularly this high addition of your Majesty's gracious favour to us in not sparing the pains or hazard even of your own Royal person for the suppressing of this hideous rebellion and punishment of these ungrateful and treacherous rebels, who are thus unnaturally risen in arms against your Majesty, [and have] expressed such unparalleled hatred and detestation against your government and nation, spilt unprovoked the blood of so many thousands of your faithful and innocent subjects, destroyed the estates of all the British and Protestants in the kingdom, and, which is above all, as appears by several examinations and many other concurring circumstances here, notwithstanding all their false and feigned pretences to disguise their wicked and traitorous purposes, aimed finally at no less (which we tremble to write, and cannot think without horror and astonishment at their impiety) than

even to deprive you of your Royal Crown and dignity, and to place over them some of themselves or some foreign prince, and so altogether to shake off the English Government. Wherefore we cannot but rejoice in the midst of our present calamities to hear your Majesty's princely purpose to take just vengeance on them for vindicating your honour, revenging the blood and destruction of so many of your faithful subjects, and securing the future safety of your Crowns and kingdoms.

And as we do thus joyfully apprehend the happiness we are to enjoy by those your Majesty's royal purposes, so we hold it agreeable with the duty of us your loyal subjects and faithful servants, whom you have advanced to the honour to serve you as Councillors to you in this your kingdom, humbly to represent to your Majesty upon this occasion the present state of your affairs here and the condition wherein this kingdom stands, which we have done by our letters now sent to Mr. Secretary Nicholas to be made known to your Majesty, that so your Majesty's understanding them may on that side provide for supplying our defects here, and rendering safety to your own Royal person against these bloody rebels as your Majesty in your excellent judgment shall think fit, whereby you may to the comfort of your good subjects, and terror of your enemies, appear in this kingdom in that majesty which is suitable to the greatness and wisdom of so mighty a King as God hath appointed you, whom we pray God to bless and prosper with length of days and a happy and blessed government over this and all other your kingdoms and dominions, to the glory of God, the honour of your Majesty, and the joy and comfort of all your subjects, and amongst them of us.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Roscomon.
Cha. Lambert. Ro. Digby.
Ad. Loftus. I. Temple. Th. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. J. Ware.
G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, Principal Secretary of State.

1642, April 23.—On the 18th we, the Justices, received his Majesty's gracious letters of the 13th of this month, a copy of his Majesty's message sent lately to his Parliament in his kingdom of England, and your letters of the 13th of April, whereby we observe his Majesty's pious and gracious resolution to adventure his Royal person in this kingdom for suppressing the cruel rebellion here. Those letters and message we, the Justices, then immediately communicated with the Council, as we always do in all matters of importance concerning his Majesty's services, and we have all jointly by our letters now sent to his sacred Majesty returned to him that thankfulness which is due from us upon so great an occasion.

And as we take great comfort in the happiness we apprehend to be derived to us by that his Majesty's gracious purpose, so we

hold it our duties by you humbly to represent to his Majesty upon this occasion the present state of his affairs here and the condition wherein this kingdom now stands, that so his Majesty may on that side provide for supplying the present defects of this place and the kingdom and rendering safety to his own Royal person against these bloody rebels as in his excellent judgment he shall think fit, whereby he may (to the comfort of his good subjects and terror to his enemies) appear in this kingdom like himself, and with that princely accommodation and strength which is suitable to the greatness and wisdom of so mighty a King.

First, we gather by your letters that it is conceived there that as soon as his Majesty shall appear in person in this kingdom divers great men here, who have all this while sat still, will declare themselves and appear heartily for him against the rebels which they durst not do heretofore; and therefore to clear that point, wherein we conceive there may be mistake, we must signify to you that we know no great men here but such as have either already declared themselves in open rebellion or have openly declared themselves for his Majesty and foreborne to join with the rebels in their councils or actions; and as from the former we find the height of their malice and the uttermost endeavour of all the power and strength they can make to do us and all his Majesty's good subjects all the harm and mischief they are possibly able, so from the latter we have already all the help that they can possibly give us, wherein is considerable that they have little or no English left, and the Irish tenants they have, being Papists, are either openly or underhand joined with the rebels, and will not be commanded by them for the King nor fit to be trusted by us, as the weakness of his Majesty's army now stands.

Secondly, this rebellion hath now overspread itself throughout all parts of the kingdom notwithstanding all our endeavour to prevent the growth thereof, and notwithstanding all the power and strength of all those great men in the kingdom who are not joined with the rebels, but have declared themselves for his Majesty and have contributed all their strength with us against the rebels; and the rebellion becoming so universal hath so multiplied the rebels as they are become very numerous in all parts of the kingdom, whereby, and by our want of sufficient numbers of men to disperse abroad in all the several parts of the kingdom to encounter them, they are generally masters of the field.

Thirdly, all the force and strength of his Majesty's army to encounter those mighty and far-spread numbers of theirs is only about nine thousand foot and twelve hundred horse and three hundred dragoons in list, besides those small forces which are in Munster, and those in Ulster, and some very few in Connaught, and by occasion of our want of money to pay them, whereby they might buy themselves wholesome food, for want whereof they have contracted many diseases amongst them, whereof very many die daily, and many others still languish, and partly through the

hardness of this last winter most of them wanting clothes and shoes, which exposed them in night watches and marches to nakedness and cold, whereof also many have died and very many grow sick daily, and partly through want of medicaments for sick and wounded men, which are not here to be had in that plenty as is necessary, nor have we money to buy them here or elsewhere, nor a sufficient number of skilful chyrurgions to minister help to their infirmities, all those companies listed are so weakened as they are not in truth of fighting men to be accounted above six thousand men.

Fourthly, those forces are upon advised consideration disposed into several apt garrisons, as at Dublin, Drogheda, Dundalk, Athy, Catherlagh and Naas, being of no more strength than what is necessary to guard those places which were a great loss to us to lose, and to annoy and distress the rebels near about those places, and if our numbers of men were more it were very necessary to have several other garrisons in several other fit places in Leinster.

Fifthly, as the case now stands with us, considering those garrisons in places of necessity not to be deserted, we are not able without deserting those places to draw together into the field in one body above two thousand men, and those not fully armed, nor have we arms to arm them fully, which is a strength far below the greatness of His Majesty and utterly unsafe for him to appear in the head of them against such numerous rebels as they are to encounter.

Sixthly, to pay all those in list here and in the other three provinces, and to answer all other charges incident to this war, which are very many, we have received out of Scotland since the 23rd of October when this rebellion began, but thirty-seven thousand pounds which hath not paid the sixth part of the charge grown due in that time, but we have been miserably distressed and the soldiers disappointed and reduced to high and unexpressable extremities, not only here where they had a little money, as we had it to give them, but in the remote parts much more than here, in regard there they had not a penny since these troubles began, except one thousand pounds sent to Knockfergus, though they and the others here underwent and still undergo many hazards and dangers and great extremities against the rebels, whilst they still endure at home the extremity and misery of nakedness, cold, hunger and thirst, for want of pay, clothes and victuals, whence do arise many necessitated disorders in the soldier, to the oppression of the good subject in this town, who had besides been dispoiled by the rebels, and those disorders we behold with grief, whilst for want of money to pay the soldiers we cannot so severely as were necessary punish his disorder or relieve those he oppresseth, and under these afflictions and disturbance of mind we still suffer, and must continually suffer, until by the arrival of more men and plentiful store of treasure, victuals, arms and clothes forth of England we may be put into a better and more happy condition.

Seventhly, if those two thousand men should be drawn into the field into a body to march, our stores will not extend to victual them for above a month, nor are we able to send those victuals along with the army for want of horses and carriages, nor is there any plentiful store of victual in the country but such, and that not much, as must be gained by fighting for it.

Eighthly, besides that defect of strength and those great and crying wants of the army we consider the extreme want of accommodations here in these miserable times to give even necessary entertainment to His Majesty and his retinue and attendants, and their servants, all places near this city and for many miles into the country having been so wasted, partly by the rebels' forces and partly by the King's forces taking vengeance on the inhabitants for adhering to the rebels, as the mean provisions that are left are found far short of competency for this state and the now very poor inhabitants of this city, and consequently much unworthy and unfit for His Majesty's table, and no way sufficient for that retinue and attendants, and their servants, which are necessary to attend his person; besides the provisions for his horses, and for the horses of his retinue, as also the provisions for firing are no less scarce than the rest.

Ninthly, for all those provisions out of England, if they were at hand there and ready to be sent to us, we have no money to buy them, His Majesty's certain and casual revenues here being in a manner wholly taken away by this rebellion, so as there is no money to be had here to answer any charge but what arrives forth of England.

These wants and many others will be found so great here in His Majesty's army and in his Court as we may not forbear in discharge of our duties humbly to represent them to His Majesty, that by his great wisdom a course may be taken to supply all these defects and apply remedies to every particular, whereby he may appear here in that majesty which is agreeable to his greatness, and with that power that may render safety to his own person, and comfort and contentment to his good and faithful subjects, and may beget terror and astonishment in his enemies.

We send you here inclosed a relation of our late good success against the rebels, whereby, as by all the conflicts we have had with them, we find (in the midst of our extremities and wants) matter of comfort and contentment in the joyful contemplation of God's mercy and favour to us, for He still fights for us, even miraculously against these wicked rebels, or otherwise they had swallowed us up ere this time.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory.	Roscomon.	Cha. Lambart.
R. Digby.	Ad. Loftus.	J. Temple.
Fr. Willoughby.	Ja. Ware.	G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.		

Postscript.—Of the nine thousand foot mentioned in these our letters, whereof our army consists in list, we have no more out of England than three thousand four hundred foot, the rest having been (with much difficulty) raised here upon extreme necessity.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to NICHOLAS LOFTUS.

1642, April 25.—After our hearty commendations the want of medicaments here for sick and wounded soldiers is so lamentable as many die daily here under the hands of physicians and chyrurgions by occasion of that want. And we wanting money here to put into the hands of the apothecaries and chyrurgions for providing those medicaments, required them to present to this Board notes of the particulars requisite to be provided in England, which notes we send you here inclosed, requiring you to move the Parliament most earnestly that there be three hundred and fifty pounds advanced there, viz., one hundred and twenty pounds to Francis Clay, druggist and merchant, at the sign of the Bear and Mortar in Lombard-street, to buy and send hither the inclosed particulars for chyrurgions, and two hundred and thirty pounds to Anthony Tyther, druggist, at the lower end of Cheapside, as you go to Bucklersbury, to buy and send hither the inclosed particulars for the apothecaries, wherein considering the extreme necessities requiring speed therein we require you to use all speed and diligence, and that you speak with the druggists that if those sums exceed the quantities sent for they will employ the residue on like drugs and medicaments so far as the money extends.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Roscomon. Cha. Lambart. Ro. Digby.
Ad. Loftus. Gerrard Lowther. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby. J. Ware.
G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, May 9.—While we were thinking of a dispatch to your Lordship to make known to you that our very good Lord the Lord Lisle, the Lord Digby, Sir Charles Coote, and Sir George Wentworth had undertaken a journey from the Naas with three hundred and fifty horse and dragoons and one hundred and fifty foot for the relief of the Lady Offaly and the Lady Jephson; that they performed that service and by the way slew and hanged many of the rebels and burnt very many places, receptacles of rebels; that in their return home they marched to the town of Trim in the county of Meath, distant twenty miles from hence, where they found three or four hundred of the rebels, and where, within a few hours before the Lord Lisle with his troops got thither, the Earl of Fingall, the Lord Viscount Gormanstown, the Lord of Slane, and the Lord of Trimlestown had been, but were fled upon the Lord Lisle's approach; that the Lord Lisle quickly overcame those rebels who staid in the town and having routed them and slain three score of them he possessed himself of the town; that he and other commanders with him had sent unto us for twelve hundred foot and three fresh troops of horse for making good that place, which we are sending thither accordingly, and some of them are already on their way in their march thither; those terrible and dangerously evil consequences threatening the apparent overturn-

ing of all our endeavours for preservation of the kingdom, which we have long feared and foreseen and which in discharge of our duties we have often represented to your Lordship would unavoidably follow, if treasure did not speedily arrive, begin now to fall upon us, namely the mutinying of the soldiers for want of pay; and considering the circumstance of time, wherein it unfortunately falls upon us, it is like to prove very fatal to the kingdom, and if we be not speedily supplied with money from thence will cast us into so great danger as many millions of money will not recover in a long time, which we confess to your Lordship (out of the sense we have of our sufferings therein, and our grief and sorrow to see things once in so fair a way to be upon the sudden in danger of being quite overturned), hath so far transported us beyond ourselves, even to distraction of mind and unquietness of heart, as we cannot sufficiently express to your Lordship the lamentable condition wherein we stand.

On the 6th of this month, we being met in council, several captains who with their soldiers were appointed to march to Trim, came to the Council Chamber and desired to have access to us, which we then immediately admitting they told us plainly at the board, after a strange and unusual manner, that they themselves were not able to go for want of money, and that their soldiers absolutely refused to move or stir hence for want of pay, and withall for want of stockings and shoes, it being indeed most true (which also we formerly made known to your Lordship) that some of the soldiers in several late marches were forced for want of stockings and shoes to march barefooted, and by the hardness and cragginess of the ways their feet were so hurt as they bled much of the way they marched, and many driven to be carried in cars, whereby, and by unwholesome diet for want of money, very many of them became diseased and many died, which hath much weakened us in our strength.

If this had been but the resolution of a few of the soldiers, we should have proceeded against them with some severity for terror to others, but we found that generally for the most part all the common soldiers were of that mind, perhaps by underhand encouragement therein from some inferior officers, the case of the officers being indeed very hard, even to very high extremity for want of pay. But finding the case to stand so with us, and to be so general, we were not willing to adventure upon punishing where the event thereof we saw might prove too penal to the kingdom, specially to the overmuch encouragement of the Papist and rebels, but having used all possible means to get a little money to supply them, which we knew no way to do but by borrowing a little, which we found unissued, of the thousand pound sent hither from the Parliament for relief of the despoiled English (a hard and lamentable shift) we were necessitated, to prevent worse evils, to let our punishment of them at this time go no further than reproof and admonition, and so with much difficulty those officers were persuaded to march; but the common soldiers refused, and one of them contested his refusal in so high a manner, as for the mutinous words he spoke we were enforced ot

give order to hang him in head of the troops all drawn out to march that morning towards Trim, but the soldiers began there to fall into a general mutiny, calling for money and going on to fetch him off from the gallows, and were not without great difficulty and some force used by their officers restrained. We upon mature deliberation hearing hereof, out of mere necessity for our preservation, were enforced to reprieve the man from present execution, and so our forces marched away; and this we thought fit to represent to your Lordship, that you may see in what condition we are now at this time when we have intelligence brought us that the Lord Mountgarret with all the forces of the counties of Kilkenny, Wexford, Catherlagh, Wicklow, Queen's County, King's County, and Kildare, which make up above ten thousand men, as the intelligence goes, have reunited themselves about Kilcullen, some five miles from the Naas, intending instantly to fall upon our garrison at the Naas, twelve miles from hence, and having defeated them and gained that place, to march directly hither and with all those forces and others now making head to join with them to fall on here upon this city, where we confess freely to your Lordship we are in very ill case; for the necessity of the soldier for want of pay enforced [us] (for keeping the soldier from starving) to advance victuals to him towards his pay, which hath so exhausted our stores, as we formerly made known to your Lordship it would do, as we are no way able to endure a long siege, and our condition is so much the more lamentable, in that, if we be necessitated for making head against the Lord Mountgarret's forces now approaching hither, and for making good this place, to call hither the forces we sent to Trim, and Sir Henry Tichborne with the forces with him at Drogheda and Dundalk, these places (though very important) must be deserted and so advantage given to the rebels to possess them, and we find reason to fear that when those forces shall return hither, they with those here will be hardly kept from plundering this city, if money arrive not speedily to pay them, and so they will leave all to confusion, ruin and desolation.

Nor are we afflicted with these miseries only, but those are also accompanied with many others, as the want of arms, there being now about four hundred men in pay here, some whereof came over without arms, and others have spent their arms in service and we are not able to arm them, and yet we hear that at Chester there are arms but they are not sent us. We hear also that provisions of clothes, stockings and shoes are made in England which are not sent us, a supply that might in some degree abate the rage and impatience of the soldier.

Nor are the provisions for the stores of arms and munition sent us, which we shall now quickly feel the want of, and especially match, which we have called for with extreme importunity by several letters to your Lordship, neither are men sent us for recruits which we have often written for, our want thereof daily increasing, many of our first numbers being slain and very many dead by sickness and wants, here being none that we can trust to

reinforce the companies; but such is the misfortune of this kingdom as our supplies by some fatal destiny hanging over us are so retarded as the kingdom, if not speedily supplied thence, is now returning hastily to the same danger wherein it was at Christmas last, notwithstanding all our endeavour to the contrary, which strikes us into such astonishment out of the foresight we have of the confusions and destructions which must thereupon follow, even to the endangering very highly the kingdom of England, as the sense thereof afflicts us more than the loss of our own lives and fortunes, which we are ready to sacrifice in this cause. Wherefore we beseech your Lordship by all those duties which you hold to God, to His true religion, to the King our master, and to all his kingdoms, that you will use all possible mediation with His Majesty and with the Parliament that our supplies of men, money, arms, munition, victuals, clothes and shoes be hastened away, which we hope may yet come seasonably to preserve the kingdom if speed be used therein, and above all money and match.

And if our present grief of mind in the deep consideration of the too long continuing danger of this kingdom have transported us with passion in these our letters we humbly crave your Lordship's pardon therein, and an indulgent construction of us, whose zeal to the preservation of this kingdom, to God's truth, to His Majesty, and to all his kingdoms hath drawn from us this confused and perhaps distracted representation of our condition.

The General Major Monro and the Lord Conway with his forces and part of the two thousand five hundred men, arrived out of Scotland, marched this last week to the Newry, which they took in upon conditions given to the rebels, in regard Sir Edward Trevor and other considerable English were there in the rebels' hands, who are now released.

Although we are not yet informed how far those forces are to be commanded by us the Justices, or the Lieutenant General of the army, yet for the furtherance of the public service we have by our letters to them advised their marching to Armagh and those parts, to make what destruction they may on the rebels, and so to the relief of Coleraine, now as we are informed beseiged by the rebels.

The commission for holding the Parliament here is only directed to us the Justices, so as unless your Lordship at your coming (which we desire may be speedily) bring a new commission directed to your Lordship, it will determine the Parliament, which we conceive very unfit to be done without very serious and mature consideration after your coming over.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory.	Cha. Lambart.	R. Digby.
Ad. Loftus.	J. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby.	Ja. Ware.	G. Wentworth.
	Rob. Meredith.	

[*Postscript.*]—As we were signing this letter we received from Sir Richard Greenvill the inclosed relation of a great and indeed wonderful victory gained by Sir Charles Coote on the seventh of this month against the rebels, which would have brought us

great comfort and just cause of joy, but that it brought with it the sad advertisement of the death of Sir Charles Coote, a brave, valiant and well-deserving commander, who in this cause was most faithful and zealous, and who had the honour to be victorious even in his death, as he was in his life a terror to the rebels. When this rebellion began he had a considerable fortune, having had at that time in revenue of his own near four thousand pounds a year, whereof, as also of all his stock to a considerable value, he was deprived by this rebellion. He was also deeply indebted, which debts were contracted principally by his undertaking of ironworks and other manufactures here, which did set on work many English, besides the other advantages which did redound thereby to the public, and as he bravely laid down his life in this cause, so we desire that his posterity may gather some fruits of advantage to comfort them in this their great affliction fallen upon them by his death. And therefore we humbly crave leave to move that by His Majesty's gracious favour the estate of a near neighbour of his, the rebel Florence FitzPatrick, being about five hundred pounds per annum, who in this rebellion seized on Sir Charles Coote's iron works,* being of great value, and possessed himself thereof and of his lands and stock, may be conferred on Sir Charles' eldest son, Sir Charles Coote, knt., and now baronet, who with his brothers do imitate their father in his virtue and valour, his eldest son having during this rebellion done very good service against the rebels in Connaught, and three others of his sons serving also in this army valiantly and resolutely, which act of bounty will be a very great encouragement to other servitors, as we may find by the example of the like bounty worthily conferred on Sir Simon Harcourt's wife and children.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Cha. Lambart. Ad Loftus.
I. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware. Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, May 11.—By our letters of the 23rd of April we signified to your Lordship that we would cause some of the most material examinations remaining here concerning this rebellion to be transcribed and sent you as soon as conveniently we might.

Now, therefore, we send you here inclosed copies of divers of those examinations, and with them extracts of other examinations, though some of the extracts were formerly sent you, and copies also of letters sent from Rome written in Irish and directed to Sir Phelim O'Neill and the Lord Maguire, which we having intercepted caused to be translated into English, wherein are very observable passages, shewing how the Jesuits,

* Near Mountrath in the Queen's County.

priests and friars abroad labour to encourage the rebels here in their rebellion, and even to deprive the King our master of this his crown and kingdom.

We understand from our very good lord the Lord Viscount Claneboy, that your Lordship sent to him a commission for the command of a troop of horse consisting of one hundred, and a regiment of one thousand foot, wherefore we must move your Lordship as for the rest of the troops raised in that Province, which we formerly mentioned to your Lordship in several former letters, so for those, that money may be sent from thence for their payment, otherwise they will be in great distress.

The distressed condition wherein we stand here for want of men, money, arms, munition, clothes and shoes for the soldier, and above all money and match, is like to prove very perilous to this kingdom, as we have often writ to your Lordship, which we must still repeat, that our supplies may be hastened away and so the evils threatened prevented, wherein if we cannot prevail we must lament the misfortune of the kingdom, yet with this comfort to ourselves therein, that we have done our duties in representing our case seasonably and frequently to your Lordship, by whose endeavour to His Majesty and the Parliament we yet promise to ourselves such supplies from thence as may take off some part of those afflictions under which we now suffer unexpressable sorrow and grief of heart for the public.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Roscomon. Cha. Lambart.
Ro. Digby. Ad. Loftus. I. Temple.
Fr. Willoughby. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Northumberland, Lord High Admiral.

1642, May 28.—Requesting that the ship called the *Pennington*, lately ordered to lie at Chester Water, may resume her duty of guarding the Irish coasts about Wexford and Waterford.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, May 28.—Your Lordship's letters of the 21st of May for settling Colonel Munck Governor here at Dublin, with the like authority and entertainment as Sir Charles Coote enjoyed, we the Justices communicated with the Council, whereupon our very good Lord the Lord Lambert declared at this board he conceived your Lordship did not know, when you signed those letters, that upon the death of Sir Charles Coote his Lordship was placed in that employment by this Board. And therefore he humbly besought us to respite the settling of Colonel Munck therein until upon advertisement from us of his Lordship being now in that place we may receive your Lordship's further pleasure. And considering that by the order of this Board for settling the Lord Lambart therein it is declared that it is to continue during

the pleasure of the Board, we the Justices therefore desired the opinion of the Board therein, where it was resolved that it was fit we should respite the removing of the Lord Lambart, being a peer of the realm, and having the honour to serve His Majesty as a member of this Board, until we first acquaint your Lordship how the matter stands, and that thereupon we may understand your Lordship's pleasure.

Upon Sir Charles Coote's departure hence with our very good Lord the Earl of Ormond in the late expedition to Maryborough, we appointed the Lord Lambart (being the most eminent person of the commanders then left here) to undergo the charge of the government of the forces at Dublin in the absence of Sir Charles Coote, and when Sir Charles died, his Lordship being in, we held it not fit to remove him, but continued him therein by order of this Board at the allowance of forty shillings per diem, being the same which Sir Charles Coote had, and to continue during the pleasure of this Board, yet so, as it was then declared by us at this Board and by his Lordship assented to, that if your Lordship would design any other to take that charge he would conform himself to your Lordship's pleasure therein.

The case then standing thus, and this Board resolving not to signify our pleasures for determination of his Lordship's interest until further signification of your Lordship's pleasure upon this knowledge of the whole matter, we submit it to your Lordship's judgment, being ready to fulfil what now upon receipt of these our letters you Lordship shall direct.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory.	Roscomon.	R. Digby.
Ad. Loftus.	I. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby.	Tho. Lucas.	Ja. Ware.
G. Wentworth.	Rob. Meredith.	

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, June 1.—By our letters of the 28th of December we recommended to your Lordship the case of his Majesty's judges and other officers here, whose entertainments depend on this revenue, now by this rebellion brought in a manner to nothing. Afterwards by our letters of the 4th of March, their necessities increasing, we again moved your Lordship that money might be sent hither to pay them.

And now these their necessities growing further, even to a high degree of extremity, some of them resolve to supplicate the Parliament and your Lordship for relief, and have humbly besought us to accompany their petitions with our letters, which just favour we could not deny. And, therefore, we crave leave to offer to your Lordship here inclosed as well their petition to your Lordship as a copy of their petition to the honourable Commons' House of Parliament, and of our letters to Mr. Speaker in their behalf, hoping by your Lordship's honourable intercession for them they may be so relieved as they may be enabled

to live and not continue longer in those great extremities under which they now suffer.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory.	Roscommon.	Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus.	I. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby.	Tho. Lucas.	Ja. Ware.
G. Wentworth.	Rob. Meredith.	

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642, June 1.—The extremities to which His Majesty's judges, officers and ministers of state here are reduced (whose entertainments do depend on the revenue and casualties of this kingdom) are such and so great, those revenues being in a manner wholly taken away by the bloody rebellion, as some of them are necessitated to become humble suitors there for relief, and have humbly besought us to recommend their petition to that honourable House.

And for as much as they are persons whose abilities and industry in the public services of the Crown and kingdom in the times of peace contributed much to the advancement of His Majesty's profit and service, that in these unhappy times of rebellion and disturbance their services in their several places are of great use, and for that we cannot but grieve to see persons of their quality, divers of them having the honour to serve his Majesty in eminent condition, reduced to those great extremities under which they now suffer, their estates having been torn from them by the fury of the rebels and nothing left to support them but those small (even very small) entertainments from the King, we therefore crave leave as to offer their petition to you here inclosed, so to recommend them and their humble desires in that petition to the grave consideration of that honourable House as a service to His Majesty and this kingdom, without which those useful and profitable servants of the Crown cannot subsist, but must be forced even to beg their bread, from which misfortune, after the merit of so many years' services to the King and kingdom in employments of eminent trust, we hope by the wisdom of that honourable House they may be preserved, and the rather for that all the entertainments of the judges, officers and ministers of State exceed not six thousand per annum.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory.	Roscomon.	Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus.	I. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.
H. Tichborne.	Fr. Willoughby.	Tho. Lucas.
Ja. Ware.	G. Wentworth.	Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, June 7.—We the justices have lately received letters from the Speaker of the honourable Commons' House of Parliament there, whereby we find that His Majesty at the

humble desire of the Lords and Commons of Parliament hath granted a commission to your Lordships, members of both houses, for ordering and disposing all matters there for the defence, relief, and recovery of this kingdom, of which commission a copy was sent us inclosed in the said letters, that so upon all occasions we might address ourselves to your Lordships.

Hence it is that we now become troublesome to your Lordships, wherein we do with all duty and thankfulness humbly acknowledge to his sacred Majesty his gracious care of this his kingdom and his good subjects therein, and do return all due thanks to both Houses of Parliament for their painful and chargeable endeavours for us under the conduct and prudent direction of his royal Majesty.

Our addresses from time to time (since this bloody rebellion began) have been to the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom that he might inform His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament of the state and variations of affairs here, which we are well assured his Lordship hath done so thoroughly, as we shall not need to trouble your Lordships, in the repetition of all that we have from time to time represented to his Lordship; only now upon the direction of Mr. Speaker's letter, we hold it fit to have this resort to your Lordships and the rest, as well for advice and resolution to direct our proceedings so as they may consist with the counsels and purposes of His Majesty and the Parliament there, as for succours and strength to preserve the kingdom and to support and enable us to execute the counsels and purposes, without which the work cannot be done.

We have been hitherto in effect upon a defensive war to preserve this and some other principal places (the gaining whereof from us would have put the whole kingdom into the hands of the Irish, and all the few English yet left to utter destruction) the Irish and Papists having in their strong hopes (grounded on their first plot) devoured all His Majesty's good people of this kingdom; but by the accession of these forces which by the wisdom of His Majesty and the charge of his kingdom of England have arrived here, and by the blessing of God to his Majesty in prospering our counsels and endeavours, we have in the course of our actions for the defence given the most haughty rebels such sharp feeling of His Majesty's force and the valour of the English nation, as we find it now full time to set upon an offensive war against the rebels wheresoever occasion shall lead us within the parts of Leinster, and being upon the point to enter upon that way, we found ourselves on the sudden cast into that desperate and terrible condition which we long feared would happen, and which by our several letters we often made known to his Lordship in hope it might be prevented, namely, the soldiers mutinying for want of pay, which beginning of disorder we by our letters to his Lordship, dated the ninth of May, represented thither.

Since which time a soldier at the garrison of Naas, calling (it seems) in a mutinous manner for his pay, was committed to

prison, where he took an opportunity from the window of the house where he stood committed to call upon all the soldiers assembled together in the streets, mentioning the justness of his demand for calling for his due, urging the injustice of his restraint, the apprehension which the rest of the soldiers ought to have of his condition, and calling upon them in effect by force to deliver him, which his speeches seemed to beget in his fellow-soldiers a sense of his case, but by the discretion and judgment of him that commanded them, namely Sir Arthur Loftus, knt., lieutenant-colonel of the regiment lately commanded by Sir Charles Coote, they were then suddenly separated and so a great danger for the present prevented.

And considering that the distress of the soldier many ways, but especially for want of clothes, stockings and shoes, hath been, and yet is, very grievous and lamentable even to extremity, as we have by several letters made known to his Lordship, and that we have no money therewith to render them any comfort, we see apparently that if treasure in a plentiful proportion, and clothes, shoes and shirts arrive not speedily here for the soldiers, those beginnings of mutiny will unavoidably break out into further and more general disorders and mischiefs, and then all the labours and endeavours we have used, the great dangers and manifold, perplexed difficulties wherewith we have hitherto contended to preserve this crown and kingdom for His Majesty will be rendered fruitless, and the apparent advantage to prevail far in the subduing the rebellion in these parts this summer be utterly lost, to the very great hazard of this His Majesty's ancient and rightful crown and sovereignty, which we foresee can hardly be avoided as well through the disorder of the soldier as by our want of all necessaries to enable us, having not been able for want of money so much as to set smiths, carpenters and other artificers on work to make provisions, wherein the time hath been dangerously lost.

But if by the wisdom of His Majesty and the care of the Parliament those supplies for which by our several letters to his Lordship we have pressed with all possible earnestness, and especially plentiful store of treasure, be sent us from thence so speedily as to prevent the disasters so dangerously threatened against us, and even already in view, we may yet hope that the kingdom (by God's assistance) will be delivered from those mischiefs, and we put immediately into the state of an offensive war, in which case we shall also humbly beseech present and particular direction for the prosecution of the war and the execution of His Majesty's justice upon these unnatural and unthankful rebels, who have not spared to express their uttermost malice against His Majesty and the English nation and specially to the extirpation of God's true religion here.

We have hitherto where we came against the rebels, their adherents, relievers and abettors, proceeded with fire and sword, the soldiers sometimes not sparing the women and sometimes not children, many women being manifestly very deep in the guilt of this rebellion, and, as we are informed, very forward to stir up

their husbands, friends and kindred to side therein, and exciting them to cruelty against the English acting therein and in their spoils even with rage and fury with their own hands.

By our letters of the 19th of March to the Lord Lieutenant we signified our apprehensions concerning those of the rebels that render and may offer to render themselves to the King's justice, and the dangers likely to follow to this state and kingdom, if submissions may wipe away the horrid treasons of these rebels; and in those our letters we have so fully delivered our judgments, how weak soever, as we now forbear to enlarge ourselves upon that subject, only we desire that your Lordships will be pleased to peruse those our letters, and that thereupon we may receive His Majesty's or your Lordships' further pleasure in this particular as a matter of very great concernment, considering the engagements of Parliament to the adventurers. By our letters of the last of March directed to the Speaker of the honourable Commons' House of Parliament there we made known the difficulties which must arise in the proceeding to be held in the attainting of the rebels and settling their estates in the Crown, and caused some of those difficulties to be reduced to writing, and therein offered them inclosed in our said letters to the view and consideration of that honourable House; and in those particulars also we now again desire to be guided by directions from thence, finding it every day more difficult to have that business so effectually and generally done as will be fit for the service of the Crown and security of the kingdom.

The forces arrived out of Scotland in the north of this kingdom have taken in the Newry, which Sir Henry Tichborne would formerly have done had he been able to spare men to garrison there. The General Major Monro hath left a garrison of Scottish there, and so (as we are informed) returned back to Carrickfergus. We have not yet seen the articles or agreement made with the Scottish Commissioners in England, whereby we might understand how far those forces are to be governed by this state, and therefore we forbear as yet to command them in those particulars which we adjudge necessary to be done, until these agreements be sent us, lest we might vary in anything from the resolutions taken in those agreements; yet understanding that the town of Coleraine, a place of importance wherein are very many English and Protestants, was exceeding distressed by the rebels, we did by our letters of the 27th of April, directed to the commander-in-chief of those forces (whose name we then knew not), acquaint him therewith, and considering his nearness to the place we did recommend that service to him to be performed by him, either by joining with such other forces of His Majesty's as are there, or otherwise as he should think fit, yet so as care were taken that the town of Carrickfergus should be kept in safety from the power of the rebels. And by our letters of the 5th of May to the Lord Conway, in answer of his of the third of May, advertising us of their proceedings at Newry, we did again recommend that particular of Coleraine to General Major Monro's

observation, and observing by the Lord Conway's said letters that they purposed with those forces to meet the rebels' forces who (as he then writ) were drawing to a head about Armagh, we did by our said letters approve well of that their purpose, and signified that we conceived their marching to Armagh would be of great advantage to discourage and perhaps fix a defeat on those outrageous rebels; yet since we have been advertised from others that, by reason of want of competent store of victual (as they said), they declined that resolution and went not to Armagh. If by the articles contracted with them we be foreclosed so as not to have power to command them, we humbly advise that from thence they be commanded to prosecute sharply the war in Ulster in all the several parts of that province, and considering that Carrickfergus though in itself a place of importance is not a place that so readily answers the several parts of that province, we conceive under favour that it is necessary they be directed to leave Carrickfergus and Coleraine well guarded, and then with the residue of their forces to march where the rebels' principal forces lie, and having scattered them, then to lie with the main body of their forces at Londonderry, Liffer [Lifford] and Mount Joy, where they will lie most conveniently to answer the several counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Tyrone, Armagh, Fermanagh, Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan. This we propound and beseech may be done, the rather because our forces in Leinster are yet too few for that province, so as we meddle not with Ulster, assuring ourselves that the forces now there and shortly to be there, being as we conceive nineteen thousand men beside horse, their strength in foot being as great as are in all the rest of the kingdom, and if they be well maintained and employed, are very fully able in a short time utterly to defeat and disperse all the rebels of that province, where great severity must be used as upon the most pernicious and prime actors in this wicked rebellion.

We lately received from the Lord Lieutenant a copy of an establishment made there for the regiments of foot and troops of horse sent out of England, and by his Lordship's letters it seems it is intended that the regiments and troops formerly here shall have the like pay, which we desire may begin for the old companies on the 23rd of October, and for the rest from the times they were raised, and that warrant may be sent with as much speed as may be, for that we forbear to publish that sent to avoid extreme discontent in the rest of the army, being men that have borne the burthen of all the winter, and have deserved as well in all actions as ever men did, the success whereof hath been severally by our letters made known to his Lordship. We have now sent your Lordships a perfect list of all the companies, horse and foot, raised here for the mere necessity of preserving this place and consequently the whole kingdom, and to keep life in some other few places of guard, whither the English left alive had betaken themselves, and are by that means still preserved. In that establishment we find no mention of the officers of the field or army, nor of the train of

artillery, nor of the dragoons, nor of sundry others, whose pay also is equally necessary with the former to be made certain. We therefore now send a list as now they are, we having been enforced thereunto by the necessities above mentioned, the dangers not admitting a stay until directions might come from thence, and those we desire may be considered there and confirmed, if it shall be so adjudged fit by your Lordships.

We must also make known to your Lordships, that besides the constant certain charge of the army the casual and uncertain charge is also to be considered, as for the apt applying of gifts and rewards for extraordinary service, the waging, encouraging and recompensing of espials and intelligencers, the repairing and upholding His Majesty's houses and forts and other places of strength, the erecting of other forts, strengths, fortifications and other works in apt places, the settling of platforms, and cleansing and preservation of arms, the carrying of ordnance by land from one place to another as there shall be occasion, the hiring of storehouses and granaries, and labourers in several employments, the carriage of victuals and other provisions by land from one place to another to answer needful occasions, the freighting of barques, boats, gabbards and seamen, and sundry other charges of transportations, the hiring of houses and offices, and necessaries for hospitals for sick, wounded and maimed soldiers, and many other particulars, which are so many and manifold and so casual, as cannot be reduced to certainty, but it is apparent the charge that way will be very great, wherein it must be the care of the Governor to moderate all excess and needless charge, and to answer all those great and vast casual charges. We conceive that less than fifty thousand pounds per annum cannot be set down in the establishment to be applicable that way.

By our letters of the 4th of March to the Lord Lieutenant we represented the necessity of sending hither one thousand supernumerary men for recruits for the army, and all our companies still growing more and more defective by sickness, maims and death. We desire the number to be sent for recruits may be two thousand men, besides those his Lordship wrote should be sent to make up the old Foot Companies' hundreds, and to be hastened away with all possible speed, first to keep our army in full strength, but specially to prevent the taking of Irish who strive to creep in, and the Captains entertain them to save themselves from checks, countenancing themselves therein that they promise to go to church, which in this case we fear is but a delusion of the crafty Irish.

By our said letters of the 4th of March we signified that draught horses for the ordnance and other heavy carriage cannot be got here, and therefore we desired that one hundred horses might be sent us from thence, and by our letters of the 19th of March we signified also to his Lordship that we are in very great want of horses to bring in corn and other needful provisions to the garrisons, so as we were necessitated to burn much corn to keep it from the rebels, and the want as well of horses for carriage as of carriages themselves doth much distress the garrisons, which

are placed abroad as well to relieve themselves as to make spoil on the rebels, they being disabled for want of horses and carriage to fetch in corn, which in many places they find hidden in hutches buried under ground, and we being also in like manner [unable] to send provisions to them. Touching these two motions the Lord Lieutenant in a late letter hath desired to know of us whether it be better to buy horses there and send them over hither, or to send money thence and buy them here, considering how cheap they are reported to be here; to this we say that for the first sort of horses to draw ordnance and other heavy things we hold it necessary to have horses of strength sent hither, for they are rarely to be had here, and, to choose, we desire they may be geldings; but for ordinary carriages of victuals and many other necessaries for the army we conceive that horses may be had here at very reasonable rates, for which your Lordships may be pleased to send a sum of money, at least four hundred pound with as much speed as may be, for that our use of them is almost continual by reason of our garrisons, and when arm[ie]s much march, great numbers of them are of necessity to be had.

Since which time we have received only six thousand six hundred weight of match, which came very seasonably to supply (for so much) our very great want of match, and now we must again solicit your Lordships that all those particulars in those two dockets, as well of match as of arms, munition and other provisions, be hastened unto us, without which we cannot perform that service this summer which your Lordships may expect, and we see might be done by the blessing of God if we were furnished.

Our letters to the Lord Lieutenant dated the 28th of December mentioned the necessity of sending money hither to pay the judges and other officers of the civil list, whose pay depended only on the revenues here, now taken away by this rebellion, and yet their attendance and ministration still requisite to be continued for the public service of the crown and kingdom, in which employments they cannot live without their entertainments, especially now that they stand robbed of all their estates by the rebels, and that the exercise of their offices is only for the King without any receipts from the subject; and finding no direction given from hence therein, we again recommended it to the Lord Lieutenant by our letters of the fourth of March, and now again seeing the necessity thereof still continues, we find it necessary to recommend it to your Lordships.

By our letters to the Lord Lieutenant of the 23rd of April we moved that besides the one thousand foot and two troops of horse arrived in Munster, three thousand foot more might be sent thither, and some more horse, which certainly is of the least for that province, together with money, arms and munition for the stores in that province, as also some pieces of battery and field pieces, with gunners and other officers, and money and provisions for the train of artillery, all which we still hold necessary, and considering how all the passages by land are so stopped by the

rebels as we cannot hear from the Lord President of that province, nor he from us, so often as is necessary, whereby we might fully and thoroughly understand each other's condition, and for that we fear that that accession of strength to him will not be sufficient there, we do beseech your Lordships, that what further supplies he shall propound for to have in that province may be sent thither, and we must let your Lordships know that we are advertised from him (which also we well know) that without pieces of battery and field pieces he cannot possibly perform that service there which is necessary for overcoming the rebellion there, by reason of the many strong castles to which the rebels betake themselves, and therefore he urges it, with all possible importunity, and from us he cannot be supplied, so as we must sue to your Lordships that from thence they may be sent him by any means with all speed, and we desire to understand from thence by what warrant the money to be paid in Munster, Connaught and Ulster, which is to pass upon the account of the Treasurer at Wars, is to be issued.

For Connaught we signified to the Lord Lieutenant by our several letters of the 12th of February, of the fourth of March, of the last of March, and of the 23rd of April, that less than three thousand foot and five hundred horse cannot safely march thither, which also must be left there, that they with the other small forces already there, may join to subdue the rebels in that province, to the end, all hands being on work at once, the rebellion may be the more speedily overcome. We also signified that all the supplies for Connaught must be sent from hence over land, and although we hope that when the four thousand men lately at Chester shall fully arrive here, we shall be enabled to supply that province with three thousand of them, yet we shall not be able to send four hundred horse with them, which is of necessity to be done, without too much weakening of our strength here in horse, which if once weakened, may prove very perilous to us, and very much disable us for the Leinster service, which we desire may speedily and effectually proceed, that so, if need be, our armies may with more safety pass into any of the other provinces as occasion shall require, our horse being indeed that part of our force which is most terrible to the rebels, and of mighty importance to us. And therefore we crave leave to move that four hundred horse more may be speedily sent us, which arriving here by that time our commanders shall have thoroughly exercised those new men to go into Connaght and fitted them for service, we shall be able with comfort and hopeful assurance of good success (by the blessing of God) to send those three thousand foot and four hundred horse into Connaght, with such supply of munition from this store, and arms to arm fully the forces already there weakly armed, as the supplies of arms and munition we expect thence hither shall enable us, which supply of arms and munition, and also money must be so much the greater in regard of the many payments to be made there and here, and of the many stores in this province of Connaght, which are to be hence supplied.

And for Leinster, as it is of the four provinces the most considerable, so the loss of it, and therein of this place (the piece of the greatest importance in the kingdom) is of all the rest of most dangerous consequence, wherefore we find it of absolute necessity to move earnestly that besides the four thousand foot daily expected to arrive completely here from Chester, and besides the four hundred horse more which we now move for as a further strength in relation to Connaght, the five thousand foot (as we hear now in raising) in England may be hastened to us, and to arrive here at Dublin together with the two thousand men for recruits in these our letters formerly mentioned, and this besides the additional forces which we hear are intended there to arrive in Munster, for otherwise we shall not be able in any reasonable time to overcome the rebellion in Leinster, the city of Kilkenny, and the towns of Wexford and Ross (towns of importance and good strength, revolted in this province), being to be taken in by siege, which will require at least five thousand foot, and one thousand horse, and when such an army marches hence, for taking in those towns, there must be care had to leave considerable forces here for guard of this city, besides the other garrisons of necessity to be kept, and for annoying the rebels swarming in all places about us, who as soon as our strength shall depart hence will be ready to fall on here, and distress us, if we have not competent forces to resist them.

By our several letters to the Lord Lieutenant of the 4th, 19th and last of March, and the 23rd of April, we expressed our foresight of the high and unavoidable dangers this kingdom and that will be in, notwithstanding all the successes we have yet had against the rebels, if our supplies of money, arms, munition, victuals, clothes, stockings, shirts and shoes come not speedily, and we do again (with that earnestness which in duty becomes us in so weighty a cause) beseech your Lordships that all possible speed be used therein, and that before the rebels' expected supplies of commanders, arms and munition from foreign parts shall arrive: for besides the extreme danger of losing the advantage of this summer we cannot but grieve at the shame and dishonour which will reflect on our nation, if this season be not so spent as to break the strength of these rebels and so to weaken and scatter them, as they may never have courage, strength and means to close again with any hope to prevail against us.

And then in reasonable time this rebellion may be overcome with honour and glory to the King and kingdom of England, and with speedy and profitable advantage to those that undergo the charge of this war, whereas on the other side, if this summer be lost, the best that can be expected by us is that if we be not delivered up this next winter to the fury of the rebels for want of means to maintain our men, which also in such case is much to be feared, it must at best be a long continued war, and the charge thereof much more unsupportable to the kingdom of England, than if the war were now speedily and sharply prosecuted, and in such case the success will be in the end hazardous, considering

how they labour in foreign parts, whence perhaps in respect of the present continuance of affairs abroad they cannot be suddenly so aided as by the change of the state of affairs abroad they may be, and who knows but their gaining upon us this summer may help so to change the state of affairs in foreign parts as may suddenly prove fatal to this yet unfortunate kingdom, which if it should so happen, as God forbid, we tremble to think of the evil effects which must thereupon follow to that kingdom, which we hope by the blessing of God on His Majesty and on the prudent counsels of the Parliament of England will now, while it is time, be prevented, and as we have by several former letters more fully made known these dangers to the Lord Lieutenant, so now we hold it necessary to advertise them to your Lordships, so eminently entrusted herein by His Majesty and the Parliament, which we do as well in our zeal to the prosperity of the affairs of both kingdoms as for our own further acquittal towards God and man, if things prove so fatal to this kingdom as for aught we yet see, we have reason to fear they are like to do, and that very suddenly, if our long, even very long expected comforts of treasure and other necessaries arrive not from thence.

We may not omit to observe for your Lordships that we have reason to believe, that if these rebels find these coasts so diligently guarded all this summer, as they cannot get in that plenty of arms and munition which they expect and boldly give out that they look for from foreign parts, they will watch their opportunities in winter after our shipping now abroad shall return to harbour, and so finding the coasts not then well guarded, will in despite of us get in all those provisions of arms and munition by small vessels, as well of this kingdom as strange bottoms. And therefore we beseech your Lordships in a case of this extremity and great necessity, than which no one thing imports our safety more, that some other ships may be in readiness to set forth to sea, and to be on these coasts in some convenient harbours a little before the ships now employed in those services shall depart from these coasts, so to prevent the great dangers which may otherwise follow.

When the provisions for our stores shall be sent from thence, which are now utterly empty of all manner of arms, we desire that five thousand deal boards may be brought along with them, for of such we have and shall have great use here for many occasions, and withal that there may be then sent us six thousand musket rests, and then also we desire that one thousand firelock pieces fixed may be also sent us, which will be of singular use and advantage to us in the services here, as we find by the experience we have of the four hundred firelocks lately sent us, many of which are not fixed, and that there may also come three thousand bandoliers, and three thousand belts for swords.

We have seen a printed order of both Houses of Parliament there, whereby it is ordered for the bringing in of corn meal or any other victual whatsoever into the several ports of Dublin, Carrickfergus, Youghal and Londonderry, that upon certificate thereof the seller of those provisions shall receive payment out of

the Chamber of London, provided that it exceed not in the port of Dublin ten thousand pounds, in the port of Carrickfergus fifteen thousand pounds, in the port of Youghal five thousand pounds, in the port of Londonderry five thousand pounds, both which proportions for Dublin and Youghal we find are much short of what is necessary, the former being to supply the two provinces of Leinster and Connaught and the latter to supply the province of Munster, being of large extent; and therefore we humbly move that the ten thousand pounds for the port of Dublin may be raised to twenty thousand pounds, which so will but equal in present (though we believe it must in the end exceed) what is already laid down in the province of Ulster that must be relieved from Carrickfergus and Londonderry, and that the five thousand pounds for the port of Youghal may be raised to ten thousand pounds. This we move because we hope that provisions may come in that way as we perceive is on that side expected, but we find the year passeth away and no great quantities have come in, which kind of provision we stand in great doubt of, and therefore we most earnestly beseech your Lordships to give straight charge to all the providers of victuals to gather into the ports by contract as much victual and wheat, oats, peas and beans as possibly they may, and that speedily, to be here before winter for storing our garrisons abroad, otherwise we assure your Lordships, we shall not be able to do it, by reason of ill ways which will force us to desert them with loss and dishonour, and, which is worse, overcharge this place not able to receive such numbers of men, horse and foot, this being the only retreat they have, neither will there be victuals here to keep them alive other than what shall come out of England, for that this country by the army on the one side, and the rebels on the other side, is and soon will be so wasted as there will remain very little either corn or cattle to relieve them here, till by peace we may again plough the ground and bring in cattle.

By our letters of the 12th of February to the Lord Admiral we made known to him how needful it is to furnish the stores here with sundry provisions for shipping, the want whereof hath much distressed us, and therefore we then sent him a docket of sundry particulars of provisions of that kind, which we then entreated his Lordship to give order to be sent us hither to Dublin. And now we send your Lordships here inclosed a duplicate of that docket, which things if they be sent us will be a very great help to us, especially now that some of His Majesty's towns are to be no otherwise relieved than by sea, and that we are necessitated to send arms, munition and other provisions of war to other parts of the kingdom by sea, the passage overland not being safe. We then also moved his Lordship that six shallops with all their furniture, as also one hundred and fifty seamen, might be sent us from thence, by reason that the seamen in all the ports hereabouts are in rebellion, which suit we now again renew to your Lordships.

We have thought fit to lay hold on as many Jesuits, priests and friars as we could find in this city, and are now sending them away

into France, so to rid ourselves of so many of them, some of whose faction have wrought powerfully on the minds of this people to stir them up to this rebellion, and to animate them in their impieties, and in this act of ours towards these men there is more humanity than those of their profession and the rebels with them have exercised towards our clergy, towards whom they have not used any humanity at all, but cruelly murdered many of them and shamefully abused and tormented those whom they used best. This course of sending them away, though we are doubtful it may somewhat endanger us abroad, we intend to hold with as many more of them as we can light upon, unless we can lay hold on such as are openly and by manifest; proof actors in the rebellion, against whom we shall proceed as against capital offenders, although we forbear that sharpness with the rest of them who have lived with us and other garrisons unquestioned in point of treason, or against whom the proofs are not so manifest; howsoever we conceive them to be no less faulty in fomenting this rebellion than the others, and if His Majesty or your Lordships shall think fit that we take any other course with those of that pretended clergy, we shall upon notice thereof readily execute what shall be given us in charge.

We well know that the Jesuits, priests and friars are such pernicious instruments among this people as there will be little hope to settle such of this people as shall remain in firm loyalty to His Majesty, or true religion towards God, so long as those Jesuits, priests and friars shall continue amongst them, and as at all times their absence from hence is necessary for the good of this kingdom, so now more especially when all is in that high disorder and rebellion to which their wicked contrivements have brought it, in which respects and considering (as your Lordships much better know than we) that *Salus populi* is *suprema lex*, we for our parts should hold it needful now to take up the examples of this Board in former times, when the necessity in point of state was not so great as now by many degrees, and some of them even late in the times of King James of blessed memory, in publishing a proclamation for commanding out of this kingdom all Jesuits, priests and friars, and all others of those superstitious orders, and not to return again, and forbidding all men to relieve or harbour them, if we may be countenanced and supported therein by His Majesty and the Parliament there, and therefore we offer this particular as a matter of weighty consideration to the grave judgments of your Lordships.

We also offer to the consideration of your Lordships, whether or no it may not be fit to prepare here bills for confirming here all the laws in force in England against Jesuits, priests, friars, &c., as also against Papists, and so many of them as shall be thought fit, the said bills to be transmitted into England, and so to be returned back hither to pass as Acts here, which once done would give us much more hope of reformation here than we can otherwise expect, when by the absence of those incendiaries of the Church of Rome this people might be once free from their seduction.

We had in consultation to expel all Papists out of this city and suburbs, which we held very necessary, as well for the security of the city and garrison here and satisfaction of the Protestant party as to prevent the intelligence and supply which doubtless the rebels have from that party amongst us; besides by their being in town we have been and shall be necessitated to keep greater forces here for safety of the place than otherwise we would do. But herein we meet with these difficulties:—

First, if we expel them hence, they must needs go to the rebels, for they cannot be two miles any way without this city but they must meet and live with the rebels, and in such case they will say for themselves that we did enforce them to go to the rebels, and will be ready to object that it is a strain of some hardness, if not injustice, in the state when hereafter any of them so expelled shall be found with the rebels to punish them for that to which our own Act of Expulsion did enforce and necesitate them, they having lived with us in the reputation of subjects.

Secondly, if they be made to depart hence in that manner, seeing we cannot object any particular crimes to them other than suspicion of them, it will be hard to take from them their bedding, household stuff and other goods which are their own, but must permit them to carry all those things with them, and then the greatest part will be taken away of those needful accommodations which the soldiers now garrisoned here now have, which will be a great disappointment to the soldier in his lodging and other necessaries, this being the place where all the soldiers and all provisions for the armies of Leinster and Connaught do arrive, which requireth as many inhabitants as may be for entertainment.

These considerations, putting us into some straits, have moved us to advise awhile the clearing of this town of all the Papists, how behoofful soever in some respects, but if His Majesty or your Lordships shall adjudge it fit to be now done, we shall readily do it, and would have done it of ourselves before this time, were it not for those reasons which we submit to the consideration of your Lordships.

We have been as watchful as we could to prevent the resort of Papists from hence into England, lest they might foment any mischief there, and yet we hear that many of them have gotten thither by stealth, some perhaps from this port of Dublin, but doubtless many from the other ports here, where the towns are revolted from their allegiance to His Majesty, and therefore we beseech your Lordships that all possible care be used for strict and diligent search to be made after them and that they be there secured to prevent their mischievous working there and their intelligencers to foreign parts.

There is another particular wherein we crave the direction of His Majesty or your Lordships. Many persons, noblemen and others, who are deeply involved in the guilts of this rebellion, and who had estates in the country, and some of them in this city, have been constrained by the power and force of His Majesty's army to quit their habitations, which are now left waste; in those places in the country there is some corn now growing and store of grass

for hay and feeding for cattle; divers of the army, as also some of those who have sustained loss by this rebellion, have been suitors to us to grant them custodiams of those places, and some have sued for custodiams of the houses in this city belonging to those rebels. And although we have hitherto stayed our hands from proceeding herein to any considerable quantity of land, yet considering that some relief may be had thereby in present for some of those that have suffered loss in this rebellion; that we desire to give encouragement to the soldier, by letting some of them gain something thereby; that it is necessary to preserve as much of the corn and grass for hay as may be, which otherwise may be lost, or fall to the rebels; that, if it may be, some benefit in point of profit to His Majesty or at least some advantage in his service may be gained by preserving the said corn and grass; that the corn which may be so saved may help to supply the markets, and consequently that way relieve the army and other good subjects; that the settling of some persons in those places may be a means to keep out the rebels, who otherwise having the advantages and relief of those habitations will lodge too near to annoy us, and also all good subjects in the highways and passages as they travel; that some of the rebels' houses in the town may serve in present for some of those good subjects, who by this rebellion are disabled as yet to hire and rent houses, as they formerly could—we have for those reasons resolved at this Board to grant some custodiams to fit persons of good proportions of those lands and houses, yet so as they shall be but temporary and alterable at the pleasure of His Majesty or his Board, and herein we desire to understand the good pleasure of His Majesty or your Lordships to guide us, that we may proceed or stay as to His Majesty or your Lordships shall be thought fit.

And now, to conclude, we confess that the numbers of men, and consequently the provisions for them, are now more than at first we propounded, and we crave leave to declare that if the supplies we moved for had been sent us so speedily and plentifully as we had reason to expect in so great a cause, the rebellion might have been so overcome with less numbers of men, and less supply of provisions, as might have spared much of those numbers of men and supplies which are now in this length of time become necessary, but seeing the slow coming of those supplies disabled us to prevent the growth of the rebellion to the present height, so as quadruple that charge which in the beginning would have been sufficient will be now no more than sufficient, we cannot without breach of duty but declare the necessity of increasing our supplies, which if increased and hastened as we now propound, will (as we conceive) render a speedy return of profitable advantage to the adventurers, and secure a firm and settled peace to both kingdoms, to the honour of His Majesty and the contentment of all his good subjects.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory. Roscomon. Ad. Loftus.

J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.

Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, June 7.—We have received your Lordship's letters of the 21st of May, whereby we find that one thousand coats, caps, stockings and shoes are to be brought in there weekly and sent hither, but therein we find no mention of breeches for the soldier, and therefore we must mind your Lordship to provide that their suits of clothes be entire, and such as may preserve them from cold as well in winter, when they must be put to hard duty in night watches, as now in their marches and services in the field.

Your Lordship mentions that seven thousand men, reckoning therein the four regiments embarking at Chester, are now come hither, which is very true; but of those, three thousand are to be sent immediately into Connaught and to remain there for the service of that province, which three thousand men, being sent away, will leave here behind them of those men for the defence of the province of Leinster but four thousand in list, and the men raised here by us for keeping us alive until succours forth of England might overtake us (many of which companies are overtaken by death and sickness), and upon full and deliberate advisement had therein at this Board we find not those forces sufficient for Leinster, as your Lordship may observe more at large by our letters now sent to the Commissioners for the affairs of this kingdom, wherein in discharge of our duty we have desired a further strength for Leinster, a copy of which our letters we offer to your Lordship here inclosed.

We observe that some of the companies necessarily raised here in Leinster by us are not inserted in the list of the army you sent us, most of whom have borne the burden of all the last winter with much danger and pains, and therefore we now send your Lordship here inclosed a perfect list of them and all others of this army as now they stand in list, desiring your Lordship that all those of them in Leinster may be entirely inserted in the establishment together with the five thousand foot and four hundred horse, now moved for by us by our said letters now sent to the Commissioners for the affairs of this kingdom.

Of the two thousand horse expected by us to arrive here at Dublin there arrived the regiment of horse commanded by the Lord Lisle, consisting of six hundred carbines, and there arrived also here three hundred dragoons, which although for necessity sometimes used here for horse, yet are to serve on foot, and not to be reckoned as horse troops. We find by those your Lordship's letters that two hundred have been sent into Munster in two troops under the command of the Lord Inchiquin and Mr. Jephson, and that the Lord Barrymore's, the Lord Dungarvan's and Sir William Courtney's troops are also received by the Parliament into their entertainment, and there were raised by commission here a horse troop of three score and forty dragoons commanded by Captain Armstrong, and two troops of three score each commanded by Sir Charles Coote and Captain Wm. Parsons, Sir Charles Coote's being dragoons, which are all we can call to

mind, except two troops commanded the one by the Lord Kinalmeaky, the other by the Lord Broghill, and except the horse troops raised in the north of this kingdom by the King's warrant by the Lord Ards, the Lord Claneboy, Sir James Montgomery, Sir Wm. Stewart, Sir Robert Stewart, and the three hundred horse raised by Captain Arthur Hill and the captains under him, all which are inserted in the list now sent to your Lordship, by which list your Lordship will perceive how far short we are of the two thousand horse we expected, wherein we desire leave to mention to your Lordship that we intended not that the horse to be joined with the Scottish forces should be reckoned as part of those two thousand horse.

Captain Bartlett is arrived here with the eleven thousand five hundred pounds mentioned in your Lordship's letters, a sum so unanswerable to the long expectations of the soldier, and so far short of enabling us to give them any reasonable satisfaction, or to contain them from breaking out into disorder or violence, as we still lie open to the dangers of mutiny, whereof we have so often represented to your Lordship our doubts and fears. And therefore we beseech your Lordship to move that a far larger supply of money be sent us, whereby we may be once able to pay fully the officers and soldiers, and answer other needful charges incident to the war, for want whereof their necessities are very great, which begets in them mighty exclamation against our persons and proceedings, and a disestimation and neglect even of our authority; this supply we hope your Lordship will hasten and procure that it may be a very large sum to give the soldier some content, and as in all things else so in this we must deal clearly with your Lordship and inform you that if money, victual and clothing be not provided and sent hither more speedily and plentifully than they have been, our dangers from the discontent and mutiny of the soldier will be very great, nay so great as will unavoidably endanger the loss of the kingdom.

Of the five ton of match your Lordship mentions to be sent us by the way of Chester, we have only received three ton and eight hundred weight. For spare arms we are sorry to find your Lordship doubtful of supplying us from thence, wherefore considering the necessity of them and the high inconveniences that may grow for want of them, your Lordship may be pleased to procure that there be a contract made with some merchants there to send hither from Holland (seeing there is difficulty to have them in England) spare arms for four thousand foot, and arms offensive and defensive for five hundred horse, which may arrive here as speedily from Holland as from London. Concerning draught horses, wherein also you desired our advice, we have declared our opinions in our letters to your Commissioners for Irish Affairs, whereof the copy is here inclosed. The Lieutenant General of the Army here hath set down a proportion of waggons, as your Lordship may find by this order given them, whereof he now sends you a copy, but the officers expect that their pay for those waggons should be set down there.

The last week we had information that a great number of rebels were gathered about a castle called Baldungan, within twelve miles of this city, wherefore we employed Colonel Crawford with a party of horse and foot to visit them, which he did, and the rebels then betaking themselves into that castle he surrounded it and so kept them therein, while he sent hither for two pieces of battery, which we sent him with some more horse and foot; the rebels with great boldness shot many times from the castle at our men and were encouraged in their boldness by a promise which it seems they had of powerful succours from the Lord Gormanstown, who had placed some of those men there to make good that castle against us.

Colonel Crawford continued his battery against the castle until he made such a breach as our men might there force an entrance, which they did with their accustomed good courage and resolution, and having so entered the castle they found therein to the number of one hundred and twenty rebels, whom immediately they put to the sword, saving a Popish priest that commanded the castle, whom Colonel Crawford brought prisoner hither, and whom the Provost Marshal hath since hanged. This sharpness held with them when they maintain castles against us will doubtless discourage them from presuming to keep castles against us hereafter, when they still find just vengeance thus taken on them for their boldness therein. There was then found with them in that castle an English gentleman, whom the rebels had taken prisoner not far from that place a few days before, and whom our men released when they gained the castle.

When we were thus far proceeded in these our letters we received the inclosed letters from the Lord Conway, which show in part some of those extremities under which the old horse troops remaining in Ulster do suffer for want of pay; we were much grieved as to find them in that case so to find ourselves in no degree able to help them, or to prevent the mischief threatened by their disbanding, all we can do being but to pity them and to represent their case to your Lordship; the former cannot help them or us, the latter by your Lordship's furtherance may help both, and so prevent that breach which, if once made, will cast us into such a condition of dishonour to the King and kingdom of England and danger to this kingdom as we shall not easily recover it.

We understand from several hands that some of the forces lately arrived out of Scotland, or those that follow their camp, do export cattle in mighty numbers out of this kingdom into Scotland, which will in short time totally exhaust that province of all cattle, the inconveniency whereof, if it might light on the rebels only, and not on the King's army and the British inhabitants, we would be glad to see, but in this case we fear the King's army and the British will suddenly become distressed, and the charge of England in victualling the soldier become heavier by much than otherwise it would do.

In prevention whereof we offer to your Lordship's consideration a way which we intend to hold here in Dublin, which is that we

will agree with some particular persons to give them leave to export hence for England as many cows as they will, so as they will be bound with good security to return hither to this city sometime between All Saints and Christmas next three barrels of beef for every four cows they shall now export, for which we will be bound to pay them after the rate of thirty shillings a barrel upon their arrival here, which we hope we shall be enabled to do, if treasure arrive from thence in that measure we have reason to expect. By this course we shall save much of our grass and hay for our horse, we shall deprive the rebels of much cattle, we shall provide for furnishing His Majesty's stores here in some measure for beef, when the rebels shall have none to eat, and if your Lordship approve of this way you may please to procure that some such direction may issue to the ports in the north parts of this kingdom, which we of ourselves think not fit to do or press any restraint upon them, unless we receive direction to that purpose from thence, lest we should give them such offence as may stand with the resolutions there, and lest it might anyway cross the agreements made there with the Commissioners of Scotland, wherein we are very ignorant, to the great hazard of His Majesty's affairs here, as well in this particular as in directing them for prosecution of the war in that province, which we expect to be done by them, and where we yet hear of little done.

An English gentleman lately a prisoner with the rebels, whose release we procured with other English in exchange for one of theirs, at his departure from them had a pass given him by one Luke Toole, a Colonel amongst the rebels, a copy whereof we send here inclosed to shew your Lordship a part of the ridiculous pride and insolence of these rebels, which we would quickly abate if our supplies from thence were such as might keep our soldiers in heart to continue their forwardness and valour against them. A further reason inducing us to give way to the exportation of cattle is that it is not possible for us to keep them from the rebels, who may at their pleasure take them before they come to our hands, and after they come to our hands they cannot be so kept but that the rebels will steal many of them, and when we have them we have neither casks nor hoops to barrel them.

The necessity of your Lordship's presence here for the conduct of this war, and for managing the great and weighty affairs of this state and government, is so great as we crave leave to beseech your Lordship to hasten your repair hither, where we shall be ready to contribute our best endeavours with your Lordship in these services with that duty which we owe to the King and kingdom, and with that particular respect which is due from us to your Lordship.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory.	Roscomon.	Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple.	Th. Rotherham.	Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware.	G. Wentworth.	Rob. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*]—We have now taken order for sending thither the Lord Maguire, Hugh McMahon and Lieutenant Colonel Read, who will take shipping immediately, but cannot get to London so speedily as this dispatch.

[*Postscript.*]—The necessity of furnishing the soldiers and inhabitants here with victuals in the times of our greatest dangers, and before we had provisions forth of England, moved us to license divers persons dwelling amongst the rebels to bring provisions for furnishing our markets, and now finding it seasonable and indeed necessary for our security to fall upon the rebels in some of those places where some have licences, and finding that they seem to understand them to be protection for the safety of their lives and estates, we adjudge it necessary to repeal warrants in certain places, as your Lordship may find by the inclosed proclamation.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, June 7.—By our letters now sent to the Commissioners for the affairs of this kingdom we moved for four hundred horse more to be sent us, in respect of the necessity of sending four hundred horse into Connaught with the three thousand foot designed for that province. And considering that our very good Lord the Lord Viscount Ranelagh hath the honour to serve His Majesty as President of his province of Connaught, wherein indeed he hath since the beginning of these troubles undergone much danger and pains, having been for a long time straitly besieged in His Majesty's castle of Athlone, which yet he still maintains against the rebels without any relief of men or money from hence in all that time, and for that as he is President of that province, he is in the absence of the General or Lieutenant-General of the army to command in chief all the forces in that province, and (for that limit) is in the condition of a General, so as it is most fit in that respect that he have the command of a troop of horse, as all his predecessors in that government have had, when the times did not so necessarily require it as now, and as was and still is used in the other Presidential Government of Munster.

Wherefore as well in right to that place which the Lord Ranelagh holds, as in furtherance to the public service, and in that regard which we hold fit to be rendered to a person of his merit, we crave leave to recommend him to your Lordship for the command of one of those horse troops, which by those our letters we move may be raised, whereby he who must command all the horse and foot in that province, may not himself want a horse troop, which we offer to your Lordship's consideration.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory.	Roscomon.	Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus.	J. Temple.	Hen. Tichborne.
Fr. Willoughby.	Tho. Lucas.	Ja. Ware.

[*Postscript.*]—Before this letter was made up Captain Palmer died, and now seeing that there is necessary occasion of the Lord Ranelagh's having a horse troop for the present needful

service in that province, where there is great want of horse, your Lordship may please to let him have that which was commanded by Captain Palmer.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, June 7.—When we find persons that contribute faithful endeavours with forward and zealous affections towards suppressing this rebellion, we hold it a right due to them not only to return to them the acknowledgment of their merit, but also to value it for their advantage to those that are in place to recompense and encourage them.

Such then is the case of Sir Henry Tichborne, knt., who from the beginning of this rebellion commanded, as still he worthily does, His Majesty's forces at Drogheda, and with much hazard to his person held out against the fury and rage of the rebels in their long continued siege laid against that place, where thousands of them lay round about him to force that piece out of his hands until he made them weary of it, in which service he underwent very great pains and labour, and endured the hardness of all the last winter, and acquitted himself with so good judgment and care in the good conduct of His Majesty's forces, and carried himself with so faithful and zealous affections to His Majesty and to his service, and with so great valour and resolution, as we all now find (with great contentment) the comfortable fruits thereof, for doubtless if that town could have been then gotten from us by the rebels this place could not have held out long after.

And seeing God blessed our counsels and his employment in that so important an action, we conceive under favour it becomes the honour and justice of this Board to value him and his services therein to your Lordship. When this rebellion began he had a good estate in lands, whereof this rebellion hath deprived him, as it hath done all good men here of what they formerly enjoyed. In all this time wherein he hath so painfully and successfully served since the 23rd of October last he hath received but five weeks' pay of his entertainments in that time grown due, partly by reason that whilst we had money he was so straitly besieged as access could not be had to him, and then the extremities of others of the army moved us to apply towards their relief, to keep them alive, what we had reserved for him, and partly for that since he forced the rebels to raise their siege (whereby the passage to him was open) we had no money to pay him. He hath at his own charge with much care and pains fortified the town of Dundalk, a place of good importance by his valour recovered from the rebels, which he with His Majesty's forces makes good against them.

We therefore being desirous to have a mark of extraordinary favour conferred upon him, and considering that the Lord Digby is this day departed this life, whereby the command he had as captain of a horse troop is now in your Lordship's disposition, do recommend Sir Henry Tichborne to your Lordship for the command of that troop and we hope that his merits (being

indeed the reasons which have justly moved our recommendations) will also prevail with your Lordship for conferring this favour upon him, which we assure your Lordship you will at your coming hither find to be a favour well placed.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Roscomon. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, June 9.—The defection of the town of Galway we made known to your Lordship by our letters of the 23rd of April. Since which time we find by letters from our very good Lord the Earl of Clanrickarde and St. Albans that those rebels laid siege to the King's fort there, which siege they continued for the space of six weeks, the Earl in the meantime rendering to the fort all the help and assistance he could, and sent into the fort a good quantity of corn, and some other provisions.

By our letters to him of the 19th of April, which he writes he received on the 3rd May, in answer of his of the 22nd of March, wherein he moved for hastening strong forces into those parts, or that we would think of some fit way to quench that flame, we signified to him that the latter we understand not, but that the former is that which is fitly applicable in this case to punish and suppress such unnatural and perfidious rebels, and that we doubted not ere long to send such forces thither as might make those and other rebels in that Province quickly feel with grief the evil consequences of their treacherous disloyalty.

And afterwards finding by his letters of the 26th of April that the rebels were upon treaty of submission, and considering the present state of affairs, and the dangerous consequences of such rebellion, if at the pleasure of the rebels submissions may wipe away their high and heinous offences against His Majesty, we held it fit to second the general intimation, which by our letters of the 19th of April we gave him, with this particular caution that although they submitted, yet his Lordship should forbear to engage himself by promising anything to them, but that they should be left in a condition to be dealt with according to His Majesty's justice, as His Majesty or this Board should think fit, but those last letters, as we are informed, came not to his hands, but were by the messenger burnt, when his person was intercepted by the rebels in his passage from hence thither, nor could they have come timely enough to his hands to prevent the agreement he made with them.

We have now received letters from his Lordship dated the 18th May, whereby we find that the Mayor of Galway made his public submission, and delivered up the keys, that the young men laid down their arms, and that upon promise of their future loyalty, he then received them into His Majesty's protection, until His Majesty's pleasure were further declared. The

particulars of his proceeding with them he sent us in four several papers, copies of which and of his said letters of the 18th of May we send your Lordship here inclosed, as also a copy of letters to us from Captain Anth. Willoughby who commands the fort there and of [a] declaration of the carriage of the town towards the King's fort sent by Captain Willoughby to his father Sir Francis Willoughby, and by him presented at this Board.

We observe by perusal of those papers he sent us that his Lordship hath received into protection the Mayor, Sheriffs, free burgesses and commonalty of Galway, and all the townsmen, and such of the gentry engaged in that action as have already, or shall make their humble and fit submissions unto him, and that for their lives, liberties, lands, goods, debts, credits and chattels, until His Majesty's royal pleasure concerning them upon his arrival here, and upon their humble supplications shall be declared, so that they timely address their humble suits unto His Highness to that effect, and in the meantime behave themselves as becomes obedient and dutiful subjects. And we conceive under favour that albeit the protection (by which we understand any part of this kingdom and upon their humble supplications shall be declared) yet we conceive the meaning was not that it should still have countenance until His Majesty's arrival here, if His Majesty in his high wisdom should adjudge it fit to alter his purpose of coming hither, and we are the rather induced to that construction of their meaning, in regard in the desires and offers of the town we observe no request or desire made limiting the continuance of their protection to the time of the King's arrival here, but on the contrary we find in their submission a suit made by them to be received into protection until the King's pleasure were further known and declared by his Royal person in this kingdom or anywhere else, upon hearing of their humble remonstrances by their deputies, and we could wish that his Lordship upon conclusion of the treaty with the town had provided that all the arms and munition had been put into the fort and not left in their own hands in the town as they are, as well for disabling the town from doing mischief, if they should take up any new resolutions to persist in their disloyalty, as for hindering their secret and underhand furnishing the rebels abroad, not comprised in the Treaty, with arms and munition; wherein also we minded him by those our letters of the 19th of April, which he received on the 3rd of May, requiring that no arms or munition should be landed there, but for the use of the fort, for which also we declared that due payment should be made by His Majesty. It had been also very convenient that his Lordship had on the agreement provided for a garrison of the King's army to be placed in the town, when forces should be sent thither, to keep the town in obedience and to command that port, which is of as great importance as any other port in the kingdom, and if the hostages given him by the rebels had been put into the fort they had been in a place of more strength than with his Lordship, though we are are assured he will keep them as safely as he can.

These things we mention not with any intention to lay the least blemish on his Lordship, who hath been very careful in relieving and helping the fort, and diligent in his advertisements to us of occurrences in those parts, though we have not been able to send succours to him as we much desired and he earnestly besought, but for our own acquittal in those things wherein we gave any direction, that it may appear we have not been wanting in our duty to advise and direct him though we wanted power to strengthen him.

Upon consideration had by us at this Board of the desires and offers of the town of their submission and his Lordship's protection given them, we confess, if we had consulted therein, we should by no means have admitted them, and do adjudge their requests so unfit to be granted in respect of the very evil and dangerous consequences thereof, as if the protection were limited to have continuance only until our pleasure were known (which also under favour had not been unfit, while we stand entrusted with the kingdom) we should readily have dissolved it, and the rather seeing the fort was then and still is so strengthened by us as all the power of the rebels cannot force it out of our hands, until we can send succours into that province for the relief of them and others.

But as the protection is drawn, seeing our hands are bound up until the King's pleasure signified, and that we hold it not fit to do any act that might in any construction [reflect] either upon the honour of the State or reputation of the Earl of Clanrickarde and St. Albans, who hath hither[to], by his endeavours in the public services against the rebels since this rebellion began, merited so well from His Majesty and this State, and who as it may seem was necessitated to condescend to those terms, as your Lordship may more fully perceive by his Lordship's letters to us, we therefore do forbear at present to dissolve that protection, but do humbly submit it to His Majesty's excellent judgment, yet to discharge the duty of faithful servants to His Majesty and his crown we humbly crave leave to declare our humble opinion therein, which is that the granting of those desires of those rebels and the continuance of that protection to them for their lives and estates, is in consequence destructive to the designs and purposes of His Majesty and the Parliament of England, extremely perilous to the future peace and safety of both kingdoms, and a derogation (as we humbly conceive) to His Majesty's honour, for which reasons we have hitherto forborne to grant any such protections to any person whatsoever, not finding it as yet seasonable to do any such thing until by the power and strength of His Majesty's army the height and pride of the rebels be so abated and levelled, as may more clearly show than now where and to whom His Majesty's justice and mercy may be extended with most safety and convenience to the future security of the kingdom, which we profess to your Lordship is that we above all things aim at. And for that town of Galway we must make known to your Lordship that it is the principal conduit of good or evil to the whole province of Connaught, and

to many other counties adjoining; it is a harbour that lies open to Spain and France, forces from foreign parts may at any time easily arrive there, and from thence annoy the kingdom and furnish all parts of the kingdom with arms and munition; and even in this short time of their present rebellion the rebels sent thither for powder, not only from the other parts of that province but also from the other three provinces. And if that advantage be now taken against those rebels which justly may be taken upon this so high a provocation given to His Majesty, there may be placed in that town, instead of those rebels, a number of English, who may so secure that place as it may not continue an inlet and countenance, as now it is, for disturbance of the public peace and terror of the good subjects.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Roscomon. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Th. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Charles Walley.

1642, June 9.—Requesting him to cause sundry drugs and medicines which have arrived at Chester to be hastened to Dublin, and likewise any shoes, stockings or other provisions that may be there, himself disbursing the charges, if any, which will be refunded.

Lords Justices and Council to John Griffith, Vice-Admiral of North Wales.

1642, June 9.—Requesting that the ordnance of the *Phœnix* which was to be delivered to Captain Thomas Bartlett but has not yet been sent, be now delivered to Captain John Bartlett of the pinnace the *Swan*, to be conveyed to Dublin, to answer the needful occasions of His Majesty's service.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, June 10.—We have now delivered over the traitors the Lord Maguire and Hugh McMahon, together with Lieutenant-Colonel Read, to these gentlemen, the bearers hereof, namely, Captain Henry Smith, Lieutenant John Bernard and Lieutenant Arnold Cosby, whom we have commanded to convey them safely in the condition of prisoners, until they shall deliver them at London to whom your Lordship shall appoint, concerning whom we have no more to say than that the Lord Maguire and MacMahon were two of the principal conspirators in this hideous treason, and were of those who were designed to surprise this His Majesty's Castle of Dublin and us therein, as appears amongst other proofs by the examinations formerly sent you; and for Lieutenant-Colonel Read, he was long amongst

the rebels, as your Lordship may perceive by his examinations formerly sent you, and was so wretchedly unnatural and disloyal as to write letters to the Earl of Ormond, persuading him when the rebels besieged Drogheda to send direction to Sir Henry Tichborne to give up that town to them, as your Lordship may find by the inclosed copy of his letters to the Earl to that purpose.

These gentlemen, namely Captain Smith, Lieutenant Bernard, and Lieutenant Cosby, are persons who have all suffered in their estates by the rebels. The first having had a plentiful estate here was thereof deprived by the rebels in the beginning of this rebellion, and his person continued in restraint a close prisoner in their hands, with his wife, children, and family, to the number of fourteen persons, for twenty-seven weeks at the Newry, until that place was recovered from them by General-Major Monroe, with some of the forces arrived here forth of Scotland, at which time (and not before) he was released. He served His Majesty for twenty years as Lieutenant of the horse troop commanded by the late Lord Grandison, and in the time of peace here was several times entrusted by this State as a Provost Marshal in prosecution of rebels ond malefactors in some parts of the province of Ulster, for in the most peaceable times that offensive part of the kingdom was seldom free from rebels, and he still acquitted himself actively and industriously, as became him, towards those duties wherewith he was entrusted.

The second was a soldier here in the times of the former rebellion in this kingdom, and was then Lieutenant of the foot company commanded by Sir Thomas Williams at the fort of Blackwater, and in the succeeding times of peace having acquired some means to support him in his old age, he also was deprived thereof by the rebels, and having found means to get to a castle belonging to Captain Geo. Greames, not far from his own house, he there contributed his endeavours with the said Greames towards maintenance of that castle against the rebels, until [in] the last expedition to Maryborough that castle was relieved by His Majesty's forces, and he brought off hither.

The third was Lieutenant of the foot company commanded by Sir John Vaughan, knt., who also bore his part in losses from the rebels, and getting into the Queen's County maintained a castle there belonging to his sister, Mrs. Hartpoll, until for want of men, arms and munition he was forced to desert it, and so get hither to Dublin; and all of them are persons whom for their abilities to serve His Majesty in these wars, where they have experience and knowledge of the people and country, we would willingly have to be employed, but that all places in the army are now full, and therefore we recommend them to your Lordship as persons of whom we hope you will take consideration to confer employment on them here, as occasion shall be offered, and that in the interim something may be done for them there to recompense their travel and charge in this service, wherein we now employ them thither, we having not been able to spare them any more than one hundred pounds amongst them at their now

departure hence, which we conceive is somewhat of the least for them, considering they bear the charge of the prisoners.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Roscomon. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Fr. Willoughby. J. Ware.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, June 11.—By our letters lately sent to the Commissioners for the affairs of this kingdom we moved for four hundred horse more to be sent us, and by those letters we also moved that the horse troops here may be formed into regiments, which is adjudged necessary for the better and more orderly government of them.

And considering that Sir Thomas Lucas, knt., Commissary-General of the horse, who at his own charge brought an horse troop consisting of three score into this kingdom a little before this rebellion began, informs us that he lost ten of those horses in the siege of Drogheda, and sixteen in the late expedition to Maryborough and at the castle of Kilrush,* where he in his own person carried himself with great valour and resolution, whereby that troop which hath done very good service against the rebels is much weakened, and for that also we conceive under favour it will be fit that he, as Commissary-General, have a respect rendered to him in his troop beyond other captains of horse, and the rather in this case where his loss in his troop hath been already so great, and that occasioned by the public service, we hold it fit to recommend him to your Lordship that by your honourable favour towards him he may be so remembered upon the raising of the said [four hundred horse, that there may be] forty horse added to his present troop of three score, whereby it it may consist of one hundred besides officers, which also we conceive under favour will save the entertainment of new officers. And if those four hundred horse be disposed into troops of three score each, then when six troops are completed, there will remain just that number of forty to complete the four hundred. And considering also his abilities, forwardness and affections in these services (whereof he hath already given good testimony) we hold him so worthy of favour and encouragement as we crave leave to recommend him to your Lordship for the command of a regiment of horse when your Lordship shall think fit that the troops here be formed into regiments.

We must also make known to your Lordship that as His Majesty by his letters of the 6th of February, in the 15th year of his reign, required a grant to be made to the said Sir Thomas, by letters patents under the Great Seal of this kingdom, of the said place of Commissary-General of the Horse, with the standing fee of twenty shillings per diem, so His Majesty by these said letters declares his royal pleasure that in case the said Sir Thomas should at any time be employed in the place aforesaid in the wars against His Majesty's enemies there should be allowed unto him during that service ten shillings more per diem by way of increase. And forasmuch as the said Sir Thomas hath since

* In the Queen's County; not the better known Kilrush in Co. Clare.

the 23rd of October last (when this rebellion began) been continually employed against the rebels here, so as he may justly challenge that gracious favour of increase of entertainment intended for him by His Majesty, we therefore do offer it to your Lordship's consideration that not only the said twenty shillings, but also the said ten shillings per diem may be inserted in the now intended establishment for this kingdom, yet so as the said ten shillings per diem may continue only during the said Sir Thomas' employment as aforesaid, towards suppressing of this rebellion or against His Majesty's enemies.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware. Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS, Principal Secretary of State.

1642, June 11.—We send you here inclosed to be presented to His Sacred Majesty a copy of those letters now sent to those Lords and others who are by commission under His Majesty's Great Seal entrusted as His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of this kingdom, and a copy of our letters to the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, concerning the agreement made by our very good Lord the Earl of Clanrickarde and St. Albans with the rebels at Galway, as also copies of the papers sent hither by the said Earl and the captain of the fort concerning that matter, wherein we humbly sue to His Majesty for a signification of his royal pleasure.

Those letters do so fully represent our present condition and the present state of affairs here, and the wants under which this kingdom now suffers, as we need not enlarge ourselves further to you upon that subject, being hopeful that by His Majesty's high wisdom, and by the prudent care of the Parliament there, we may be so supplied from thence as may enable us to let these rebels feel the weight of His Majesty's power and greatness, against which they have dared so unnaturally and boldly to contend, whereby may be delivered over to posterity an example of terror in the just correction of these bloody rebels, and a lasting monument of His Majesty's piety and wisdom therein, as of his gracious sense and feeling of the sufferings of his good subjects, and of his just indignation against those who have gone about so treacherously to betray his royal person, crown and kingdom, to destroy his faithful subjects therein, and to root out the profession of God's truth and true religion.

We formerly made known to you how we were called upon to send into England the traitors the Lord Maguire and Hugh McMahon, as also Lieutenant-Colonel Read, and being again called upon for them, we are now sending them thither.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Roscomon. Cha. Lambert.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware.

Lords Justices to Charles Walley.

1642, June 11.—Directing him to pay 10*l.* at Chester to Mr. Wright, whom they have employed to carry Lord Maguire, Hugh McMahon and Lieutenant-Colonel Read as prisoners into England, which sum is to be reimbursed from the next treasure designed for Ireland which shall arrive there.

Lords Justices and Council to His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, June 20.—As we have heretofore by our letters to the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom done our very good Lord the Lord Viscount Colonel Moore the right to represent thither his services to His Majesty and this kingdom in these troublesome times, so now at his Lordship's humble suit we crave leave to do him the like right to your Lordships, wherein we must declare that in the beginning of this hideous rebellion, although Sir Henry Tichborne was sent from hence to Drogheda on the third of November, yet before that time the Lord Moore departed from his own house at Mellifont, and betook himself to Drogheda, where, with the horse troop in His Majesty's pay under his command, he performed good service, and afterwards contributed his endeavours and assistance with Sir Henry Tichborne for defence of that town against the rebels. The command of the forces in that town being then worthily entrusted with Sir Henry Tichborne, as are still the forces there and at Dundalk, who so well discharges that trust as we conceive it cannot be placed in better hands; and during the long time wherein that town of Drogheda was besieged by the rebels, the said Lord Moore was often times personally present to the hazard of his person in the services performed there against those rebellious besiegers, and in all things very bravely and nobly acquitted himself towards his duty in the public services there under the conduct of Sir Henry Tichborne. Wherefore we do recommend him to your Lordships as a person very worthy of favour, and of the honourable estimation of your Lordships.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Th. Rotherham.
Ja. Ware. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, June 22.—The want of medicaments here for sick and wounded soldiers (whereby many die here daily under the hands of the phisitians and chyrurgions) moved us to write our letters of the 25th of April last to Nicholas Loftus, Esquire (to whom we then sent notes presented at this Board by the apothecaries and chyrurgions of the particulars in that kind requisite to be provided in England) requiring him to move that three hundred and

fifty pounds should be advanced there for that purpose, vizt., one hundred and twenty pounds to Francis Clay, druggist and merchant, at the sign of the Bear and Mortar in Lombard Street, to buy and send hither the then inclosed particulars for chyrurgions, and two hundred and thirty pounds to Anthony Tyther, druggist, at the lower end of Cheapside leading to Bucklersbury, to buy and send hither the then inclosed particulars for the apothecaries.

Now it is so fell out (by what means we know not) that both those notes of particulars, as well that intended for Anthony Tyther as that intended for Francis Clay, got into the hands of Francis Clay, who (intending to make unconscionable advantage to himself without any respect to the necessity of the poor distressed members of the army here) hath taken upon him to furnish both the notes with such refuse stuff as he had in his shop, and hath not suffered the other druggist to have the note directed to him, whereby he might send what was required of him, and in this course hath sent quantities far above the proportion of things that were least needful here, and scanted us extremely in those things which are of greatest use, and whereof we stood most in need; and besides, whereas we expected prime commodities he hath sent us generally but a second sort, and several things not fit for any use in physic, being old and spent, insomuch as we would return those bad drugs upon his hands, but that not having any others of the same kind whereof to make use for the present the apothecary and chyrurgion are forced to make use of them, though with great danger to the patients, until better arrive from thence, which shall no sooner arrive than we will send him back whatsoever of that trash shall be then left us. And the better to cover his fraud, he did forbear to send hither a bill of parcels, as he ought to have done.

This fraud of his more particularly appearing in the letter of Doctor Boate,* phisitian to the army, now sent to Mr. FitzGerald, whereby the poor sick and wounded soldier is left in ill case, deserved severe and exemplary punishment by how much the lives of good and honest men are more deeply concerned in it, and the service disappointed. And therefore we desire your Lordship that the money may not be paid him there until we have satisfaction made for this abuse, appearing by Doctor Boate's letters, wherewith Mr. FitzGerald will attend your Lordship together with a new note of parcels, which we pray may be presently sent away, together with the bills of rates for all, and if the money be paid, that your Lordship will cause him to be called to it, and compel repayment until it appear what may be justly due upon return of the commodities and full examination of the miscarriage, after the bill of rates sent.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Ja. Ware. Rob. Meredith.

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* Arnold Boate, brother of Gerard Boate, author of *Ireland's Natural History*.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, Principal Secretary of State.

1642, July 5.—On the second of July we received His Majesty's letters of the 14th of June, signifying His Majesty's gracious approbation of our choice made of our very good lord, Lord Lambart, for commanding His Majesty's forces in the city of Dublin and suburbs thereof, and requiring us to settle the said command upon him by letters patents under His Majesty's great seal here, with all such entertainments, power of pre-eminences and jurisdictions as were formerly granted or mentioned to be granted to him, the same to continue until His Majesty's pleasure be declared to the contrary, which letters we immediately imparted to the Council, as we usually do in all other cases.

And as the duty we owe to His Sacred Majesty requires from us all due obedience to his royal commands, so the same duty calls upon us (as in all times it hath been the custom of this Board, and as we are expressly commanded by His Majesty) to respite the execution of his commands in cases where we find it needful, until we shall have fully informed him of the truth, and thereupon obtained a signification of his princely pleasure for our guide and direction. Wherefore in this case we humbly crave leave to advise of the execution of His Majesty's pleasure declared by the said letters, until we may discharge our duty in humbly representing unto him some particulars here touching this matter, resolving then to execute such commands as in his high wisdom he shall adjudge it fit to lay upon us.

Upon Sir Charles Coote's departure hence with our very good Lord the Earl of Ormond in the late expedition to Maryborough we appointed the Lord Lambart (being the most eminent person of the commanders then left here) to undergo the charge of the government of the forces at Dublin in the absence of Sir Charles Coote, and when Sir Charles died, his Lordship being in the place we continued him therein by order of this Board, dated the 12th day of May last, wherein is expressed (according to the usual style in matters of that nature) that it was to continue during the pleasure of this Board, yet it was then our intention, and so then declared by us at this Board, and by His Lordship then assented to, that if the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom would design any other to undertake that charge His Lordship was to conform himself to His Lordship's pleasure therein, upon which condition he was then continued in the place.

Afterwards we received letters from the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, dated the 21st of May (a copy whereof we send here inclosed), for settling Lieutenant-Colonel Monck, a well-experienced soldier in that place, whereupon the Lord Lambart declared at this Board that he conceived the Lord Lieutenant did not know, when he signed those letters, that upon the death of Sir Charles Coote his Lordship was placed in that employment by this Board, and therefore he humbly besought us to respite the settling of Lieutenant-Colonel Monck therein, until, upon advertisement from us of his Lordship being then in

that place, we might receive the Lord Lieutenant's further pleasure, wherein therefore we, the Justices, desired the opinion of this Board, where it was resolved that it was fit we should respite the removing of the Lord Lambart until we had first acquainted the Lord Lieutenant how the matter stood, which we did by our letters of the 28th of May (a copy whereof we offer here inclosed for His Majesty's view), and still the Lord Lambart continued in his place.

On the 24th of June we received letters from the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 7th of June (whereof also we send a copy inclosed), taking notice that Lieutenant-Colonel Monck had not obtained the said government according to his Lordship's former letters, and signifying that he had then sent him his Lordship's commission for that government (a copy whereof is likewise now sent you), desiring that we would invest him therein, which commission, dated the 7th day of June, Lieutenaut-Colonel Monck produced at this board, and although the commission gives him the entertainment usually allowed (which was forty shillings per diem, whereas we are informed that the allowance set down for that place by the Parliament of England is but twenty shillings per diem) yet in that he is willing to conform himself to the pleasure of this Board, which will be an ease of charge to His Majesty, and that most justly, for when Sir Charles Coote underwent that charge the toil and labour of it was much more than since the arrival of forces and divers able commanders out of England, which so assist in duties as makes the work more easy now than formerly, we therefore by order of this Board, dated the 28th of June, did [de]termine the powers and authorities entrusted with the said Lord Lambart by the said order, dated the 12th of May last.

On the second day of July we received His Majesty's said letters of the 14th of June for settling the said command on the Lord Lambart, but considering that before the receipt of those letters the said Lieutenant-Colonel Monck was settled therein, as we formerly did the Lord Lambart the favour to defer the execution of the direction we received for Lieutenant-Colonel Monck when the Lord Lambart was in possession, so we now crave leave to discharge our duty to His Majesty in advising the execution of His Majesty's direction received by us for the Lord Lambart, whose authority in that place was by the Lord Lieutenant's commission and our order thereupon determined before receipt of His Majesty's letter, and Monck possessed of the place, until having thus advertised His Majesty of the true state of the cause, we may by his high wisdom be guided what to do for a final settlement, which we shall humbly obey with that readiness and submission which we owe to his royal commauds.

One particular happens in this business much contrary to our expectation, which we may not conceal from His Majesty; on the 4th of this month we, the Justices, received at the Council Board letters from the Lord Lambart, dated the same day, which, as we do in all cases, we communicated with the Council, and upon reading thereof at this Board we have thought fit to

send you a copy of it here inclosed. There are in it some passages which seem to reflect upon a member of this Board, namely the Master of the Rolls,* to whom the Lord Lambart seems in those his letters to take exception, as if he only did oppose the grant to his Lordship, whereas every person that hath the honour to serve His Majesty as a member of this Board ought to take the freedom in council to deliver his own sense according to his judgment and conscience, and when it was debated at the Board on the death of Sir Charles Coote whether or no the Lord Lambart should be continued in that employment he concurred in his vote with the rest of the Council, but that he or any other should be singled out as liable to exception for having so done we under favour conceive to be unfit, and to proceed at least from some unadvisedness in the Lord Lambart, who in that letter mentions the Master of the Rolls indeed in an uncomely way, as you may perceive by the said copy thereof, which together with this whole matter we humbly submit to His Majesty's excellent judgment. And as we have now obeyed him in informing him fully of the truth of the case, so we shall be ready to obey him in all humility in fulfilling his commandment herein as soon as we shall receive it.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Tho. Lucas. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.
Ormond Ossory. Roscomon. Ad. Loftus.
R. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Richard FitzGerrald.

1642, July 7.—Directing him to attend the Lord Lieutenant with a view to moving him, if provision of deals has not already been sent away, to cause a contract for the supply of 6,000 deals at Dublin direct from Norway to be made with Robert Clement, a merchant of that country, whose ship is now returning from Dublin to London.

Lords Justices and Council to His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, July 8.—It is informed from London that your Lordships intend to ordain a restraint upon the officers here from buying any corn not of English growth for the use of the army, whence we find that much prejudice may arise to the service, for that divers as well of this city as some out of England have adventured to send into France and other parts for corn, many of them having assurance from us that the same should be contracted for at reasonable rates by the Commissary of the Victuals for the army, and if they be disappointed it will be a great discouragement as well to them as to others to adventure hither, and although the prices given here have been more than the

* Sir John Temple.

price of English corn, it was when there was little or no corn in the stores, or when the corn was so much better than what came out of England, which hath been issued to the soldier in part of their entertainments without loss to the King. And it is most certain that if corn had not arrived here out of France and other parts the last spring the army had perished before any corn came out of England, it being near six months after the beginning of this rebellion before any corn arrived here out of England. We therefore humbly offer it to the consideration of your Lordships, that by any means no such restriction be laid on the Commissary, lest thereupon such inconveniences fall upon us as must unavoidably retard or disappoint the public services here.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Roscomon. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Tho. Lucas. G. Wentworth.

Lords Justices and Council to His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, July 8.—Since our last dispatch to your Lordships dated the seventh of June, the Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant-General of the army, marched hence towards Athlone, in the province of Connaught, with four thousand five hundred foot and six hundred horse, whereof he left with the Lord President of Connaught two thousand foot and two troops of horse, which is all we can as yet spare out of this province until the arrival here of more forces out of England.

In his march thither he found in the way a small straight at Ballynecur in the County of Westmeath, entrenched by the rebels, where there were five hundred of the rebels met to hinder the passage of the army, from which trenches they were beaten by a party of our men, who then slew about forty of the rebels and took a priest, who was then immediately hanged, and so the army passed along. Afterwards when the rebels had intelligence of our armies approaching towards Mullingar, the shire town of the county of Westmeath, they burnt the whole town the night before the army got thither, and betook themselves to flight, and the next day after, the army being to march to Ballymore, a town belonging to the Lord Viscount Netterville, where he then resided, and fortified the place to make it good against His Majesty's forces, the night before the army got thither, he abandoned his house and fortification, burnt his house and town and the church, and so fled, and he and the other rebels burnt all the country in the way in their flight. And when the army was gotten to Ballymore, Sir James Dillon, uncle to the Lord Costelloe, who [then] and until then had for a long time continued his siege against the Lord President of Connaught and His Majesty's Castle of Athlone, having, it seems, heard of the approach of the army, raised his siege and fled.

Lieutenant-Colonel Monck in his march to meet the Earl of Ormond to attend him in that expedition observing a castle at a place called the Knock, not far from Trim, which castle was a

great offence and annoyance to the garrison at Trim, he brought some men against it, and behaved himself so well in that service as after two days' continued fight with them he in the end took the castle, killed fourscore men which had maintained it against him, and took some prisoners therein, who were instantly hanged, in which service Lieutenant-Colonel Kirke and Captain Lucas were wounded, but are now in a hopeful way of recovery.

We afterwards employed Lieutenant-Colonel Monck to two other castles, one of them at a place called Ratheoffy, and the other at Clongoweswood, both some fourteen miles from hence and in the county of Kildare, and sent along with him two pieces of battery, so to batter and take in those two castles, which exceedingly annoyed the adjoining garrisons and much interrupted our markets at Dublin; which services he well performed, having, after a day's fight at each place, taken in both castles and slain divers persons therein of those that maintained them against him, and took threescore and ten prisoners, and amongst the rest some priests, whom with the rest he brought hither to be proceeded with as we should think fit, which was all the quarter he gave them, and we have appointed them to be executed by martial law; and those services so performed he placed one hundred men to keep the castle of Ratheoffy, which is a place of importance to be kept, and blew up the other castle to make it unhabitable for the rebels, and so returned hither. He had also formerly taken in the castle of Leixlip, within six miles of this city, whence we were much annoyed by the rebels, and there we placed a garrison of horse and foot, it being a place of advantage to be kept.

We lately received letters from Sir Wm. Stewart and Sir Robert Stewart (copies whereof we send here inclosed) wherein they advertise of several good successes, which they with their two regiments which, by His Majesty's commission, they raised in the north soon after the beginning of this rebellion, have had against the rebels; the defeats they have given the rebels, especially the last, which was on the16th of June, are of great importance, and to the end to publish them here, where we seldom hear from the North, we have caused a part of those letters to be imprinted together with a letter written to Sir Phelim O'Neill from the Lord Gormanstown, who now that he is a rebel hath learned the ways of the rebels in lying and falsehood, witness his news to Sir Phelim in the postscript of his letter, wherein he writes, as impudently as falsely, that the rebels had burnt a street in the suburbs of this city, as your Lordships may perceive by the inclosed printed copy.

By those letters of Sir Wm. and Sir Robert Stewart your Lordships may perceive how well they and their regiments and troops and those lately commanded by Sir Ralph Gore, as also Captain Phillips' troop and the companies at Derry deserve encouragement, and yet their necessities are very great and grievous, as their letters do in part mention. They are of mighty use in that part of Ulster, they being all the forces left of the counties of Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal and Londonderry,

saving those few that are at Coleraine, and those that were gotten together at Enniskillen by Sir Wm. Cole, who hath very commendably made good and preserved, and still preserves that place and many British and Protestants therein against the rebels, wherein the five hundred men raised by him by His Majesty's commission gave him great assistance, and since the beginning of this rebellion we have not been able to furnish them with any money or other provisions, saving a very small proportion of victuals and munition about March last, so as it is strange how those numbers of men could be hitherto kept together; wherefore we crave leave to beseech earnestly for the good of that part of the kingdom that their necessities for want of pay, clothes and victuals, may be supplied from thence, which must needs conduce to the public service.

Such of both Houses of Parliament as met here this last session in June have framed the inclosed declaration, which by a committee from them was presented at this board, whereupon we are making some preparations for transmission thither, and do intend to put in execution in this city (for yet we cannot do it in other places) the laws already in force against recusants so far as we may. And there was an order made in the House of Commons, and dated the 21st of June, for ministering the Oath of Supremacy to all the members of that House, and a draft of a Bill to that effect was by a committee from them presented at this board, which, we having perused, we are preparing for transmission of it to His Majesty under His Majesty's Great Seal, that so being returned back hither it may be offered to both Houses to pass as a law.

And we conceive under favour it were fit that such of those in England who have titles of honour here whereby they are to have vote in the Lords' House of Parliament here, and such as are now there of those that are members of the House of Commons here, whose names are inclosed, may be hastened hither, for that otherwise there will be but few to meet the next session in regard of those of both Houses now in rebellion, and in regard of the necessitated absence of others, by reason of the rebellion kept from us, and in respect that sundry of the members of both Houses may then be abroad with the army upon service.

In the last list of this army which we sent thither we forgot to mention a foot company of one hundred commanded by Captain Ridgeway, brother to the late Earl of Londonderry, deceased, with which company he hath from the beginning of this rebellion to this time maintained against the rebels the castle of Ballynakill, a place of great use in the Queen's County, as also a troop of threescore horse besides officers, raised and commanded by Captain Dudley Phillips, wherewith he continually performs good services in the north, as appears by Sir Robert Stewart's said letters to us, and one hundred foot commanded by Captain Thomas Phillips at Limavady, wherein he hath had several fights with the rebels and maintained still against them the Castle of Limavady, and preserves therein many hundreds of

despoiled British and Protestants. And seeing those gentlemen have had great losses in their estates in this common calamity, and have undergone much travail, pains and danger towards preservation of so many good subjects and in resisting the forces of the rebels, we beseech your Lordships that they and those companies may be inserted in the list of the army, and to be paid as others.

We have found the Earl of Clanrickarde and St. Albans so unshaken in his loyalty in these times, wherein so great a defection hath happened amongst those of his religion here, as we must do him the right to value it to your Lordships, for his honour and advantage, as we have formerly done by our letters to the Lord Lieutenant. And now we offer it to your Lordships' consideration, that he may have authority to raise a troop of horse here and to command them as captain of them.

The three thousand coats which have been sent from thence hither ready made we endeavoured to distribute amongst the soldiers; but the cloth is bad, and the coats are too short and scant and want lining, and we have no doublets or breeches to be issued with them, so as the soldiers murmur much that they are no better clothed, and are very unwilling to receive them. The cloth sent hither for making shirts is found to be a very great comfort and relief to many poor despoiled women, who are employed to make them. And if cloth and baize and linen cloth might be sent from thence hither, to be made into clothes for the soldier, it would be much more contentment to them, and they would be much better fitted, as we find by the clothes which have been made here, which are much better than those coats sent from thence, and it would ease your Lordships of the complaints of many distressed poor, who if not set on work here to keep them alive must go thither to beg. And we must make known to your Lordships that the linen cloth and coats sent hither have not the prices or rates of them sent along with them, so as we are to seek at what rates to issue them to the soldier. And we are in miserable want of shoes for the soldiers, in so much as many of them are forced to march without shoes, which we are much ashamed and grieved to see, we having hitherto received thence but four thousand three hundred three score and fifteen pair of shoes.

With our letters of the seventh of June to your Lordships and to the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom we sent thither a list of all the officers belonging to the ordnance and train of artillery, with the entertainments set down for them, and considering that those persons who exercise those places have all this time past undergone the duties of those places, some of them having been deprived of their estates by the rebels, we therefore (under favour) conceive it is fit they be continued in those several places, which in their behalf we recommend to your Lordships.

We now find the great necessity of sending here two whole cannons, for besides the walled towns revolted there will be very many castles to be gained by no other means than by

battery, and if we have no other ordnance than culverin the service will be much the more difficult and the longer in doing, and the expense and charge of powder will be much more, by reason of the many shots that culverin are forced to make before they can make a breach, whereas a cannon cleaves and rents the walls at first and leaves them so shaken as a few shots after from the culverin breaks down all that the cannon had shaken, wherefore we desire earnestly to have two whole cannons sent us and some more gunners, for if those few we have should meet with any mischance, their persons being often exposed to danger, we should find ourselves distressed for want of gunners.

And how unwilling soever we are to move anything of extraordinaries, which may increase the public charge here, yet considering that there are in some parts of this kingdom certain gentlemen that have with exceeding great charge all this time past maintained their castles and houses against the rebels, and maintained therein, at their own charge, many great numbers of the despoiled British and Protestants, that had otherwise perished, and for that those gentlemen's estates abroad are wholly destroyed by the rebels, and for that also the keeping of those castles in safe hands in several places will conduce very much towards overcoming of this rebellion, which cannot be done at the private charge of those gentlemen, standing already robbed of their estates; we therefore, as well in respect of the advantage to be rendered thereby to the public as also to render some comfort to those poor gentlemen, do humbly move that we may in some places, where we find it necessary, appoint allowances to men for guarding those places, whereby they may be enabled to keep them from the rebels, who having them might very much annoy us.

Our letters of the 7th of June do so fully represent our wants, and the supplies requisite to be sent us, as we forbear in present to repeat them, hoping that by this time those things are either in the way hither, or ready to be sent away, and indeed they require great speed so to enable us to make use of this season, now hastening from us, which if not laid hold on to regain the towns and harbours of Wexford and Ross and the city of Kilkenny before winter, and before the foreign supplies arrive, which are expected by the rebels at those ports, it will be of mighty prejudice to the affairs here, and not to be recovered in a long time, nor can those places be regained by us without more forces out of England, so to secure these parts of the kingdom, while our army marches to and besieges those towns, which are not to be besieged by less than five thousand foot and one thousand horse, as by our said letters of the 7th of June we formerly made known to your Lordships. Wherefore, as then so now again, we beseech your Lordships for hastening all the supplies we moved for, especially more forces for the reasons then and now mentioned, and the provisions for land and sea stores, both which are now well near exhausted, and our match and powder brought so near an end, as if those stores arrive not speedily we must unavoidably within a few days sit down as not able for want of

match and powder to move towards the least defence against our numerous enemies, of whom the whole advantage we yet have is the little match and powder left us, and our want of arms for horse and foot exceeds we having not to this hour received any arms from thence, but such as the companies and troops brought with them for themselves, and we have none in the stores to issue when arms are broken, or decayed, or lost, or when there is cause to issue arms upon any extraordinary occasion, nor have we smiths to mend or fix arms which might much help us.

But above all we must still call upon your Lordships for supply of treasure, the want whereof we foresaw would beget high inconveniences; and now we see more clearly and in a manner do feel already the destruction nearly approaching thereby, which cannot by any possible means be prevented, if treasure arrive not here speedily in a plentiful proportion; for all borrowings here are long since at an end, and no way left unattempted whereby to keep the army from disbanding. The officers who had brought a little money with them out of England have long since spent all they had, and having no pay are reduced to very great extremities, which in many of them begets great discontent; some of them have in plain terms desired at this Board to be discharged, seeing there is no money to pay them, and we find reason to doubt and fear that many of them and of the common soldiers also, notwithstanding all our endeavours to prevent them, will find means under disguise, or some other way, to steal away for England, and so abandon this service; finding no subsistance here for the common soldier, to whom we are yet able to give some victuals in part of their pay, we reserved out of the last supply of treasure we had from thence, twelve pence apiece a week for buying drink to their meat, and that being now wholly spent, they are very highly discontented, and as well divers of the officers as generally all the common soldiers begin now to think that they shall have no pay at all, which begets in all of them so much sense of their sufferings, and such a despair of recovering themselves as enforces them to many disorders, which will certainly break out into those general and high mischiefs which we have often represented thither that we feared, and from which we have hitherto even beyond our expectation preserved them.

And now when not only the common soldier (whose necessities were in some degree hitherto supplied by pillage, whilst there was any pillage to be had) but also the officers (who should contain the soldier from mutiny and disorder, and whose sufferings and provocations for want of pay have been also greater than the common soldiers, which yet their civility and hope of pay moved them hitherto to bear more patiently than the common soldier, selling by degrees their clothes and all they have to keep them alive) are all at last reduced to such lamentable extremities as is a grief and shame to behold, when their frequent cries and lamentations to us, after much long suffering and patience, can return them no comfort from us but joining in grief with them, and admonitions to continue in them those hopes under which they still languish, and many of them have already perished

(there being at this time three hundred men sick in one regiment here, and of the officers now in this city there being above thirty sick, besides many already dead) which beyond all possibility of prevention on our parts, will within a few days end in the breach of all bonds of obedience in the soldier, and put all our army into a general mutiny and break and disband all our forces; when we consider our own disability to be such and so great, as we can advance no money upon any occasion whatsoever, how extremely pressing or needful soever for furthering the public services or providing anything for any the least accommodation of the army, to prevent danger and inconvenience, which doth most exceedingly trouble and perplex us, and greatly discourages all inferior ministers, employed in all services, and mightily disappoints the general services; when the rebels (who with great joy and comfort see apparently the miserable case we are already in, and the more miserable case wherein within a few days we are for want of money like to be) will from the heaviness and lamentableness of our condition take new encouragement, and make use of those unfortunate failings and breaches fallen upon us; what can be then expected but the rendering fruitless all the charge hitherto undergone for this war and the ruin of such an army as by the testimony they have already given of their valour and forwardness in their daily actions, we may boldly affirm to be an army for so many men equal with the best of the like number serving any prince or nation in the world, and then the ruin and destruction of this kingdom, and the shaking off the English government, which with the other terrible consequences which must then from thence necessarily arise to His Majesty and that kingdom do astonish us in the consideration of them, and do beget in us that grief and distraction of mind which is justly due from us upon so heavy an occasion? And therefore we do most earnestly beseech your Lordships in this case, than which none can be of more weighty consideration, where no less than such crowns and kingdoms are (as it were) even in the point to be laid at the stake, that a present and large supply of treasure may be instantly sent us, and whatever the success shall be, that no part of our duty be left unperformed. We crave leave again to beseech with all the importunities agreeable to the high importance of this most weighty cause, that it be not deferred, for we yet hope, if speed be used, it may come seasonably before those great and general mischiefs fall upon us, which are already so near us, and which we so much fear, and then being seconded with those other provisions we expect thence, we no way doubt (by the blessing of God) to give such an account of this kingdom as will be glorious to God, honourable to the king, our master, satisfactory to the kingdom of England, and secure for the future peace and safety of this kingdom as well against all foreign invasion as intestine rebellion.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory.	Roscomon.	Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.	Fr. Willoughby.
Tho. Lucas.	Ja. Ware.	G. Wentworth.
	Rob. Meredith.	

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, Principal Secretary of State.

1642, July 9.—Enclosing copies of their letter to the Commissioners for the affairs of Ireland and the enclosures therewith for His Majesty's consideration, and reporting the death of Sir Wm. St. Leger, Lord President of Munster, the case of whose wife and children they recommend to his Majesty.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, July 9.—The inclosed copies of our letters to the Lords and others Commissioners for the affairs of this kingdom bring your Lordship the advertisement of our present condition, so as we need not enlarge ourselves to your Lordship upon that subject.

We also send you here inclosed a copy of His Majesty's letters for the Lord Lambart for settling him in the command of the forces in this city, as also of our letters to Mr. Secretary Nicholas concerning that matter. And because the commission issued by your Lordship to Lieutenant-Colonel Monck seems to intrench on the charters of this city, whereof the Mayor hath made complaint at this Board, we send you herewith a copy of that authority which we formerly gave for this government to the Lord Lambart, that so if your Lordship think fit you may renew your commission to Lieutenant-Colonel Monck according to that draft, wherein also we offer it to your Lordship's consideration, for the reasons expressed in our letters to Mr. Secretary Nicholas, that Lieutenant-Colonel Monck's entertainment for that place may be reduced to twenty shillings per diem.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory.	Roscomon.	Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.	Fr. Willoughby.
Tho. Lucas.	Ja. Ware.	G. Wentworth.
	Ro. Meredith.	

[*Postscript.*]—As we were ready to close our letters we received the unwelcome news of the death of Sir Wm. St. Leger, knt., Lord President of the Province of Munster, who after a long, lingering sickness departed this life the second of July.

He was a gallant gentleman and our loss by his death is very great. We are now thinking of settling some temporary government there, for the good conduct of the public affairs in that province, until His Majesty shall dispose of that government, as in his high wisdom he shall think fit. And we entreat your Lordship that you will advance to His Majesty and the Parliament there the just desires of his lady and children, who are left in weak condition in their estates, and deserve that consideration to be had of them which is due to the wife and children of a person of eminent merit in the service of the King and kingdom, and we hear he had at the time of his death much of his entertainment due and unpaid unto him.

Since our last dispatch to your Lordship we have not heard from the Scottish army about Knockfergus, nor have we had from them any advertisement of their proceedings.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Roscomon. Moore.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Tho. Lucas. Ja. Ware.
G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to JOHN GRIFFITH, Vice-Admiral of North Wales.

1642, July 9.—Requesting him, if he is unable (as they hear) for want of boats to deliver the ordnance of the *Phœnix* to Captain John Bartlett, to send for His Majesty's post bark at Holyhead and cause the said ordnance and arms to be put aboard that vessel.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the affairs of Ireland.

1642, July 11.—The one thousand pound (which by the favour of your Lordships was sent hither for the relief of the poor despoiled Protestants here) was brought hither by Mr. Recorder of Dublin,* for which honourable and charitable act we return to your Lordships all due thankfulness. That money is almost wholly issued, and many hundreds of poor despoiled Protestants, who had otherwise perished, have been thereby kept alive, and three hundred pound of it was issued for a stock wherewith to continue poor people at work, whereby many hundreds of poor are still kept at work and maintained.

And now that one thousand pound is almost laid out, and that our numbers of those kind of poor daily increase by the coming of about eight or nine hundred of those who all this while were preserved in Sir Francis Hamilton's and Sir James Craig's castles in the county of Cavan, and between four and five hundred from the castle of Catherlagh, and many others who will daily gain their liberty as His Majesty's forces shall march amongst them, which will become a very great burden to this place, and add to our grief besides the danger of the infection that such numerous multitudes of poor may bring amongst us if we be not able to provide for them. And for that it is advertised hither that in sundry parts of England many pious and large contributions have been gathered towards relief of those poor, we therefore earnestly beseech your Lordships that direction may be given for hastening hither those contributions, whereby the poor may be preserved and contained here, as much as we may, from becoming troublesome to your Lordships, and some contentment in the relief of those poor rendered to us, who cannot but grieve at the daily sight of those miserable objects of pity and compassion.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Fr. Willoughby. G. Wentworth. Ro. Meredith.

* Sir John Bysse.

Lords Justices and Council to the Master of His Majesty's Post Bark at Holyhead.

1642, July 9.—Directing him if he shall be so required by John Griffith, Vice-Admiral of North Wales, to take aboard the ordnance of the *Phœnix* and convey it to Dublin.

Lords Justices and Council to the Mayor, &c., of Lynn Regis.

1642, July 15.—After our very hearty commendations we have received your letters of the 7th of June, whereby we find the true and religious sense you have of the calamities fallen upon this kingdom and His Majesty's distressed subjects, the Protestants therein, and the pious liberality you have expressed in the free and charitable contribution of four score pounds given by you to be applied towards the relief of the despoiled English and Protestants here, which money we have received at the hands of William Veele, esquire, and are now issuing it so as will be pursuant to your intentions.

We do acknowledge your charity in that pious contribution to be very great, and do return you special thanks for the same, and as you have the prayers of very many poor who are and shall be thereby relieved, so we assure you that this state takes it in good part from your hands, and we will not only retain a grateful memory thereof but will be ready upon all occasions to express towards any from thence that may have occasion here such just favour as may testify our good acceptance of that your free and charitable contribution.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Roscomon. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Ja. Ware. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, July 20.—We send your Lordship here inclosed a copy of our letters now sent to the Lords and others, Commissioners for the affairs of Ireland, being necessitated to become thus often troublesome to them for those most needful supplies which are mentioned in our former letters. And we beseech your Lordship that they may be hastened away with all possible speed, especially money, clothes and shoes, or otherwise this summer will be lost, which (if it should so happen) we much fear this next winter will bring the rebels such supplies of arms and munition from foreign parts, as will make our work (by many degrees) more difficult than now, and of much more length and charge to the kingdom of England than otherwise it would be.

We sent lately abroad two parties of the army (such as had shoes, and so were able to march) one commanded by Colonel Gibson towards Catherlagh, thirty-two miles from this city, and the other commanded by Colonel Crawford towards Arklow, thirty-six miles from hence, with direction to burn and spoil all the way

as they went and came, which they did accordingly, and the rebels also do the like, to deprive us of places of garrison, so as between both all habitations in those parts are utterly consumed, excepting some castles which yet hold out against us; some of the rebels our men slew, as they could light on them, but they are so watchful when our forces march in a body they commonly get out of the way until our men be passed by, and then immediately return again to those places, nor have we yet sufficient numbers of men to place so aptly in several garrisons as to make continual incursions on them, until more forces arrive here, which also is very needful to be hastened to us, as also the recruits and arms for horse and foot for our stores, which by our former letters we humbly moved for, all the companies as well horse as foot being so exceedingly weakened both in men and arms as of necessity those recruits and supplies must be sent; or otherwise the forces here will in a short time come to nothing.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Tho. Lucas. Ja. Ware.
G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, July 20.—Our former dispatches to your Lordships do mention some part of our extremities here, which howsoever we have not expressed in that fulness which the crying necessities of our condition required, as choosing to persons of so great wisdom to express our wants and sufferings modestly, yet it is too true that the slow coming of supplies of treasure from thence hath brought this kingdom into so great danger as no words can sufficiently express. Since our last dispatch to your Lordships we had opportunities offered us of service of very great advantage to be performed on the rebels, but our men for want indeed of all things, but especially shoes, are not able to march, and so to our grief those advantages are lost, and the services here put to a stand, and the rebels daily encouraged and increased.

And as our foot stand so disabled for service, so are we no less distressed in our strength of horse, the horsemen also enduring all extremities of want, not having so much money, or credit, as wherewith to shoe a horse, or buy a girth or crupper, or repair their arms, or anything else how mean soever worn out or lost in service, by which means also many of their arms are not fixed, but are generally unserviceable; and besides many of their horses are lost, which they are not able to supply, but are forced to serve on poor, weak horses altogether unserviceable.

Nor have those extremities seized only on the common soldiers of horse and foot, but all on the captains and officers of both. Within these four days several captains and officers came in considerable numbers to us the Justices and this Board, and openly expressed the sense of their sufferings in so high terms, so passionately, and with so little estimation of our authority.

finding us unable to pay them, as we find manifestly that notwithstanding all our endeavours it is now become utterly impossible any longer to contain this army from absolute disbanding, unless speedy supply of treasure arrive.

We have not omitted any means that we could possibly imagine feasible to prevent that highest mischief, but now nothing will serve but money and clothes and shoes, which, alas! we have not. We have used all fair persuasions, and sometimes mingled with friendly menaces, to move in them a continuance of their patience but for a short time, giving them all the assurances we could that treasure and clothes and shoes are in the way from London hither, which we ourselves had reason to believe to be true, as thinking it impossible we should be so long without those most needful supplies as we have been, especially at this time, but our promises and persuasions and seeming menaces and all we can do moves not in the officer or soldier so much as a hope that ever they shall be paid, whence must arise a general mutiny and the disbanding of the army, and then must follow such confusion and destruction to this kingdom, and such advantage will thereby be given to the rebels, as will in a moment convert all our hopes into amazement, and lose not only all the charge already undergone in this war but also all the labour and charge undergone by the Crown and kingdom of England in all former ages since the first conquest of this kingdom.

These bitter and dismal consequences as we foresaw long since, and failed not in our duties humbly to represent them thither, so now again we cannot but mention them, seeing our condition is become so desperate, that so, whatsoever becomes of us, we may be found to have acquitted ourselves of our duties towards God, our loyalty to the King our Master, and that regard which we owe to the welfare of His Majesty's kingdoms and dominions, whose joint prosperity all men well know is very highly concerned in the preservation of this kingdom. And therefore we again beseech that we may not be still continued in such a condition as to be put even above our work to perform impossibilities, and to stand in the gap where the breaches (not by our failings), still grow wider, for we must speak it (though with grief to find it so) it is utterly impossible to continue this army any longer from absolute disbanding unless treasure arrive in a large proportion very suddenly.

We have now written to Charles Walley at Chester that if it be possible, we may have credit there for five hundred pounds towards buying shoes, which money we have undertaken shall be paid at Chester or London, as Mr. Walley shall appoint; that five hundred pound therefore (if Mr. Walley find means to advance it) we beseech your Lordships may be repaid him at Chester or London.

The officers and captains of the Lord Lieutenant's regiment of foot, the Lord Lisle's regiment of horse, and Colonel Gibson's foot regiment intend, it seems, to supplicate your Lordships for arrears due to some of them for the former service in England, and that their arrears due to them since

their coming hither may be paid unto them until the first of June, they having received by imprest since their coming hither only the same proportions as the rest of the army receive by an equal dividend as far as monies could extend, and as we do earnestly recommend their suit to your Lordships, holding it just that they should be paid, so we beseech that what shall be designed for them may be over and above the sum allotted to come hither for payment of them with the rest of the army, who have served well, and undergone the labours and dangers of winter, when the rebels were most bold and insolent, and that their arrears may be in like manner paid, lest by gratifying that part of the army, whose merits we confess are great, the rest of the army raised here (whose sufferings and patience have been very long and their merits kept equal with the others) may be left to extremity, and all His Majesty's subjects exposed to the uttermost danger, as must needs fall out, if (out of the money now designed to come hither) the demands of those regiments be paid, and the others neglected, or so much shortened; and herein is very considerable that such of the old and new army raised here as had estates and considerable fortunes in this kingdom stand utterly despoiled of all, as if they had never been possessed of any, so as the maintenance of them, their wives, children and families, being great burdens to them, depends only on their entertainments, which are further in arrear than the rest, they having continually served with great valour and industry. And if their payment be not also provided for, answerable to the others, they will not be able to live under command, but that part of the army will disband, and then the part of the army which came out of England (much weakened by the sword and by the great mortality amongst them occasioned by wants) will not be a force in any sort sufficient to resist the rebels in these parts of Leinster, which are of most value and importance, and where the greatest and most dangerous force of the rebels now remains, and where there are none that do or can render any comfort or relief to that part or the rest of the army, neither can any part of the profit of the lands in Leinster be raised by any subject in respect of the great numbers of rebels ranging in all places, shifting and flying from our forces wheresoever they go, though we forbear not to send abroad from time to time as many as (having clothes and shoes) are able to march, because we desire to bestow the precious time of summer to the best advantage that our weak means will afford.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to RICHARD FITZGERALD.

1642, July 20.—After our hearty commendations the inclosed shews you what we have now written to the Commissioners for the affairs of this kingdom, and what we have written to Mr. Walley of Chester. And we require you as well to solicit the

Lord Lieutenant as the Commissioners, not only for an answer to our several former despatches and this, but also for payment of the five hundred pound mentioned in our letters to Mr. Walley, if he find means to advance it, and above all for hastening money hither, and the other supplies mentioned in our former letters to their Lordships, which you must importune by all possible means as a service of the highest importance to this kingdom that ever was agitated.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

You are to use all possible importunity for hastening hither twenty thousand pair of shoes at the least, than which no one thing is more necessary, and the solicitation of this is in special manner required at your hands.

Lords Justices and Council to Charles Walley.

1642, July 20.—This bearer, Thomas Lawton, is employed thither by Sir William Anderson for sending hither with all possible speed all such shoes as are now remaining there which were designed for the army here. And if any such shoes be now there we pray you to give this bearer all needful help and assistance for hastening them hither. But if no such shoes be now remaining there we then earnestly pray you to give this bearer your best assistance in providing and buying and sending hither as many as possibly he can get, and in such case also we pray you to procure him credit there for money to the value of five hundred pounds for performing this most needful service, which not only this state, but also His Majesty and the Parliament of England, will take in very good part at your hands. And we do hereby undertake that what you shall so gain him credit for shall be repaid either there at Chester or at London, as you shall appoint.

Herein we doubt not to find your great care and best endeavour, seeing it is a service so highly importing the good and safety of this kingdom at this time when all good men ought to lend their helping hands to all needful furtherances to us for the joint service of both kingdoms, whereof we believe you are very sensible.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1642, July 23.—Enclosing intelligence which they have received of an invasion threatened against Ireland from France, to be

communicated to His Majesty that they may be the better guided. [See letter to the Lord Lieutenant of this date infra.]

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, July 23.—We have now understood from a minister that came hither with Captain Tho. Bartlett, whom we lately employed with His Majesty's pinnace the *Confidence* towards the coast of Wexford, that a ship which we have long time expected here, namely the Hopewell of London, whereof Rowland Langram was master, which ship was laden with a large proportion of victuals and other provisions, and bound from London to this city of Dublin, was cast away between the Saltis* and Wexford about three weeks since, that she had aboard her five pieces of ordnance, whereof she brought four with her from London, and the other she received at the Lands End in England, that the men are now prisoners in the hands of the rebels at Wexford, that some of the goods and the ordnance were saved by the rebels, and that they have planted those ordnance on the walls of Wexford the better to maintain that place against His Majesty's army when we shall from thence be enabled to undertake that service, which we would have done ere this time, if our want of men and clothes, and above all our want of money, clothes and shoes, had not (as still it doth) disabled us. The loss of that ship and goods, as it adds much to our grief and sufferings here, and disappoints us of so much most needful provision of victuals, there being here no butter and cheese left, nor other provisions of victuals excepting some corn and some salt beef, which beef is unwholesome at this time of the year, as it is highly displeasing to the soldiers, so it adds largely to the supply of the rebels, which might have been prevented of that advantage if we had been masters of that town and port.

Your Lordship may remember with how much earnestness and importunity we moved by our former letters as well to your Lordship as to the Lords and others His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of this kingdom for hastening our supplies from thence, especially money, clothes and shoes, that so the town and port [of Wexford] and the town and port of Ross, not far from thence, might be besieged and gained by us this summer, which is of mighty importance to the services here, there being at this time (as we are credibly advertised) several vessels laden in France with arms and munition and commanders for the aids of the rebels, and bound for those ports, which (if they arrive before we come possessed of those places) will exceedingly disadvantage us and strengthen the rebels in all parts of this kingdom.

We have also now received intelligence from some lately arrived out of France that there is great preparation made in France

* The Saltee Islands, off the southern coast of Wexford.

for sending hither six thousand men and a large proportion of arms and munition for the further aid of the rebels, which intelligences are seconded by letters from France lately received here, a copy whereof we send your Lordship herewith, and by the inclosed examination of Andrew Heatlie, who lately arrived here out of France, so as from this concurrence of intelligence your Lordship may perceive how absolutely necessary it is that our supplies be hastened, whereby we may be able to gain those places and make what destruction we can of those things which may accommodate the rebels and those their foreign aids, and put ourselves into such a condition of strength as may enable us to resist the invasion threatened, which cannot be expected from us unless our supplies from thence arrive so speedily as this summer may not be wholly lost, as it hath been already in a great part, which afflicts us exceedingly and gives very great boldness and encouragement to the rebels.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase,
Ormond Ossory. Roscomon. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Fr. Willoughby. Ja. Ware.
G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*]—We have now instantly received letters from Captain John Bartlett, whereof we send your Lordship a copy here inclosed, and seeing we are not able to send from hence to give notice to the shipping on the coasts touching the importing hither the arms and munition in the letters mentioned, we beseech your Lordship, if it may be, that from England some intelligence may be sent to them to take care of those places, if so any good may be done.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Lords Justices and Council to Charles Walley.

1642, August 1.—The necessity of the army here is so great as we have thought fit hereby to pray you, if the money brought thither from London to be sent hither for payment of the army be not already aboard His Majesty's pinnace the *Swan*, to be brought hither, that you cause fifteen thousand pounds of that money to be forthwith put aboard the pinnace the *Confidence*, commanded by Captain Tho. Bartlett, to be by him immediately transported hither to answer the crying necessity of the army.

We render you thanks for the care expressed in our letters to you for procuring the advancement of five hundred pounds for buying shoes for the army here, since which time we have been supplied thence with some shoes, so as if you have not certain assurance of being repaid that five hundred pounds there by the Parliament, you may now forbear engaging yourself for that sum, but if you have already engaged yourself for the same it is necessary you forthwith advertise it to the Commissioners for the affairs of this kingdom that they may prescribe a speedy course for your payment, and that you also advertise us thereof, that

we may contribute our assistance for your repayment according to our undertaking in our former letters to you.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Roscomon. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to CAPTAIN JOHN BARTLETT.

1642, August 1.—Directing him that if his ship the *Swan* be commanded to wait for the Lord Lieutenant, he shall put 15,000*l.* of the money now at Chester aboard the pinnace the *Confidence* under the command of Captain Thomas Bartlett, for immediate transportation to Dublin.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, August 2.—By our letters of the 9th of July we gave your Lordship advertisement of the death of the late Lord President of Munster, and how we were then thinking of settling some temporary government there for the good conduct of the public affairs in that province until His Majesty shall dispose of that government. For our guide and direction in that particular we held it fit to look back into the proceedings at this Board in former times upon the like occasion, and in imitation thereof thought fit during the vacancy of that Presidency, or until they receive other direction to the contrary, to entrust the civil government with our very good Lords the Earl of Barrymore and the Lord Baron of Inchiquin as Commissioners and with the Council there, and to entrust the Lord of Inchiquin with the command of His Majesty's forces in that province, with the advice of the colonels there, he having been formerly entrusted as Vice-President and to command the forces there by the late Lord President, and we have thought fit to add to the Council there Sir Charles Vavisor, Sir Wm. Ogle and Sir John Pawlett, who we conceive may contribute good assistance there for the martial government. And further in imitation of the like course formerly held at this Board on the like occasion, we have by act of Council allowed to the said Earl of Barrymore and Lord Inchiquin for the better keeping of a table and supportation of them and other officers and ministers there, as hath been usual during their employment in that service, all such fees and entertainments as the late Lord President had, excepting only the entertainment of the companies of horse and foot, wherewith we have adjudged it fit to acquaint your Lordship.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Roscomon. Moore.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Tho. Lucas. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Mr. Anthony Tierens.

1642, August 2.—We have understood by your last letter to Mr. Schoute, dated the 6th of July last, as also by two several letters of Mr. Jackson directed to yourself, the excessive loss of Blackmonies and the great increase of commodities in Bilbao, and have formerly ordered you to get the proceed of His Majesty's salmon in wool, iron or exchange, as you should conceive best for His Majesty's advantage, which commission we by these presents do confirm, and if you shall think it more to redound to His Majesty's profit to have the said proceed returned by exchange into South Spain and to employ it there in wines and fruits for His Majesty's account, we shall be well pleased therewith, provided always our monies are returned into good hands and the goods insured there. As for the quantity and quality you are to take Mr. Schoute's direction, who will advise you of what is best vendable here, to whom you are to consign all, and he to be accountable here to His Majesty for the same.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Roscomon. Moore.
Ad. Loftus. Ger. Lowther. Edw. Bolton.
J. Temple. Tho. Lucas. Ja. Ware.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Richard FitzGerald.

1642, August 3.—This Board finding His Majesty's arms to decay and much thereof to grow unserviceable, and His Majesty's stores here altogether empty of such provisions of arms to the great danger of the public services here, and finding also that by reason of the distractions on that side we found no arms come from thence to supply those dangerous defects which we had often and earnestly moved for, we bethought us in so great a straight to labour to get in some arms from Holland, that so we might not be utterly unprovided in case the extremity we fear for want of arms might fall upon us before we could be plentifully supplied from London, and, therefore, on the seventh of June last we agreed with Joshua Carpenter, Esquire, as factor to John Quarles, of Amsterdam, merchant, that the said Quarles should, at his own adventure, send hither the inclosed particulars of arms of several sorts, at the rates expressed in the enclosed docket, amounting to three thousand one hundred four score and fifteen pounds, which we (in our zeal to the general service here) undertook should be paid in manner following, vizt. one thousand pound at London upon signification had from the said Quarles that he would undertake so to furnish us, and the remainder, at London also, upon the delivery of the said arms here at Dublin.

And for as much as we now find by letters from the said Quarles, dated the 7th of July last, and directed to the said Carpenter and by him produced at this Board, that the said Quarles hath undertaken the business and hath already bought

and shipped the said arms, and that they were sent out with all speed from Amsterdam hither; we therefore in performance of our said agreement do hereby require you forthwith to acquaint the Lords and others His Majesty's Commissioners there for the affairs of this kingdom herewith, and to obtain their Lordships' order for present payment to be made there at London of the said thousand pounds to Lawrance Hollstead of London, merchant, assigned by the said Carpenter to receive the same for the account of the said John Quarles, and that the remainder also of the said sum may be in readiness there, to be paid when the said arms shall arrive here, which we shall then immediately advertise thither, as also to whom it is to be paid. In this we require you to use all care and diligence, being well assured that their Lordships will give present order herein for the better encouragement of others to deal with us, when we are necessitated (for the public good and to prevent great mischiefs) to contract agreements with them, wherein we have been and shall be very sparing, unless great and unavoidable necessity enforce us, as in this case it did. And in this particular case there can be no loss in it, for if we be plentifully furnished from London with such provisions these may remain in specie here to answer all occasions, and may another time spare the sending of so much from London hither.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Roscomon. Moore.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
H. Tichborne. Tho. Lucas. Ro. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, August 8.—The inclosed petition was exhibited at this Board by Capt. George Graham, a gentleman who in the beginning of this hideous rebellion finding a sudden and wonderful change in the country, and not knowing what the matter might mean, but observing the Irish to fall on the English and Protestants, and to rob, spoil, strip and murder them, although he was not in His Majesty's pay or entertainment, yet detesting such execrable and bloody acts of the rebels, he in his zeal to His Majesty's honour and service, and in his desire to render safety and preservation to himself and as many English and Protestants as he could get together, strengthened and victualled himself in his house at Ballelenan in the Queen's County, took in as many English and Protestants as he could, armed as many of them as he was able, and having had many fights with the rebels and slain divers of them maintained that place and still maintains it against them, and preserved therein all this time past above a thousand English and Protestants.

About the 23rd of November last our very good Lord the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, Lieutenant-General of the Army, gave him a commission to have in His Majesty's pay one hundred foot of those men with whom he had before performed so good

services against the rebels. And now of late we gave him leave to raise a troop of horse, consisting of three score besides officers, all Protestants, yet without pay or entertainment from His Majesty, saving such spoil as he could get from the rebels. He now becomes an humble suitor for arms for that troop, and desires that they may be put into His Majesty's pay, and considering the good affections expressed by him since the beginning of this rebellion, the many acceptable services by him performed therein against the rebels, and the preservation he hath thereby rendered to so many English and Protestants, we therefore (unwilling to deny our recommendation to a gentleman that hath so well deserved) do crave leave to transmit his petition to your Lordships, here inclosed, and to recommend him and his humble suit therein to the grave consideration of your Lordships.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory.	Roscomon.	Moore.
Cha. Lambart.	Ad. Loftus.	J. Temple.
Tho. Lucas.	Ja. Ware.	Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Nicholas Loftus.

1642, August 11.—The treasure brought us from thence by Captain Thos. Bartlett we find so short towards enabling us to relieve the soldier as, notwithstanding the issuing of that sum, they will suffer extreme want, and the State in danger to receive very high prejudice and inconvenience. In prevention whereof we are constrained to send back thither Capt. Thomas Bartlett with the *Confidence* pinnace, and do hereby require that if Captain John Bartlett may not come away instantly with all the residue of the treasure yet remaining there and designed for this kingdom, that then the same be wholly put aboard the *Confidence* pinnace under the charge of Captain Thomas Bartlett, to be by him immediately brought away hither with all possible speed, than which nothing is of more importance to prevent high and general mischiefs in this army.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond Ossory.	Roscomon.	Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus.	J. Temple.	Tho. Lucas.
	G. Wentworth.	

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1642, August 26.—Our very good Lord the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's army here, having lately received letters directed to him from some few noblemen and some of the Popish titulary bishops (who now they have destroyed the Protestant clergy assume boldly the exercise of their usurped titles derived from foreign authority) and others of the treacherous and ungrateful rebels of this kingdom, and a petition to His Majesty inclosed in the said letters in the name

of the Catholics of Ireland, his Lordship forthwith acquainted us therewith, and we upon perusal of them at this board have thought fit to send copies of them here inclosed, not that we can so fail in our judgments, or in those duties which we owe to the King our Master, as to advance those libellous papers to him with any intention so to gain to them or the rebellious contrivers of them the least credit or belief or any countenance towards the granting of their presumptuous request (which is far from our meaning, who well know these rebels and their continual falsehood) but because we desire that all things coming to our knowledge touching these rebels should be also fully known to His Majesty.

And although it be most clear and evident to all the world that (notwithstanding all their false and feigned pretences to colour their impieties) they aim greedily at no less than to wrest out of His Majesty's hands his royal sceptre and to deprive him of his crown and kingdom, and to take away the lives and substance of all his loyal and true people here, and had plotted and conspired their present rebellion and treason long before it was possible for them to have the least foresight of those unhappy distractions which (to the unspeakable grief of all true-hearted subjects) have since fallen out in England, yet so wretchedly audacious they are, and are therein encouraged by the Popish titulary bishops, priests, Jesuits and friars at home and abroad, who are the principal contrivers as well as public actors of all these hellish and mischievous treasons, as they have the impudence, even amidst their execrable, bloody actions, to pretend loyalty and obedience even to that Majesty against whose sacred person and royal authority, and the lives and estates of all his faithful and loyal subjects, their conspiracy was so long since plotted, and already in great part performed.

Their letters and petition are stuffed with falsehood (as are all things that come from them) to disguise the damnable ends of their treacherous and horrid treasons, so as we cannot but stand and admire their deceitfulness and presumption in offering such a petition to His Majesty, wherein, howsoever they intend to preserve the rights and prerogatives of His Majesty's crown, yet they well know that long before their rebellion they laboured mainly to remove the British from public employment in the kingdom, to discountenance and infirm all regal jurisdiction, and by degrees to get the sole power into the hands of the Irish and Papists, that so they might with the more ease and certainty attain to those treasonable ends against His Majesty and his royal authority, which were then in their secret purposes and are now apparent in all their actions.

They mention in their petition that the sword of their adversaries is imbrued in the blood of their wives and children, but they pass over in silence how they have without the least injury or provocation from His Majesty, or his good subjects, or any offence done against the King or his laws, maliciously and traitorously afflicted, tortured and massacred many thousand

innocent British and Protestants, men, women and children, and used towards them all the most exquisite torments that might express the highest and most bloody, barbarous and execrable cruelties that can be imagined, and above any exercised by Turks or infidels against Christians, wherein indeed they have reason to be silent, as knowing that no king was ever so highly provoked by any that carried the title of subjects, and therefore His Majesty in his goodness cannot but be abundantly sensible of the causeless spilling of so much innocent blood of his good subjects, and that so far as to a high detestation of the persons and actions of the doers of it; yet such is their boldness, as to supplicate that Majesty against whom they wantonly stand in arms, that they may approach his royal presence (a favour whereof his best and most loyal subjects are ambitious, as taking singular comfort and contentment therein), but these rebels hold it in no higher estimation than to think themselves capable of it, though most malicious and hateful rebels and traitors to his royal person, crown and dignity, and wilful murderers of his good people, and pertinacious disturbers of that peace which, by the blessing of God on His Majesty's government, this kingdom hath so long enjoyed.

And therefore they cannot but be convinced even in their own judgments (as they are in the judgments of all equal-minded men, that truly know and understand their proceedings) that the hideousness and odiousness of their crimes are such and so great as renders them utterly unworthy of the high favour they move for, or indeed of any the least favour or mercy from the indulgence of so great and wise a king, whom by their unexampled treasons they have so highly provoked to a just and pious indignation against them.

We may not forbear upon this occasion to make known to His Majesty one particular which came lately to our knowledge, that some of the rebels themselves and those eminent amongst them have not spared to declare openly to some persons of quality, then prisoners with them, that if now the King should pardon all their treasons past, and restore them to their estates and fortunes, yet that when the children of them so pardoned should come to be men they would again renew this rebellion, so great is the malignity of that hatred which is fast rooted in their hearts against His Majesty and his government, and against the British and Protestants.

And here in discharge of our duties we humbly crave leave with the faithfulness of loyal subjects and servants to his sacred Majesty, and without any end of malice or ill will to the persons of any of them, to declare what upon long knowledge and well-grounded experience of this people we humbly conceive that after such and so many grievous spoils and bloody cruelties committed by them on the British and Protestants here, so universal a combination against His Majesty and his government, and the utter extirpation of the British and Protestants in all parts of the kingdom already performed by them, it is utterly unsafe for His Majesty to grant their request, highly

dangerous to his honour and service. and destructive to his kingdom, as being altogether inconsistent with the means of raising of a considerable revenue for his crown, of settling religion and civility in this kingdom, and of establishing a firm and lasting peace to the honour of His Majesty, the safety of his royal posterity, and the comfort of all his faithful subjects: which we take the boldness thus humbly to represent to His Majesty, that he may not be deluded by the hypocritical dissimulation of those traitors in their petition, but may by the clearness of his excellent judgment discern the high necessity of remaining constant in that princely resolution, so graciously declared by him, of taking vengeance on those rebels, so by his high wisdom to settle that peace and tranquility in this his kingdom, which these wicked persons have maliciously disturbed.

We are informed that Sir John Dungan, Baronet, and Henry Talbot, Esquire (who have of late privately and without our licence or privity departed hence for England), have some commission or instruction from the rebels to negotiate for them in England concerning that their petition and other their designs. The former is one against whom some matters begin now to appear, which will render him liable to question as a partaker in this rebellion. The other is one whom we have reason to suspect, having for a long time cohabited with the former, though yet we have not express proof against him. However, their departure hence in such a manner and at this time may justly give us occasion to have an eye to them. And therefore we humbly conceive it were fit they were apprehended there, and sent hither in the condition of prisoners to be proceeded with as there may be cause, which we humbly submit to His Majesty's royal judgment.

We send here inclosed a copy of letters which on the tenth of this month we received from Captain Anthony Willoughby, who now commands His Majesty's fort at Galway, as also copies of letters which on the 22nd of this month we received from our very good Lord the Earl of Clanrickarde and St. Albans, with a copy of his Lordship's letters to Captain Willoughby, and a copy of the submission sent, it seems, by the Lord Forbes to the town of Galway, which we humbly submit to His Majesty's high wisdom.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Moore. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, August 26.—Informing the Commissioners of the despatch of a copy of a letter "sent from some of the rebels" to Lord Ormond, for the information of the King, and of the despatch to Sir E. Nicholas of letters lately received from the Earl of Clanricarde.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, August 31.—The soldiers whom in the beginning of the rebellion here we raised to oppose the rebels, consisting for the most part of such despoiled English as fled hither from the rage and fury of the rebels stript and almost naked, were not able to pass upon duties, nor stir abroad on any service in the cold winter, till we had gotten them some apparel to shelter them from the extremity of the weather, so as we were necessitated to appoint Sir Wm. Anderson, Knt., and Tobias Norris, merchant, to provide clothes for them, which they readily and cheerfully undertook and performed with great care and diligence to the satisfaction of this State and good contentment of so many of the army as had any of those clothes. Out of their desires to advance the public services they have furnished such quantities of provisions as, besides what money they have received, they have engaged themselves to the sum of three thousand, three hundred, thirty-six pounds and a shilling, as appears by an account thereof presented upon oath by them at this Board, and audited by certain members of this Board to whom we referred the consideration thereof, which sum being just and fit to be paid, we in their behalf entreat may be done, whereby they may be disengaged from those several debts which they have contracted by their readiness to help the distresses and necessities of the army, which were so great as, had they not procured clothing, the soldiers could not possibly have marched out, and so very much of the service must have been left undone that hath been with so good success performed against the rebels.

And now that we understand that your Lordships have caused provision of clothes to be made in England and to be sent over hither, and appointed commissaries to take charge of them, and to issue them out as there shall be occasion (wherein we do most thankfully acknowledge your Lordships' great care of the army) we offer it to your consideration that there are set on work in this city by Sir Wm. Anderson and Mr. Norris eight hundred families of the poor stript and despoiled English, whereof the greatest part are the wives and children of such as are in His Majesty's service, which poor wives and children will be destitute of all manner of livelihood, and must either starve here, or be sent into England, if they be deprived of their work, which tended only towards clothing the soldiers and is the sole means of their own subsistence. We therefore desire that these gentlemen may have some employment in making provisions of clothes here for some part of the army, at least so much as may enable them to keep those poor families in work, which will continue unto them the little means they now have of preserving alive those distressed people.

And here we may not forbear to make known to your Lordships that the clothes which have been sent unto us out of England are so very bad as the officers and soldiers do very much complain of them. And we conceive it would tend much to the good of His Majesty's service that some of the clothes

may be provided here; and so some being made here and some in England, it would beget the greater care in both, and the soldiers doubtless better served. We desire also that your Lordships would be pleased to appoint that we may know at what rates and prices the clothes sent, or to be sent from thence hither, are to be issued out to the soldiers, whereby we may direct that the same should be charged on the soldiers' accounts, and defalked out of their entertainments. Mr. Norris is appointed to attend your Lordships herein, who will inform your Lordships fully in many particulars considerable in this case, and who will solicit for your Lordships' pleasures for the manner of settling this business, whose dispatch we beseech your Lordships to hasten.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby, Ja. Ware.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1642, September 1.—Enclosing for the King's information a copy of their letter to the Commissioners for the affairs of Ireland, in order that by his favour their supplies may be hastened.

Lords Justices and Council to His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, September 1.—We have been long silent out of unwillingness to become too troublesome to your Lordships in regard we daily expected those comfortable succours and supplies from thence, which out of great necessity we formerly moved for to your Lordships. Those then not yet coming, the summer almost spent, and we not enabled from thence to have made that use thereof which we hoped we should have done, the winter now approaching, and our dangers all manner of ways apparently increasing, we must again trouble your Lordships.

We have lately received letters from the commissioners entrusted with the government of the province of Munster in the vacancy of that Presidential government, that through sickness and death their numbers of men are so lessened as, of near three thousand soldiers, they have not much above one thousand fighting men, that they are thereby disabled to perform service on the rebels, and that unless speedy succours come to them they must be necessitated to retreat to Cork, to the great grief of them and us, the unspeakable disadvantage of His Majesty's service and the exceeding great heartening and encouragement of the rebels; who of late have prevailed exceedingly in most parts of that province, and with the ordnance which they found in the Castle of Limerick have taken from us (in a manner) all the castles in the county of Limerick, excepting the castle of Askeaton, and the numbers of English who had been maintained

in those castles are so great as, having at some castles had quarter, they resort to Youghal in multitudes, and are become so burdensome to that town as increaseth their wants very much there.

From Londonderry and those parts of Ulster we daily receive most lamentable and disconsolate letters, expressing not their want of men but of money, arms, munition, clothes, victuals and all things that should keep their men alive; the regiments of horse and foot in those parts who endured the hardness of all the last winter, and have performed good and acceptable services, namely those commanded by Sir Wm. Stewart, Sir Robert Stewart, Sir Wm. Cole, and that lately commanded by Sir Ralph Gore, deceased, and the foot companies of Derry and Coleraine, with the horse troop commanded by Captain Dudley Phillips, and the foot company commanded by Captain Tho. Phillips, not yet receiving one penny towards their pay and suffering all imaginable extremities of want.

And as, by hearing those lamentable advertisements from the province of Munster and Ulster, we are much afflicted, so are we no less afflicted in that we cannot hear from the Lord President of Conaght, whose case certainly is as grievous as either of the other two provinces; when we sent two regiments of foot and two troops of horse in his aid into that province we were neither able to send him a sufficient number of men for that province nor sufficient store of arms and munition, nor any money, victuals or clothes, nor yet to spare men to be garrisoned in apt places between this and Athlone, thereby so to secure the passage between him and us as we might hear frequently each from other, so as hitherto since those men were left with him, being now near three months, he hath not been able to convey one letter to us, or we to him, or otherwise he would doubtless have called upon us, as the other two provinces do, for supply, which we are not able to render to them or ourselves.

For here in Leinster we suffer under the same extremities that they do in the other three provinces: the sword, sickness and death; besides the running away into England of many of the common soldiers have deprived us of the service of one half of our men, and amongst them divers eminent commanders, and our weakness in foot enforcing on the horse the greatest part of the service, many of the horse have been lost in service, and the rest so worn out and harassed as the horse troops are generally very dangerously weakened, and our want of all things conducing to strength and safety is very grievous, insomuch as, having lately a very great desire to send forces to endeavour to take in Wexford, a place plentiful in ships and seamen, and where the rebels have set up the Spanish colours on their walls in defiance of the King and kingdom of England, and have gotten in from foreign parts great store of arms and munition, which they have issued and dispersed amongst the rebels in all parts of the kingdom in great quantities, and where they profess openly they will make another Dunkirk and infest us in all the parts of the coasts of the kingdom, and so intercept the passage

between Chester and Dublin as to hinder all intercourse between that place and this, in which respect it were to us of mighty importance to be gained; yet when we computed our strength, we found our numbers of men far too few to undertake that design and leave a sufficient strength here to preserve this city and the out-garrisons of necessity to be kept; so as we were constrained as well for that reason as for want of money, victuals, arms and munition, to decline that purpose, to our great grief and sorrow. And now that town and harbour continuing still in the hands of the rebels it will exceedingly annoy us and render mighty advantage to the rebels, who besides the many vessels and seamen belonging to that town (whom the rebels already employ at sea to rob and spoil and make prisoners of His Majesty's good subjects) have gotten a ship of Dunkirk of good strength that hovers at that harbour, hath already taken some and given chase to sundry others, and still continues as well to annoy all good subjects as to render safety to sundry ships laden with commanders, arms and munition, which they expect daily to arrive there from France and Spain, as many vessels so laden have formerly done, which might certainly have been prevented at Wexford if Captain Kettleby had observed our directions; for on the 28th of April last and sundry times since we required him by our letters to send two ships to guard the coast about Wexford, which he hath not done to this hour, so as how unwilling soever we are to charge him, being a gentleman to whom we wish very well, yet the sense we have of the duty we all owe to the general service and preservation of the King and kingdom, calls upon us to declare that we humbly conceive, if two ships had been placed, as we appointed, to guard the coast about Wexford, those numbers of commanders and large provisions of arms and munition that arrived there, which hath so strengthened the rebels, could not have arrived there. We also directed him in April last that he should send another ship to Galway besides the *Employment* now there, which yet he hath not done, and one to Waterford, and that when more shipping came to him he should send one for Broadhaven and another for Sligo and Calebeggs (Killybegs), which we yet hear not to have been done by him, but we hear by the Irish that at Calebeggs Owen Roe O'Neill with divers commanders and arms and munition for the rebels arrived lately.

Thus are the rebels plentifully supplied with arms and munition, while we want both, for our arms are much broken, decayed and grown unserviceable, insomuch as we have not sufficient now in any degree to arm our men fully, though grown so defective in their numbers, as we have formerly mentioned; our powder and match also are now almost at the bottom, we having had from thence since this rebellion began not one hundred barrels of powder and but six ton and a half of match, and if the stores here had not had plentiful store of powder and match when the rebellion began we had been swallowed up long before this time, and cannot this winter escape it if men, arms, powder and match do not speedily

come to us; and now the only advantage we hitherto had of our enemies, being arms and munition, they are now like to have of us, which, added to their other advantage of numbers of men, renders our condition very lamentable if not speedily supplied from thence; whereby we, who were hitherto in hope to make an offensive war against these rebels, are cast into a condition as sad and comfortless as at Christmas last, and must be now enforced to a defensive war if yet we may so preserve the kingdom, which the rebels do easily see and from thence take so high encouragement as they now take very great and unusual boldness, presuming upon our wants, and proudly insulting therein, which adds to our grief, and the more in that the well-affected subjects (who from the hopes they had of continued supplies from thence were comforted with joyful expectation of happy success here) are now much cast down, finding our strength in men daily weakened, our munition spent, our arms defective, and our supplies not come, they on the other side daily supplied with all sorts of provision, and their men far more instructed in the actions of war.

Wherefore we now again most earnestly move that for Leinster and Connaght we may have the five thousand foot and four hundred horse, which we moved for by our letters of the seventh of June, besides the recruits which we have long expected, which now were necessary to be three thousand men at the least, and that money be hastened after them, and the rest of the army, and victual also and clothes; that for Munster they may have five thousand men sent them, with money also and victuals and clothes, without which we fear that province will be lost, which so happening, would much endanger the rest of the kingdom; and for Londonderry and that part of Ulster, that the forces there may be supplied at Derry from London with money, arms, victuals and clothes, they not having had any part of those supplies which have been sent from London to Carrickfergus, and that the stores as well for Munster as at Londonderry for that part of Ulster, and at Dublin for Leinster and Connaght may be speedily supplied with arms and munition, and especially match we exceedingly want already, and the proportions at this time must be so much the greater of every kind, as well in regard of the very many places and numbers that are to be thence supplied as of the difficulty and uncertainty, besides the danger, of supplying us from thence with those provisions in winter.

We had lately from Chester fifteen thousand pounds of the money lying there for us, which we distributed to the army, and yet their wants and extremities, and consequently their cries and complaints to us and of us, as if we injured them, are still very loud and indeed unsupportable, we wanting money even to bury our dead commanders, whom we would gladly bury decently according to their qualities if we were able, the want whereof discourageth mightily the surviving commanders. And when the sum yet remaining at Chester shall arrive, which contrary winds have hitherto detained from us, it will go but a little way

to redeem us from the high extremities under which this State suffers, as well for satisfaction of the soldier as for answering very many great and needful casual charges incident to this war, which now suffers abundantly, even with dishonour to the State and danger of the loss of the kingdom for want of means in our power to perform what we desire, and as the soldiers in all parts express high discontents for want of pay, so particularly at Drogheda they have two days since fallen into open mutiny, the officers having very great difficulty to contain them from breaking out into open violence, and although some of those mutineers are laid hold on to be brought to justice, yet such is our condition as we dare not execute the severity due to their offences, but are enforced to endure their insolences and against our hearts to suffer ourselves to be daily affronted by them, even to scorn and disdain of us and our authority for want of means to give them contentment.

Amidst these great wants, that we might omit nothing that industry or labour could overcome, we lately employed such parties of soldiers as we were able, with pieces of battery, into the counties of Meath and Kildare and Kings County, and so took in three castles belonging to the rebels, the Lords of Gormanstown and Slane, and several other castles, and slew between three and four hundred of the rebels, which to them is not considerable in regard of their mighty numbers of men; neither is it to be marvelled that their provisions should increase, and ours not so, in respect they have the wealth and natural conditions of the whole kingdom in their hands, they have the merchants and traders of the principal ports travelling for them and their supply of arms, munition and all other provisions both by sea and land, at home and abroad, and the very inhabitants of the few ports we have, being Papists, do the like, we on the other side have not the quiet use of any land in the kingdom, nor anything but what we fight for, out of the few towns we have, neither can we expect any provision except what comes out of England, which we in all humble earnestness beseech your Lordships and the rest to take to heart, and by any means speedily to send us present means of preservation, otherwise we can only sacrifice ourselves—as we are ready to do—but can in no degree save the little remain[s] of these three provinces from the enemy's spoil and full possession.

We formerly writ for ships to be sent to lie in the harbours of this kingdom, and to be in readiness to be on these coasts by that time the other shipping, to be sent from thence hither, should be on their departure hence; now their provisions being near spent they will soon depart and (as we now hear) Captain Kettleby and Sir Henry Stradling with their shipping have already quit these coasts and are departed for England, whence all the other shipping are much discouraged and certainly will not stay long, so as if other ships succeed not immediately in their rooms, or that the same ships now on these coasts be not enabled still to continue here, the seas will be infested beyond measure, and all the ports lie open to the access of all provisions

for the rebels, and we deprived of all means of being relieved thence by sea, or of relieving from hence those places we yet hold, which we now usually relieve by sea. We therefore now again humbly move that your Lordships do provide for guarding the coasts of this kingdom all this winter, and particularly that two ships be instantly sent to lie before Wexford, one at Waterford, two at Galway (or one other with the *Imployment* now there), one at Broadhaven, one at Sligo and Calebeggs, and one at Londonderry, and that the Vice-Admiral, or who else commands in chief the ships at Kinsale, do provide for guarding the other harbours in Munster.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond Ossory. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Ja. Ware.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices to Richard FitzGerald.

1642, September 2.—We send you here inclosed a copy of our dispatch now sent to the Lords and others, His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of this Kingdom, and, considering the high necessity of sending and hastening to us the supplies we therein move for, we require you to solicit their Lordships therein, and never to give over, but to be incessantly solicitous therein with all possible importunities to hasten those most needful supplies to us, especially in present match, powder and arms in a large proportion, without which all will be lost, and we not enabled to live to expect the rest. Again we require you to use all diligence and importunity with all men that can contribute furtherance to you, seeing now all lies at the stake, depending on the speedy success of this hasty dispatch. This must be pressed now the more earnestly, because we have been silent even till the last, upon expectation that these things would come and that the Lord Lieutenant would be here, neither of which is come.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Lords Justices and Council to His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, September 10.—Desiring that Charles Walley of Chester be repaid a sum of 363*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* advanced by him in payment of shoes for the army.

Lords Justices and Council to His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, September 13.—There hath been a petition exhibited unto us by Tobias Norris, setting forth how he at the beginning of this rebellion, when the poor English, stript of all they had, came up even quite naked from all parts to this town, did provide so much woollen cloth as together with the making came to one hundred and twelve pounds, and therewith caused two hundred

twenty and five suits for men, women and children to be made and distributed among them, as appears by the certificate of Sir Tho. Rotherham and Sir Francis Willoughby, members of this Board, to whom we referred the examination of this particular; now for as much as we find that Sir John Temple, Knt., Master of the Rolls here, understanding that there were great sums of money appointed to be collected in England for the relief of the distressed poor here amongst us, did engage himself to the said Norris to procure the repayment of the said sum of one hundred and twelve pounds, laid out by him for clothing the poor, we humbly desire your Lordships that you will be pleased to take this particular in your consideration, and to take some order that the said money may be repaid into the hands of Mr. Norris out of such collections as are brought in for the use of the poor in this kingdom.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Cha. Lambart. Jo. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Tho. Lucas. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642, September 13.—Enclosing for the consideration of the House of Commons copies of several letters which they have addressed to the Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland, in the hope that their condition being known their supplies may be the more speedy.

Lords Justices and Council to His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, September 13.—We finding the provisions of ammunition in His Majesty's stores here at Dublin to be almost spent, and finding also, by reason of the distractions on that side, the too long retarding of our needful supplies to the great and dangerous hazard of this crown and kingdom, although we had often and earnestly moved for hastening them hither, we bethought us in so great a straight to labour to get in some ammunition from Holland, that so we might not be utterly unprovided of all means of defence for preservation of the kingdom, in case the extremities we feared might fall upon us, before we could be plentifully supplied from London. And therefore on the 8th of June last we made the inclosed agreement with Abraham Ricksies, late of Dublin, merchant, deceased, for procuring to be brought us hither to Dublin from Holland fourscore thousand weight of good and merchantable match, slates proof, and three hundred and fifty barrels of powder, as your Lordships may perceive more fully by the inclosed.

Now we understand that that match and powder, and perhaps a greater quantity of each to be sold to us here, being in their way hither, were taken at sea by a French man-of-war and carried into Calais, to our great grief in the apprehension we have

of the disappointments fallen upon the public services here by that unfortunate accident. Yet we are a little comforted in that we are informed by Richard Fitzgerald at London that your Lordships having heard thereof, have interposed with the French Ambassador there for causing that vessel with those provisions for us to be set free at Calais, which your Lordships' care of this kingdom we do most thankfully acknowledge.

And lest any doubt should be made of the truth of that agreement or of our extremities, and consequently of the danger of this kingdom, if we have not the speedy and full performance of that contract, we have thought fit by these our letters to acquaint your Lordships therewith, and with all earnestness to beseech that all possible speed be used towards setting free that vessel, and that there may a ship of strength be appointed for her convoy hither, or otherwise she cannot get safely hither, for there is a ship of Dunkirk of good strength and many small vessels of Wexford, strongly manned by the rebels, that lie in wait for that, as for ships of victuals and all other shipping bound hither, so as if that vessel come not strongly guarded we shall be in danger to lose her.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Fr. Willoughby. Tho. Lucas. Ja. Ware.

Lords Justices and Council to His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, September 13.—On the 5th of this month we received your Lordships' letters of the 25th of August, taking notice of the dangerous condition wherein the province of Munster now is, and earnestly recommending it to our care that (securing the city of Dublin, either by disarming the Papists or removing them thence for a season, so as a less garrison may serve here) we should so dispose the forces in the other provinces, as a sufficient number of them may be sent into Munster for the succour and relief of the small numbers that are already there, and for the regaining thereof. We no sooner received those letters than we immediately consulted at this board of all ways and means that by any possibility we could imagine feasible, towards complying with those your directions, and after long debate and serious consultation therein had we hold it necessary to render to your Lordships an account thereof.

Your Lordships do observe in those your letters that there are in this kingdom above four and forty thousand men in pay here for the present, and we acknowledge it to be true that there are near so many men in list, whereof there are in list in Ulster about twenty thousand foot and about one thousand horse and dragoons, in list in Connaght about three thousand foot and near three hundred horse, in list in Munster about four thousand six hundred foot and about six hundred horse, and in list in Leinster about eleven thousand eight hundred foot and about fifteen hundred horse and dragoons. But your Lordships may be

pleased to remember that by our letters of the first of September we made known to your Lordships that by the sword, sickness and death, and the running away of many of the common soldiers (notwithstanding all our watchfulness to prevent it) we are deprived of the service of the one half of the men in Leinster contained in the lists.

The forces in Connaght are so weak as we fear they are in worse case than those of Munster, as by our said letters of the first of September we have formerly represented to your Lordships, so as from thence no man can be removed, but they daily expect supplies of men and all things else from hence, which must be done when we are able. And if of those forces herein in Leinster we should send two thousand foot and three hundred horse into Munster, which is the least that can be adventured to march thither, and far too small a force to do so great a work as is there to be done, we should then leave for the defence of Leinster not full four thousand foot and about six hundred horse, which would fall far short to render safety to this province, where there are twelve counties, wherein is the city of Dublin, which your Lordships know is the principal and most important piece to be preserved, and in which province all the estates and strength of ten of the Lords of the Pale now in rebellion do lie, and then must all the out-garrisons we have laid in this province, as well for annoying of the rebels as for keeping the main body of them at some distance from Dublin, be for the most part thereof deserted, and the forces in those garrisons drawn in to secure the city, which if we should adventure to do, all those places would be immediately possessed by the rebels, and we should then quickly find ourselves closed up and assaulted even at our gates, which would be of perilous consequence, considering our want of all provisions to stand out a siege, though we should remove the Papists, which we will not be slack to do, if any necessity press it.

Besides, in case our strength of men here were sufficient first to secure this city and render some safety to the other parts of this province of Leinster, and then to send competent forces hence for relief of Munster, such and so great are our wants of provisions of arms, munition and victuals (as we have mentioned in our said letters of the first of September) as those forces could not move from hence without hazarding the loss either of themselves, in going without those provisions, or of this city of Dublin and province of Leinster, if to furnish them to that journey we should leave ourselves here destitute of arms and munition. And if our stores were such as that we were able to furnish them plentifully with arms and munition, and to leave plenty of both here, yet the very want of carriages needful for such a journey would disable us to do the work, we having no money to wage horses and leaders, or to repair and make serviceable the few carriages we have, or to make new, to enable us for such an expedition.

Moreover your Lordships may remember that in our letters of the first of September we signified to your Lordships that our wants of those provisions, and indeed of all things, enforced us

to decline a purpose we had to attempt Wexford. Since which time, desirous of doing something towards annoying of the rebels, we bethought us of sending out some parties for taking two or three castles held against us, about twenty miles from this place. But the matter being fully debated in a council of war it was there resolved that it was not safe (considering that the stores are now almost exhausted of match and powder) that that design should proceed, as your Lordships may perceive by the inclosed resolution of the Council of War.

This, then, being our condition in the province of Leinster, as well for men as for provisions, it is impossible for us from this province to relieve Munster, although there is nothing we desire more to be done, considering how dangerous the loss of that may prove to the rest of the kingdom. Nay, we are so far from being able by the forces of Leinster to regain Munster, as we are now in the very same condition with them, being forced to forbear drawing into the field, and now necessitated, as they are, to settle in garrisons; the difference being only in this, that they retreat for want of men, though they stand in list near proportionally to us for the number of counties in each province, and we do retreat partly for want of men but principally for want of powder and match, which doth much afflict us.

Leinster and Connaght then thus failing of ability to render help to Munster, it remains that from Ulster (if at all from this kingdom) they may have help, and considering our want of intelligence from the Earl of Leven, we know not how far their numbers are lessened by the sword, sickness, or otherwise, or how they are stored with arms, munition, victuals, or other provisions, nor do we know what agreement was contracted on that side with the Scottish nation concerning those forces, nor how far they are to be governed by any commands from us, which hath made us sparing in interposing our authority there, lest we might anyway thwart the resolutions on that side. Yet we conceive that out of that province of Munster, consisting of five large counties besides Thomond [sentence apparently omitted by copyist] and we much doubt they of Ulster are not able to send along with them money, victuals, arms, munition, or carriages; and if they should march from thence hither in expectation to be here supplied, your Lordships do see that we are not able to render them the least help in any of those provisions, and we are the rather induced to believe that the want of those provisions do[th] disable their marching hither, in regard that we (finding our own disabilities by the forces here in Leinster to subdue this province) did by our letters to the Lord Conway dated the first of August last (a copy whereof we send here inclosed) invite his coming into some parts of this province, with three thousand foot and as many horse as may be spared thence, leaving a fit proportion of horse there to join with the forces arrived out of Scotland. And we yet hear nothing of their coming.

We observe one passage in your letters, wherein you declare that if by the not observance of your Lordship's directions in this particular with all possible speed, the inconveniencies follow which are already foreseen and feared, your Lordships may acquit yourselves of the blame and lay it on those that shall fail of their duties herein. This we confess we considered seriously with earnest desire if it were possible to render succours to Munster, as your Lordships have appointed, and so to free ourselves and all others from blame, but your Lordships do now perceive clearly that it is a work impossible for us to be undertaken, unless we were plentifully supplied of those things, whereof the want doth now disable us to perform this or any other considerable service. Your Lordships know we have by our several letters represented thither our wants, and pressed for supply with all possible importunity, foreseeing the dangers which are now ready to seize upon us, yet we have not been so happy as to receive those supplies in any proportion answerable to preserve us from the present want we suffer. We omitted nothing on our part, whereby we might any way help ourselves. We contracted here for a quantity of powder and match to be brought us hither from Holland, which we now find was intercepted at sea by a French man-of-war and so hindered from coming to us, though we hope His Majesty or your Lordships will obtain their release.

We therefore crave leave to affirm that we have not been so unfaithful to the trust reposed in us as to fail in any necessary duty in this important cause, whereby these enemies to God, to His Majesty and to all his dominions might gain any the least advantage, but on the contrary have solicited all the powers from whom we had reason to expect supply; and we have with our best skill and understanding and with all zealous affection and care employed those supplies we have had for the best advantage of the service, whereby the kingdom is hitherto preserved and we have been frequent (and that seasonably) in humbly representing thither even those particular wants under which we now suffer, and whereof we often besought supply in such a proportion as might prevent our present distress.

These particulars we thus presume to mention in our own acquittal, that so with the loss of our estates and fortunes (whereof we stand already deprived by this hideous rebellion) and of our lives also which we are ready to lay down in this cause, we suffer not any reproach in our credits in the judgment of your Lordships or in the estimation of any other person of honour, and do hope that if the inconveniences mentioned in your Lordships' letters do fall out, there will be found no ground to lay the blame on us, who with all diligence and zeal have forelaid for the same and all other mischiefs in this government.

And now finding still unavoidable necessity of persisting in our needful demands, contained in our said letters of the first of September, as being otherwise unable to render that account of this kingdom which is expected from us, we do now again, as formerly, most earnestly move that the five thousand men for Munster, as also the five thousand foot and four hundred horse

for Leinster and Connaught, may be hastened from thence with the recruits mentioned in the said former letters, and arms for those recruits and to furnish the stores, and that money may be speedily sent for payment of them and the rest of the army, as also victuals, clothes and munition, and above all that in the interim (to enable us to live to expect the rest) plentiful store of powder and match be sent away hither to Dublin with all possible speed, seeing without it we shall be immediately deprived of all means of defence or offence, and consequently after all the resistance we have made, we and this kingdom in danger to be suddenly delivered over to the power of these barbarous rebels.

There is a particular which we may not omit to make known to your Lordships, that by this last postage out of England the rebels are gladly advertised from thence by some of this kingdom now there (as we find by letters which we intercepted) that there comes not out of England this year any more money or men, than which no news can be more welcome to the rebels, who in that confidence promise to themselves a speedy conquest of us; yet we hope by the continued blessing of God upon His Majesty's and your Lordships' counsels in our speedy supply, and upon our endeavours in making use of that supply, they will find their expectations disappointed and themselves fallen into those snares which they so busily lay against His Majesty and his Government.

Our merchants here have now received fresh intelligence from their correspondents in France that the French King hath discharged all his Irish forces, and that there are in France, at Nance, St. Maloes, and Rochelle twelve ships ready to set sail for Ireland, laden with many of the commanders and others of those discharged Irish, and with many great pieces of battery and field pieces, and plentiful store of arms and munition; and now when our dangers are most (which we long since foresaw and represented thither to be prevented by shipping on this coast) we are left without shipping, and so exposed to the dangers of the sea as will highly endanger the kingdom, and in the interim deprive us of all intercourse or succours from thence.

	Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
Moore.	Ad. Loftus.	Ger. Lowther.
J. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.	Fr. Willoughby.
Tho. Lucas.	Ja. Ware.	Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Richard Fitzgerald, Esquire.

1642, September 16.—We send you here inclosed a note of drugs and other commodities necessary to be sent from London hither for the use of the army, as we are informed by the Phisitian-General and Apothecaries-General of the army, who presented the said note unto us.

And for-as-much as if those provisions be not now seasonably sent hither the sick and wounded soldiers of the army will be much distressed for want of medicaments to minister help to their infirmities, wherefore we require you forthwith to apply yourself

to James Story, at the Gilded Dog in the Royal Exchange, and Zachariah Betrard, at Doctor Wright's house in the Charter House yard (who are desired by the said Phisitian and Apothecaries to buy those provisions of Mr. Box, druggist, and Mr. Anthony Tyther, druggist), and when the said Story shall set down the sum requisite to be paid for buying those provisions that you then attend the Lords and others His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of this kingdom, so from their Lordships to obtain warrant for payment of that sum that the commodities may be bought and sent us hither speedily, before the winter overtake us, wherein we require you to use all diligence as a service of special importance, for the ill choice made of the drugs formerly sent us from thence was such as most of the simples are already decayed and the rest spent, and our numbers of sick men, as well here at Dublin as in many out garrisons, are such as spend drugs very much, and if those supplies come not speedily much inconvenience may follow.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Fr. Willoughby.
Tho. Rotherham. Ja. Ware. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642, September 23.—Enclosing a copy of their letter to the Commissioners for the affairs of Ireland, which they think should be made known to the House of Commons, in order that supplies may be hastened for their preservation.

Lords Justices and Council to His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, September 23.—Since our last dispatch to your Lordships, dated the thirteenth of September, there arrived here six thousand suits of apparel with as many caps for the soldiers, and some of them have been shewn us here at this Board; but we find the officers of the army to complain much of the badness of those suits, in regard the cloth is very bad, the suits ill and slightly made up, the cassocks not lined, the lining of the breeches very bad cloth, the caps so little as they cannot be useful for the soldier, and such of them as were brought to this Board are so little as they can hardly come on the head of a child. And seeing your Lordships are so highly abused in those provisions, and the poor soldier disappointed, we may not forbear to acquaint your Lordships therewith, to the end you may call those persons to account that have been entrusted to prepare those provisions, nor are there any rates sent along with them whereby we might know how to issue them, nor any note of the particulars whereby we might be assured to receive all that was sent us, nor have we had any notes or rates of the quantities formerly sent us, which with the rates and quantities of these we desire may be now sent us.

By our letters of the first of September we signified to your Lordships that the rebels had gotten a ship of Dunkirk of good strength at the harbour of Wexford to annoy us and to secure the arrival of their expected supplies from foreign parts. Since which time we hear by rumours from the Irish that seven or eight ships more, some of them carrying twenty-four pieces of ordnance, are come thither in the aid of the rebels, that they have brought in and landed at Wexford very large proportions of arms and munition, great ordnance and field pieces, and from France and Flanders some principal commanders of this nation that have served in foreign parts.

We have even with mighty difficulty in our great want of money, munition and all things else, found means to rig up the two pinnaces we have here to go to sea to discover and observe the shipping of the rebels; but their force at sea, if such as is reported, will be too great for those small vessels of ours to encounter with. However, the intelligence sent hither from factors in foreign parts to their correspondents here, advertising the preparations abroad against us, mentioned in our letters of the first of September, gives us just cause to doubt that if those be not already come, they will come, if not prevented, which is the more dangerous if Captain Kettleby and Sir Henry Stradlyng have departed from the coasts of this kingdom, as we hear they have, so as it is become now of absolute necessity that your Lordships do hasten away the shipping for guarding the coasts of this kingdom with all speed, as by our said letters of the first of September and several former letters we earnestly besought, and particularly that there be two ships immediately sent to lie before Wexford, and that one of them be of good countenance, carrying at the least thirty pieces of ordnance; that there be sent hither to Dublin another ship carrying also thirty pieces of ordnance at the least, to be employed by us here, and to other parts as we find occasion, and that the other ships for Waterford, Galway, Broadhaven, Sligo, Calebeggs and Londonderry, as also shipping for guarding the harbours in Munster, be in like manner hastened thither. And we assure your Lordships that if very great speed be not used herein, we shall be instantly blocked up by sea from all intercourse between us and England, whence all our relief must come, and deprived of all means to hold any correspondence with or send relief by sea to those places yet in our hands, which must be only relieved by sea.

By our letters of the 12th of February to the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom we besought that there might be sent us men skilful in fireworks, and such provisions of arms, munition and other particulars for the store here, as were set down in a note then sent inclosed in our said letters. By our letters also of the same date to the Lord Admiral we entreated his Lordship to give order that there might be sent us sundry particulars of provisions for sea stores, mentioned in a docket then sent inclosed in those our letters. Afterwards by our letters of the 23rd of April to the Lord Lieutenant we minded his Lordship of the provisions we had

formerly desired for the stores, and then sent to his Lordship an additional note of more provisions which we then declared were as necessary as the former, and we entreated his Lordship that both might be sent us with all speed. By our letters of the 7th of June to your Lordships we besought your Lordships that all the particulars in those two dockets, as well of match as of arms, munition and other provisions, might be hastened to us, without which we then signified to your Lordships we could not perform that service this summer which your Lordships might expect, and we saw might be done by the blessing of God if we were furnished.

Yet in all this time since this rebellion began, such is our misfortune as we have had from thence not one hundred barrels of powder, and but six ton and a half of match, as we mentioned in our letters to your Lordships of the first of September, so as doubtless there is some fault in some of the inferior ministers on that side, to whose care the sending of those provisions may have been entrusted, for otherwise it is not possible that a kingdom should be in danger to be lost for want of sending us those provisions which might so easily be sent us. And now seeing the want of sending those provisions is like to prove so fatal to this kingdom, the rebels abounding plentifully in their stores with those provisions from France and Flanders, whilst we are like to perish for want of them, we have taken the boldness thus to repeat to your Lordships some part of what we have done in discharge of our duties, that so if evil and dangerous consequences happen for want of those provisions, it may appear to your Lordships we have done all that possibly we could to prevent them. And such is our confidence in the mercies of God, which have hitherto miraculously preserved this crown and kingdom for His Majesty, as if yet we can have those provisions sent us and to arrive here before the depth of winter, although we cannot in a long time recover the loss of this summer occasioned by those and our other wants (which were not in our power to supply, and therefore we represented them to your Lordships), yet we hope not only to defend ourselves (which without those provisions from thence we cannot do) but also annoy the rebels, and in time, though now it must be much longer than if we had had those supplies sooner, recover the loss of this summer. Wherefore we send here inclosed a new note of arms, munition and other provisions for the stores here, and a new note for sea stores also, both exceeding the former, in regard our wants are since the former much increased by the expense almost of all the provisions we then had; and we do with all possible earnestness beseech your Lordships, as you tender the honour of His Majesty and the English nation in the preservation of this his kingdom from the hands of these merciless rebels and the preservation also of the lives of our commanders and soldiers here (who for valour and resolution are not inferior to any the like army in Christendom), that with all speed the provisions contained in both the inclosed dockets may be sent us speedily (and especially powder, match and bullets for ordnance in a plentiful proportion, while the rest are in preparation) in regard if those be not instantly sent, the

kingdom cannot be preserved. And although the sending of all the provisions contained in those two dockets require a great charge, yet we must let your Lordships know that if the sending of those be neglected, or too long deferred, it will occasion a far greater charge and vast expense to England both of treasure and men.

The Lord President of Connaught and all the forces in that province are certainly in so great extremity for want of arms, munition, and all things else, as we fear daily to hear that they are destroyed and all their arms lost, and that principally for want of arms and munition, their supply depending only on us here, and we not having it to send them, or if we had, such is our weakness of our forces here and want of carriages and all other requisites for such an expedition, as we could hardly send a competent force thither to relieve that province, without endangering this, which yet we would in so great a necessity adventure to our power if we had arms and munition to send thither. We therefore crave leave in a matter of so weighty importance again to beseech that the provisions contained in those dockets be sent us speedily, and strongly guarded at sea, and in the interim that the match, powder and bullets for ordnance be sent away, or otherwise we must dissolve all the main garrisons and out garrisons we have laid to annoy the rebels and to deprive them of corn and grain, and so give the rebels opportunity to become masters of the corn, without which they or their foreign succours, if any they expect, could not live. And then must we be blocked up in this city with our forces, where for want of powder and match we shall not be able to make any incursion into the country for getting in corn and other provisions, which may quickly destroy us and our forces, and deliver up the kingdom to the rebels. We also beseech that the recruits and the forces we moved for by our letters of the first of September, as well for Leinster and Connaught as for Munster, may be hastened away.

Our wants of money are very grievous, disabling us in everything that might conduce to our preservation, insomuch as when any advantage is offered us we are not able to lay hold of it for want of means to answer the charge of compassing it, which with the discontents of the soldier for want of pay, openly railing at us as if we were in fault that they are not paid, and expressing and acting all manner of discontent and disorder, which we dare not punish unless we could pay them, is a burden too heavy for us to bear, our lives being now by those means grown very uncomfortable to us, and the apprehensions which are in danger to arise to the kingdom of England in the loss of this, if it should so happen, overcomes us with disquiet and perplexity of mind.

In all these disturbances falling upon us, and in the midst of our sorrows, we cannot so fail in our duties, notwithstanding all our discouragements, as to be wanting to the public in anything we can imagine feasible by us. And therefore we have lately issued a commission for purging this city of many rebels' wives and children flocking hither, a copy of which commission we send here inclosed, the Commissioners having earnestly moved to have

so many copies thereof printed, as every of them might have one by him, thereby the better to understand the duties enjoined him. We are endeavouring to fortify this city notwithstanding the greatness of our necessities, so to render to this place all the safety we can, which fortification we shall not be able to bring to any perfection for want of money.

We lately understood that the rebels were gathering great forces about Athboy, so to effect some wicked design against our garrisons abroad or this place, and we endeavoured to get together as many of our forces as we could, and although we are beset with as many difficulties and wants as ever men were, yet have we in those wants and weakness employed about fifteen hundred into those parts, who marched towards Trim on the 20th of this month under the command of the Lord Lisle, Lieutenant General of the horse, the Marquis of Ormond being disabled to travel by reason of sickness, to encounter those rebels, and by the blessing of God to scatter them.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

Postscript.—We have sent this bearer, Tobias Norris, as an express to attend and solicit your Lordships herein, and to see the provisions for the stores shipped and sent away.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Instructions for Tobias Norris, now employed into England with a packet for His Majesty's special service.

You are forthwith to repair to London and there to deliver the several letters sent by you, and to attend and to solicit with all possible earnestness as well the Lords' as Commons' House of Parliament, as also the Lords and others His Majesty's Commissioners appointed for the affairs of this kingdom, and such committees of both or either house, and all others whose furtherance may be necessary for your dispatch in sending away hither such provisions of arms, powder, match and other provisions for the stores here, and for sea stores, as are contained in the lists which now you have with you. You are diligently to solicit the officers and ministers, to whom it appertains to deliver out all those provisions, and to hasten as well the delivery of them out as the putting of them aboard such vessels as shall be appointed to transport them from thence hither, taking particular inventories of all the said provisions, signed by you, and those intrusted to transport them.

And considering the dangers of the sea and the length of time which may be required for transporting the said provisions hither by sea and the uncertainty of their speedy arrival here, we think fit that as you endeavour to cause the greatest part of the said provisions to be put aboard as aforesaid, to be brought hither by sea, so you cause a considerable part of those provisions

of powder and match to be with all possible speed sent over land to Chester, that so from thence they may be by sea transported hither. For the better performance of these services you are to impart these our instructions to our agent Richard FitzGerald, esquire, whom we require to be aiding and assistant to you herein.

Lastly, you are to advertise us speedily of your proceedings, and to give us an exact account thereof.

Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, September 26.—Your Lordships may please to remember that there was an order of Parliament made in England, whereby rewards were to be bestowed on such as should arrest the persons or bring in the heads of such of the traitors here as should be personally named in any proclamation published by this State. In pursuit whereof there was a proclamation published here, and dated the 8th of February last, whereby it was declared that whosoever (in manner as in the said proclamation is expressed) should by the 25th of March last kill and bring or cause to be killed and brought to us the Justices, the head of Art Roe McPatrick McArt Moile McMahowne, should by way of reward receive four hundred pounds.

And Lieutenant Colonel Byron having exhibited petition at this Board, shewing that on the 5th of March he had the good fortune to defeat a considerable part of the rebels' army, amongst whom he took prisoner the said Art Roe McPatrick McArt Moyle McMahowne, we on the 7th of May last transmitted the said petition to the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, recommending the gentleman to his Lordship's favour, which being made known to the honourable Commons' House of Parliament there, it was moved that an authentic certificate of that service should be transmitted thither, that so consideration might be had of it there.

Since which time Sir Henry Tichborne, knt., governor of His Majesty's forces at Drogheda, delivered at this board the two inclosed certificates signed by him, in the one of which he certifies that the said Art Roe McPatrick McArt Moyle McMahowne was on the 5th day of March last taken prisoner by Lieutenant-Colonel Byron in a fight had between a party of His Majesty's army, who then sallied out of the town of Drogheda, then besieged by the rebels, and a party of the rebels' army, and that that party of His Majesty's army was commanded by the said Lieutenant-Colonel Byron, and that the said traitor was then brought prisoner by the said Lieutenant-Colonel Byron to the said Sir Henry at Drogheda. In the other he certifies that on or about the 12th of March last he, having heard that the traitor Christopher Barnewall of Rathasker in the county of Louth (who was a colonel amongst the rebels, and active in the

rebellion, and who is one of those for whose head a reward of four hundred pounds was promised by the said proclamation) was in the castle of Rathasker, the said Sir Henry marched thither with a party of His Majesty's forces, laid siege to the said Castle and took it, and therein took prisoner the said Christopher Barnewall.

Those certificates therefore we offer here inclosed to your Lordships, and considering the merits of those gentlemen, Sir Henry Tichborne and Lieutenant-Colonel Byron, who now claim the benefit of the proclamation, the former having with great judgment and success fully commanded His Majesty's forces at Drogheda during all the time it was besieged, and ever since without any pay or entertainment from His Majesty, as governor there, and in that service acquitted himself towards the duties of that high trust with great satisfaction to this State, and the latter being one of the captains who also endured that hard siege whilst it continued, and merited well in the public services there. We therefore recommend them both to your Lordships, in this their suit, which we submit to your Lordships' grave consideration.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ad. Loftus. Ge. Shurley. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, September 26.—The distressed condition of a very great number of English, who had been robbed and spoiled by the rebels, and who in January last lay here in multitudes, was such as they were ready to perish for want, and Sir John Temple, knight, Master of the Rolls here, being then advertised that by the wisdom and piety of the Parliament and charity of well disposed persons in England good sums of money have been raised, partly to be sent hither and partly to be disposed there for relief of those poor, the said Sir John Temple then undertook at this Board that two hundred pounds then borrowed for relief of those poor distressed people should be again repaid here out of those collections.

Now that two hundred pounds is called for with much importunity, and Sir John Temple is earnestly solicited to perform his undertaking, wherefore we beseech your Lordships, that those contributions raised there for the distressed and despoiled English here may be hastened hither, that so that two hundred pounds may be repaid, and that the residue may be applied towards the relief of those multitudes of poor whose lives depend only upon it, and without which they must needs perish, which we hope by the pious care of your Lordships will be prevented.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus. Ge. Shurley.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Ja. Ware.
G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1642, September 29.—On the sixth and twentieth of this month we received letters dated the 16th of the same from our very good Lord the Lord Baron of Inchiquin, who now commands in chief His Majesty's forces in the Province of Munster, whereby and by the relation of Captain Pigott, to whose relation (he having been an actor in the service) the said letters refer, we find that the Lord Inchiquin out of the weak forces of that province did with much difficulty get together one thousand eight hundred foot, and three hundred and three score horse, with which he did on the third of this month encounter the rebels' forces consisting of near six thousand foot and four hundred horse (who intended to assault Cork), amongst whom were the traitors the Lord Viscount Muskery, the Lord Viscount Roche, the Lord Viscount Ikerrin, the Lord of Dunboyne, the Lord Bourke of Castle Connell, and the Lord Burke of Brittas, and most of all the principal men of that province, that God so blessed the good endeavours of the Lord Inchiquin, as he routed and put to flight the army of the rebels; that with that handful of men he pursued those numerous rebels, and had the killing of them for near three miles, and then orderly retreating to the place where he bravely won the field, pitched his camp and lodged there that night; that in that battle there were slain of the rebels between six and seven hundred and (as some of the rebels themselves confess) many more, and amongst them divers persons of eminent quality; that of our side there were only six men killed; and a little before they joined battle; that the Lord Viscount Kinalmeaky* was slain, who in all this business carried himself very commendably; that our men took in that fight fifty prisoners, divers of them men of quality, and most of them officers in the army of the rebels, which fifty prisoners the Lord Inchiquin caused to be hanged the next morning, saving only Colonel Butler, son to the traitor the Lord Viscount Ikerrin, and one Burgett, Commissary General of the rebels' army, which two remain still prisoners; that our men gained from the rebels in that conflict a large and choice piece of battery, which the rebels had gotten in the castle of Limerick (by the reputation whereof the rebels had taken in all the castles in that county) and two field pieces and good store of arms.

This great victory (for so indeed it is) wrought only by that Omnipotent power that hath hitherto mercifully preserved here a people and kingdom for His Majesty, maugre the rage and combinations of the most base, treacherous and perfidious rebels that ever lived, as it gives us His Majesty's servants great cause to praise God and magnify His mercy to His Majesty and this his kingdom for sending us such happy success even in that province

* Lewis Boyle, Viscount Kinalmeaky, eldest son of Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork. The fight in which he was slain is commonly known as the Battle of Liscarrol.

where the danger was greatest, so it hath mightily cast down the rebels, which adds so highly to our comfort and contentment as we desire to hasten the joyful advertisement thereof to His Majesty. From Connaught also we have intelligence that His Majesty's forces there, notwithstanding the great weakness of their condition, have done very great service on the rebels. From Ulster we hear that the Earl of Leven is marched with great forces into the country, but what they have done we yet hear not, yet we assure ourselves that by God's blessing they proceed successfully there.

Here in Leinster we are not idle, though our wants and necessities are now very great, as we have made known to His Majesty's Commissioners in England. We lately understood that the rebels were gathering some forces about Athboy, as well to countenance their getting in of harvest as to attempt something against our garrisons abroad or some other mischief; we therefore (out of the small numbers we have) drew together about fifteen hundred men, and sent them into those parts to encounter the rebels. Our fifteen hundred men marched towards Trim on the 20th of this month under the command of the Lord Lisle, Lieutenant-General of the horse, the Marquis of Ormond being disabled to travel by reason of sickness. When the Lord Lisle with his troops was gotten to Trim he marched immediately from thence to Athboy, and upon his approach the rebels, though in number about two thousand, immediately fled; he then wheeling about as if he meant to go another way, sent a party of horse to Cloning,* where a party of the rebels were assembled, who were fallen upon by our men, who slew divers of them, whence the Lord Lisle marched to Kells, a frontier town of the county of Meath, bordering on the county of Cavan. There they surprised divers of the rebels, who then held in that place an open market, spoiled their market, slew many of them and scattered the rest. The Lord Lisle pitched there his camp and sent out from thence several parties of horse and foot several ways, some of them he commanded to march to Virginia, a town of the traitor the Earl of Fingall, in the borders of the county of Cavan adjoining to Meath, near which town the Earl of Fingall had a house, which and the places adjoining were the receptacles of that rebel and the traitor the Lord of Gormanstown and divers others of their rebellious crew, since they were by His Majesty's forces driven away from their houses in the Pale. The Lord Lisle hath now caused that house and all the villages and towns adjoining to be burnt, as also all the corn, hay and turf in all that country round about them.

He still proceeds in burning, wasting, spoiling and destroying all the country about him, and all the rebel's corn, hay and turf, and in depriving the rebels of all the cattle he can, the rebels notwithstanding their numerous multitudes not daring to shew their faces, or approach any way near him, so as by that time he returns thence he will by God's assistance leave all that country in such a condition as the rebels shall have neither house to

* Perhaps Clonyn in Westmeath.

lodge, nor food, nor fire, which course also we have begun, and, God willing, shall hold in other places, as we shall be enabled by supply of provisions, and we have hoped (by the blessing of God upon our endeavours) if we be strengthened from thence, as we expect, suddenly to drive the rebels into such extremities as many thousands of them and their foreign aids (if any should arrive) must perish and starve through hunger and cold, and so by God's justice return on on their own heads through unavoidable necessity such usage as they without any provocation at all gave the poor English in all places of this kingdom the last winter. And if our supplies of men, arms and munition had come forth of England this summer in that proportion we desired and earnestly besought by our several letters sent thither (the want whereof hath extremely disabled us), we should certainly have broken the rebellion in these parts this summer; and yet as late in the year as it is, if those supplies can be speedily brought us, and to arrive here before the depth of winter, which we humbly and earnestly beseech His Majesty to cause to be hastened, to which end we have also written to the Parliament there as also to His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of Ireland, such is the courage and high resolution which God hath put into the small numbers of our men yet remaining, and such are the fears, distractions and astonishments which God hath wonderfully strucken into his and our enemies, as we are still hopeful (by the continued goodness of God to His Majesty and us his servants) to do so much service against them, even this winter, as may manifest to the world the valour and courage of the English nation, and make these unfaithful people appear to be as base and cowardly in their actions as they have shewn themselves ungratefully perfidious and treacherous in their undertakings.

And yet, as we are now informed, such is the impudence of some on that side as, notwithstanding the daily defeats of the rebels where they dare shew themselves, they take the boldness there to give out that the rebels have almost besieged us in this city, that this city is in danger to be lost, that the English and Scottish forces are reduced to that extremity as they dare not shew their faces. But as those reports are false, and feigned by the well willers of the rebels in hope to misguide the gracious and indulgent nature of His Sacred Majesty, whose honour or service those informers value not in comparison of that advantage which they unfaithfully desire to gain to the rebels, so it is our duty who have the honour to be entrusted by His Majesty in the government of this his kingdom and people to make known to him the falsehood of those informers and informations. And therefore we humbly beseech His Majesty that no credit be given to such malicious and treacherous whisperers, but that by His Majesty's gracious care our supplies may be hastened to us, which, coming seasonably, we no way doubt by the blessed guidance of Almighty God so to return to the rebels their deserved destruction as will be honourable to His Majesty, satisfactory to the kingdom of England and

destructive to the strong working of the enemies of His Majesty and his crowns and kingdoms.

We hold it necessary to make known to His Majesty that the Earl of Castlehaven, who stands indicted here of high treason, and stood committed for the same, found means the last night but one to make an escape; we are in search of him, but cannot yet find him.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Ja. Ware.
G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642, September 29.—The inclosed copy of our letters to the Lords and others His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of Ireland, brings you the glad advertisement of some happy successes of His Majesty's forces here, and withal a still continued true relation of the great extremities likely to fall suddenly upon us, if we be not speedily supplied from thence with those needful accessions of further strength in men and provisions mentioned in those our letters.

And as we desire that that honourable Commons' House of Parliament there should partake with us in the comforts we apprehend from those good successes which God hath given us, so we crave leave again to beseech with all possible earnestness that those our supplies may by any means be hastened to us, which coming seasonably, we hope (by God's blessed assistance) that honourable assembly will hear frequently from us of good and happy successes, whereas otherwise they cannot expect from us, nor we promise to ourselves, any other than our ruin and the destruction and loss of this crown and kingdom, which sad consequences we hope by the care and wisdom of His Majesty and that honourable assembly will be prevented.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, September 29.—. . . . Since our despatch to your Lordships dated the 23rd of September, we hear that Colonel Preston, Colonel Cullen, Colonel Plunkett, Colonel Synott and Colonel Bourke arrived at Wexford (the place we formerly signified to your Lordships we so much desired to take in, but were for want of means disabled therein) that Preston is made their General of their forces of Leinster, Cullen their Lieutenant-General, Bourke General of Connaught, that they brought with them great store of arms and munition, that they have so many

ships with them as they have taken at sea five or six barks passing to and fro between England and this kingdom. We are credibly informed that their first design is to lay siege to the fort of Duncannon, now weak in men by reason of late loss of men there, and we are the rather induced to believe that their design is against Duncannon in regard of the nearness of it to Wexford, the advantage they should gain by having the port of Waterford freed of that fort, and the strength and reputation which the great ordnance in that fort (where there are several great pieces of battery and other ordnance) might add to them, and although we see apparently the eminent danger of losing that important piece, yet we are not able to supply it from hence with those supplies of men, arms, powder, match, bullet, victual, clothes and money which are requisite to the preservation thereof, but do most earnestly beseech your Lordships, that those supplies with all materials for work may be sent forthwith from thence to that fort, so to prevent seasonably the dishonour and mischief threatened by the besieging and gaining of it.

We must also mind your Lordships of hastening away the shipping for guarding the coasts of this kingdom, as by several former letters, and more particularly by our letters of the first and 23rd of this month we earnestly besought, wherein we hope the sending of ships to the several places mentioned in our letters of the 23rd of this month will not be forgotten, and more particularly the two ships to lie before Wexford, and that one of them do carry at least thirty pieces of ordnance, and those lying before Wexford will not only hinder the trade and commerce of the town with foreign parts and prevent the importing of more commanders and arms and munition there for the rebels, but will be also a good countenance to the fort of Duncannon.

And seeing our wants here are so grievous and lamentable, as we contend with them with more danger than we do with the rebels, and are in peril to be suddenly devoured by those wants, and consequently the kingdom in danger to be delivered over to the fury of the rebels, we therefore again renew our humble and earnest suits to your Lordships, for hastening our supplies of men, money, arms, powder and match, mentioned in our former letters of the 1st, 13th, and 23rd of this month, but above all in present plentiful store of powder and match, without which we shall not be able to hold out to expect the rest, part of which powder and match we desire may be hastened away with all speed over land to Chester for the more certain speedy conveyance thereof, and the residue by sea from London, and that with a strong convoy, lest they be taken as formerly a ship bound hither with arms and munition from Holland was, which was carried into Calais, and which we hope is by this time (by your Lordships' means) set free, and lest the ship of Dunkirk and other ships of the rebels hovering about Wexford should seize on them, which we hope by your Lordships' prudent care will be prevented.

We hold it necessary to make known to your Lordships that the Earl of Castlehaven, who stands indicted here of high

treason, and stood committed for the same, found means the last night but one to make an escape. We are in search of him, but cannot yet find him.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Ja. Ware.
G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Postscript.—Our extreme want of powder and match moved us to send warrant to the clerk of the store at Carrickfergus to send us hither all the match and all the minion, falcon, saker and culverin and other shot, and all the pick-axes, spades and shovels which we had in store at Carrickfergus before the arrival of the forces lately arrived there out of Scotland. And by our letters to our very good Lord the Earl of Leven, dated the 29th of August, we desired his Lordship to command the clerk of the store to use all possible speed and diligence therein. And by our letters of the second of September, directed to his Lordship, we signified unto him our great want of powder, and desired him to send us two hundred barrels of powder. We then promised to repay him that quantity as soon as by our expected supplies out of England we shall be enabled. And now since the writing of these letters we have received answer from the Earl of Leven that we cannot have our own match, nor the powder we desired to borrow, which leaves us now out of all expectation of supply until from London it be sent us, which we now again move may be hastened away.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Ja. Ware. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1642, October 12.—On the second of this month we received His Majesty's letters of the 21st of September, wherein he hath been graciously pleased to take notice of our letters to you of the 26th of August, touching a petition sent by the rebels to our very good Lord the Lord Marquis of Ormond, directed to His Majesty in the name of the Catholics of Ireland, a copy whereof we then sent you inclosed in our said letters to be presented to His Majesty; and observing by His Majesty's said letters that he expects to receive the original, we now send it here inclosed, and that it is the same petition which the Lord Marquis of Ormond received and delivered to us appears by his Lordship's endorsement thereon, written with his own hand on the said petition in these words.—"Received the sixth of August, 1642."

We confess that when we sent the copy of that petition to you for His Majesty's view we ought to have sent the original, and our error in not then sending the original but the copy we humbly acknowledge, hoping from our gracious master to receive an indulgent interpretation thereof.

His Majesty by those his letters hath graciously declared that he will be more careful to provide for the security of his good subjects here than easy to pass by or pardon their foul sin of rebellion, and as His Majesty's justice and goodness therein shall for ever magnify him to all posterity, so it cannot but render much comfort to all his good subjects, and more particularly to us, who have stood in the gap and contended with many difficulties to preserve this kingdom for His Majesty against those traitors who under false and hypocritical pretences to palliate their treasons did and do labour to wrest from him this his rightful crown and kingdom.

We find by your letter of the one and twentieth of September that His Majesty hath commanded you to write to the Lord Lieutenant to call on the Commissioners for Ireland to hasten hither such supplies and succours as we have written for, wherein we do most humbly and thankfully acknowledge His Majesty's gracious care of this his kingdom and good subjects therein, and do beseech that by His Majesty's continued goodness to us all possible speed be used in hastening those supplies to us, whereby we may be enabled to preserve for him this his kingdom, and particularly that the match whereof we have extraordinary want and other provisions lying for us at Chester, which through the negligence of the ministers there have been too long kept from us, may now at last be sent away immediately.

Concerning Sir John Dongan and Henry Talbot, mentioned in His Majesty's said letters, we were informed, as by our letters of the 26th of August we signified to you, that they have commission or instructions from the rebels to negotiate for them in England, and for Sir John Dongan, we signified by those our letters that some matters now appear against him which will render him liable to question as a partaker in this rebellion, which you may perceive more particularly by the inclosed examinations. And besides, during that time wherein we stood for many months surrounded by the rebels near this city, and when in the judgment of most men our destruction was apparent, he came not at us but kept in the country, then possessed by the enemy, though his residence was but seven miles from Dublin, until by God's blessing on His Majesty's forces here we were brought into a more happy condition, and then indeed he came here, which he might have done sooner if he pleased. Against Talbot we have no particular proof, as we made known to you by our said letters, but that we vehemently suspect him, he having (for all that time) forsaken his own house being within two miles of Dublin and lived with the other, being his brother-in-law, and all the brothers of both their wives being in open rebellion and persons very active therein, so as we have cause to conceive him to be equally involved in the others' guilts. We hear that Doctor Dermot O'Meara the elder, a doctor in physic, is now or was lately at the Court. He stands indicted here of high treason which we hold fit to make known to His Majesty.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, October 12.—We lately received letters from our very good Lord the Earl of Clanrickarde and St. Albans, together with copies of the Lord Forbes, his letters to his Lordship and of his letters in answer thereof to the Lord Forbes, copies whereof we herewith send to your Lordships.

The hard (indeed very hard) condition we are now in for want of all things which might enable us for defence or offence, especially men, arms, money, powder and match, but above all money and match, is so lamentable as we have taken the boldness to solicit your Lordships for supplies to be hastened to us by several letters, and of late more particularly by our letters of the first, 13th, 23rd and 29th of September, which we hope you have received.

Our extremities and dangers still increase, and our strength in men and provisions diminish, and on the other side the rebels (who were of late sunk very low into despair) are on the sudden risen to a great degree of boldness, begotten in them partly from that knowledge which could not be long concealed from them of our weakness, and partly from an apprehension they now have of their own strength, they having had of late plentiful accession of strength in artillery of all sorts, and all kind of arms and munition, (the only habiliment of war they wanted) brought to them by Colonel Preston, Owen Roe O'Neill and divers other Irish commanders, of whose arrival here we have now very clear and undoubted intelligence, so as they will doubtless this winter much more endanger us and this kingdom than they could do the last winter, for though we then wanted strength in men to resist their multitudes, yet we had plenty of munition for the few men we had, which under God preserved us, whereas now our stores are almost empty and theirs are full. Many also of our men are taken from us by the sword and sickness, and notwithstanding that our men have slain many of theirs, yet they still continue very numerous; and where there are such multitudes strengthened with all requisites of war, against a handful in comparison wanting those requisites, your Lordships can easily judge the issue, unless God do miraculously preserve us, as of his infinite mercy which we must ever thankfully acknowledge he hath hitherto done.

However, we may not be so much wanting to our duties as to forbear representing our extremities thither, whence only our relief must come, and therefore we lay hold on all opportunities to do it. And as our dangers are now more by many degrees than ever they were (considering our want of men, money, arms, powder and match and how the rebels are plentifully supplied with those and all other provisions) so we hope your Lordships will the more speedily supply us, that so all the charge undergone by the kingdom of England ever since this war began (besides the former vast expense of treasure and English blood here) may not

now in a moment be rendered fruitless, especially seeing so great a mischief to the crown and kingdom of England, and indeed to all His Majesty's dominions, may yet be prevented by sending us in present some store of money, powder and match; and particularly we desire that the small proportions of match and other provisions lying for us at Chester, which through the negligence of the ministers there have been so long kept from us, may now as last be sent away immediately, and that all the provisions contained in the notes of particulars which we lately sent to your Lordships, may be sent as speedily after as possibly may be.

And we hope the greatness of our danger, apprehended upon grounds of good assurance, will excuse to your Lordships our importunity again to beseech that our suit therein may not be delayed; for if it be, we assure your Lordships the war must be at an end on our parts as not able to make resistance, and the rebels must then become possessed of the kingdom, and the loss which will follow thereupon cannot be recovered in many ages, which with the dishonour that may reflect from thence upon the English nation in losing a kingdom after a year's war maintained against the conspirators, and that for want of sending provisions to maintain it, we offer to your Lordship's grave consideration, with this that we can have no manner of help from this kingdom where the rebellion is so universal as we can expect nothing from them but malice and terror.

The Lord Lisle with the forces he had with him abroad is lately returned hither, having taken in the Castle of Carrickmacross in the County of Monaghan, belonging to the Earl of Essex, which had been since the rebellion possessed by the rebels. He made very great destruction of the rebels' cattle and corn, the rebels during his being abroad not daring to make [head] against him, saving the resistance they made at that castle.

Wm. Parsons. Jo Borlase.
Ormond. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642, October 12.—Our dangers here for want of needful supplies from thence, as of all things else, so especially of men, money, arms, powder and match, and above all money and match, have of late moved us to address ourselves for supply to the Lords and others His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of Ireland by several letters, and more particularly by our letters of the first, 13th, the 23rd and 29th of September, whereof also we sent copies to you to be made known to the honourable Commons' House of Parliament there, which we hope came to your hands.

Our crying wants and extremities still increasing daily, whilst our enemies and the enemies of God's truth abound in plenty by

late accessions of commanders and all needful provisions for the war, we now again have directed our letters to those Commissioners, whereof also we now send you the inclosed copy to be made known to that honourable house. And we must still renew our suit, that we may be speedily supplied with the provisions mentioned in our said former letters, especially in present a considerable proportion of money, powder and match, so to prevent those high and general mischiefs, which must otherwise unavoidably follow.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Richard FitzGerald, Esquire.

1642, October 12.—We lately sent thither our letters of the 13th, 23rd and 29th of September, directed to His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of Ireland, for hastening hither our supplies from thence, copies of which letters also we sent inclosed in letters to the Speaker of the Commons' House of Parliament there, to be read in that honourable House, which we hope hath been done. We have now sent other letters as well to the Commissioners as to Mr. Speaker, which you are to deliver to them, so to hasten our supply, as of all things else so specially in present of money, powder and match, which we require you to solicit with all possible diligence. And lest the provisions, especially match, which is our greatest and indeeed most extreme dangerous want, should be too long in coming by long sea from London, you must by all means solicit earnestly that the Parliament would take order that in present (to prevent our perishing) provisions of match may be sent us from some of the next port towns in Scotland, and to arrive here at Dublin, and you must still solicit diligently for the release of our munition, stayed at Calais, if it be not already released.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, October 13.—We have received your Lordship's letters of the 19th of September on the 11th of this month, and are glad to hear you are so near a despatch for coming over hither.

It is not to be imagined by any but those that daily see it, and by us, who with grief do feel it, the high and dangerous extremities wherein we stand for want of needful incidents of war, especially money, powder and match. By our several letters lately sent to His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs

of Ireland, we have represented those our wants, but are not yet relieved. Wherefore we do beseech your Lordship to interpose your power for us, to hasten our supply, especially of money, powder and match; the want of the former disables us in everything where charge is requisite, even to the smallest sums, and what a shame and dishonour it is, besides the danger to the general service, and losing opportunities of mighty advantage, for want even of mean and inconsiderable sums to be advanced when occasion every day requires it, your Lordship can well judge; and the want of the latter will disable us to make any resistance against the rebels, which disquiets us with perplexity of mind and grief of heart, and as our want of powder and match is impossible to be supplied here, so our extremities for want of money is become no less impossible to be holpen here, we having so often borrowed of every man that was able to lend, and are still disabled to repay them. We hope therefore by your Lordship's furtherance to be suddenly redeemed from these vexations and dangers, which therefore above all things we do most earnestly recommend to your Lordship.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ad. Loftus. Jo. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Ja. Ware.

Lord Justices and Council to Charles Walley.

1642, October 17.—Requesting him to send to Dublin with all speed the clothes and other necessaries for the soldiers, and the ammunition now lying at Chester, and especially the match of which their want is extreme.

Lords Justices and Council to His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, October 21.—We hold it necessary to make known to your Lordships that our dangers here by sea and land, by reason of the present hideous rebellion, enforced us in January last to add twenty men more to the forty men formerly employed in His Majesty's pinnace the *Swan*, commanded by Captain John Bartlett, and so raised her number of men to three score, who began their wages and victuals on the first of January last, and so have continued hitherto. And it appears to us by certificate from Sir James Ware, knt., His Majesty's Auditor General, and Joshua Carpenter, Esq., two of the committee of the Navy here, (to whom we referred the consideration of the said Captain John Bartlett's account) that the said Captain John Bartlett hath received (out of His Majesty's treasure here) since the first of January last six hundred, fifty-seven pounds, ten shillings, and that he hath disbursed in the service for Drogheda and in graving, trimming and fitting to sea the said pinnace, three hundred, seventy-four pounds, five shillings and eleven pence, and for part payment of seamans' wages in the *Swan*, an hundred pounds, which hundred pounds and three hundred, twenty-four

pounds, five shillings and eleven pence, making four hundred, twenty-four pounds, five shillings and eleven pence, being deducted out of the said six hundred, fifty-seven pounds, ten shillings, the sum then remaining and received by him for victualling the said *Swan* is two hundred, thirty-three pounds, four shillings and a penny, and for seamens' wages, one hundred pound, amounting in the whole to three hundred, thirty-three pounds, four shillings and a penny; and for the surplus remaining due to the *Swan* for victuals and wages from the first of January last, over and above the said three hundred, thirty-three pounds, four shillings and a penny, we do recommend it to your Lordships to command payment to be made there, both for what monies remain due unto him for the time past, and for such further time as your Lordships shall think fitting, to whom Captain John Bartlett shall appoint.

We must also make known to your Lordships that we found our coasts here so exceedingly infested by the insolency of the rebels, as we were necessitated in January last to press the *Confidence* pinnace, under the command of Captain Tho. Bartlett, as a further accession of strength to us at sea, she being of the burthen of one hundred tons and tonnage, carrying ten pieces of ordnance; and we put forty men into her, we then promising for her such pay as the Parliament of England allowed to ships in England of her rate and force, and we have paid her here since the first of January last three hundred, three score and fifteen pounds, and for the surplus remaining due for that vessel for victual and wages since the said first of January last, over and above the said three hundred, three score and fifteen pounds, we do recommend it to your Lordships to command payment to be made there to whom Captain Thomas Bartlett shall appoint, both for what remains due unto him for the time past, and for such further time as to your Lordships shall be thought fitting. And we further desire your Lordships to signify unto us what directions and payments you cause to be made herein, that we may make use thereof for His Majesty's service here.

And considering that those two, namely Captain John Bartlett with His Majesty's pinnace the *Swan*, and Captain Thomas Bartlett with the said pinnace the *Confidence*, have with much painfulness and industry served here in these troublesome times, and with the hazard of their lives gave us good assistance towards the relieving Drogheda several times, when it was straightly besieged by the rebels, and upon all occasions expressed ready and forward affections to His Majesty's service, and for that their abilities in their places, and their knowledge of these coasts and harbours, are such as give us good satisfaction upon all occasions, and for that we find it of absolute necessity to have them and those vessels continued in pay and employment here, besides the other shipping we have moved to your Lordships to be sent us hither to Dublin : We therefore do beseech your Lordships that they and those two vessels may be continued in the said pay and employment here, as well all this

winter now approaching as after, until it shall please God to put us into such a condition, as we may with safety want them.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1642, October 26.—Amongst many thousands who have been ruined in their estates and fortunes by this cruel and bloody rebellion, Sir Richard Bolton, knt., Lord Chancellor of this kingdom, is one (being by the rebels robbed and spoiled of all his houses, lands and goods to a very great value) who is now in his old age, with his aged wife and many children and grand-children, reduced to so extreme poverty as they will be very suddenly in danger to perish through mere want, having no estate left, nor any means of subsistence other than his entertainment from His Majesty, whereof there is now due unto him more than a thousand pounds, which depending on the revenues here, and those now failing, he cannot receive any part of it, which renders his case very lamentable.

The sense we have of his condition is so much the more, in regard that for twenty six years past he hath faithfully served His Royal Majesty and his blessed father King James of happy memory, first as the King's Solicitor General here, second as Attorney of His Majesty's Court of Wards, thirdly as Lord Chief Baron of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and lastly as Lord Chancellor of this kingdom, in which several employments he hath discharged his duty with great ability and integrity, and that now after so many years faithful service to the crown in so eminent condition he should be reduced to these extremities, we confess troubles us very much.

His necessities are indeed such and so great as he hath no hope of subsistence here for want of his entertainment, (the only means left for his subsistence) and therefore he humbly besought us in his behalf to supplicate His Majesty that His Majesty's great seal may be put into the hands of some fit Commissioners during his absence, and so to license his repair into England, there to live amongst his friends for a time, until it may please God so to settle affairs here, as he may be able to live here and discharge the duties of his place. And therefore considering the high and eminent trust of that place, and the great abilities of [the] person now entrusted therewith, we entreat you so soon as conveniently you may, to make known these our letters to His Majesty, that so from his royal hand we may receive such direction herein as in his high wisdom he shall think fit, whereof we entreat you to certify us with all convenient expedition.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
La. Dublin. Ormond. Ad. Loftus.
Ger. Lowther. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1642, October 28.—According to His Majesty's royal pleasure signified to us, we represented the affairs here from time to time to the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, to be by him made known to His Sacred Majesty, and when we found that His Majesty had appointed Commissioners concerning the affairs of this kingdom, and that we found our supplies forth of England more slow in coming to us than could well consist with our safeties and the preservation of the kingdom, and that the Lord Lieutenant was departed into the north parts of England to attend His Majesty, we being desirous to omit no means that we could possibly imagine might conduce to the furtherance of our supplies, applied ourselves by letters to those Commissioners also, as you may perceive by copies we sent you of former dispatches to them. And now those Commissioners, as we are informed, being so dispersed as a sufficient number of the quorum cannot meet so frequently as our necessities require, we have now addressed ourselves by our letters to the Speaker of the honourable Commons' House of Parliament there, to see if in that way our expected relief may come, of which our letters we send you a copy here inclosed for His Majesty's royal view and consideration, that so His Majesty may be graciously pleased to order the hastening of our supplies in such sort as in his excellent judgment he shall think fit.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Cha. Lambart. G. Shurley.
Ger. Lowther. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Ja. Ware.
G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642, October 28.—Since our last dispatch to the honourable Commons' House of Parliament there by our letters to you of the 12th of October, we have been most earnestly solicited from the Lord President of the Province of Connaght for supplies of men, money, clothes, arms, munition and victuals, to be sent into that province, which are of great necessity to be sent, most of the men sent thither having died for mere want, and the forces left alive there being ready to disband by reason of those extremities, but our wants of men and those provisions disable us, so as we cannot supply that province unless those our wants be supplied forth of England.

We have also been importuned from the several garrisons maintained in this province of Leinster (in the places most apt to render safety to this city, and to annoy the rebels in their persons and estates), that we would send plentiful store of provisions, especially powder and match to those garrisons to furnish them for all this winter, and to enable them to preserve themselves against the rebels, whose threats and menaces are

now very loud (since their commanders and provisions of arms and munition arrived here) that they will immediately draw together such numerous forces as shall quickly take in all our garrisons in Leinster, and that done, wrest this city out of our hands, and so possess themselves of this crown and kingdom.. Yet such is our scarcity of those provisions, especially powder and match, as we are not able to supply them or ourselves in any competency. Wherefore to make us able to strengthen the Province of Connaght and those garrisons in Leinster, and to preserve this place, we must now as formerly crave leave to move that honourable House that the supplies of men, money, arms, powder and match which by our several former letters—[we have prayed for]—may be hastened to us.

We have lately received letters from our very good Lord the Lord Conway (a copy whereof we send here inclosed) whereby it appears that the four regiments lately taken on there, namely horse commanded by the Lord Viscounts Ards and Claneboy, Colonel Arthur Chichester and Sir James Montgomery, are in great distress, and the inclosed petition in the behalf of the regiments commanded by Sir Wm. Stewart, Sir Robert Stewart, Sir Wm. Cole, and that lately commanded by Sir Ralph Gore, expresseth the hard condition of those regiments, which also we formerly represented thither, we being ourselves altogether unable to help them.

The rebels have lately published a proclamation, a copy whereof coming to our hands, we have adjudged it fit to transmit here inclosed a copy of it. We have also thought fit to send here inclosed a copy of an Act of Council lately made at this Board, for celebrating the 23rd of October in a public thanksgiving to God for that miraculous deliverance which by the abundant mercy of God was granted to his Majesty and his good subjects in this kingdom on that day, and for the miraculous preservation of us hitherto far above our own and our enemies expectation.

We find a great want of mills in all parts here, in regard the rebels burnt and destroyed all the mills, whereof we might have power, and our soldiers burnt and wasted the rest, which we could not make use of. Wherefore we much desire that an hundred steel mills be sent us hither, which will be of mighty use to us as well in our garrisons as upon all occasions when the army marches.

By our letters of the 16th of September, directed to our agent Richard Fitz Gerald now attending there, we required him to attend the Lords and others His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of this kingdom, to obtain warrant for buying there the drugs and medicaments for this army contained in a note then sent him. And considering that those first sent were very ill conditioned, for which we hope the persons offending therein have been questioned by the Commissioners there, and that those are much wasted in the use, and that if those now expected be not speedily sent hither the sick and wounded soldiers of the army will be much distressed for want of those provisions to minister help to their infirmities, we therefore earnestly desire

that order may be taken there for hastening hither those drugs, if they be not already in the way hither.

By our letters of the 7th of June last, directed to the Lords and others His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of Ireland, we humbly advised that if by the articles contracted with the Scottish Commissioners in England we be foreclosed, so as not to have power to command the forces arrived in Ulster out of Scotland, that from thence they might be commanded to prosecute sharply the war in Ulster in all the several parts of that province; and considering that Carrickfergus (though in itself a place of importance) is not a place that readily answers these several parts of that province, we conceived under favour that it were necessary they should be directed (leaving Carrickfergus and Coleraine well guarded) to lie with the main body of their forces at Londonderry, Liffer [Lifford] and Mountjoy, where they might lie most conveniently to answer the several counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Tyrone, Armagh, Fermanagh, Donegal, Cavan, and Monaghan, which therefore by our said letters we propounded and besought might be done, the rather because our forces in Leinster are yet too few for that province, so as we meddle not with Ulster. And for as much as we shall find a necessity of persisting in that counsel, we therefore now again earnestly desire that from that side it be given them in charge, and that the men they send to Liffer, Londonderry and Mountjoy have victuals, munition and all other provisions sent with them, which done, we apprehend will conduce mainly to the furtherance of the public service in those parts of the kingdom, and if that be not done, but that all the forces arrived out of Scotland and the six regiments commanded by the Lords of Ards and Claneboy, and Lord Conway, Colonel Arthur Chichester, Sir James Montgomery and Sir John Clotworthy, with all their horse shall still continue about Carrickfergus, and on the east side the River of Bann, then may the Ulster rebels have opportunity to gather all their forces without impediment, and fall on Londonderry and Liffer and those parts to their destruction, or with all their forces bend hitherward and so distress us in those parts of Leinster, both which may be prevented by placing good forces at Londonderry, Liffer and Mountjoy.

The rebels here who (to cover their horrid crimes and bloody rebellion) pretend to stand for the King and his rights, have added to their other many bloody transgressions, even such high assumptions as in derogation of His Majesty's royal authority to erect public judicatories and councils, which they hold, and therein they have adjudged some to die, whom they have executed to death accordingly for no other cause than for their loyalty and subjection to His Majesty and their constancy in the true Protestant Religion; and (to leave nothing unattempted of the highest presumptions of rebels and traitors) they have now of late of their own usurped authority caused to be elected knights of the shire and burgesses in several counties and towns, persons of their rebellious rabble, and now they are assembled in their pretended Parliament at Kilkenny, which shows sufficiently

their treacherous desires to overturn all those laws and royal powers and authorities, which they falsely and treacherously pretend to maintain and support.

And as in the beginning of these our letters, so now again in the conclusion we must press for that which unavoidable necessity requires, and without which all hope of defence will be taken from us, namely the supplies of men, money, arms, powder, match and other provisions mentioned in our former dispatches thither. We hear there are ten ton of match sent from London, to be sent hither by the way of Bristol, which is a proportion far short of what is necessary for our needful supply, and in no degree answerable to our occasions of expense of that kind of provision.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ormond.	Cha. Lambart.	Ge. Shirley.
Ger. Lowther.	J. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby.	Ja. Ware.	G. Wentworth.
	Rob. Meredith.	

LORD JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant.

1642, November 3.—Our daily expectation of your Lordship's sudden arrival here is the reason we have been so long silent to your Lordship. This dispatch brings to your Lordship a copy of our letters of the 28th of October, directed to the Speaker of the honourable Commons' House of Parliament in the kingdom of England, which have been hitherto withheld on this side by contrary winds. By those letters your Lordship will understand our present condition, and we are well assured you will interpose your power for hastening our needful, indeed very needful supplies.

On Saturday the nine and twentieth of October there arrived here Robert Reynolds and Robert Goodwin, Esquires, two members of the honourable Commons' House of Parliament there, with the credence and power of a committee sent hither by the advice and authority of both Houses of Parliament. They have brought with them twenty thousand pound and a supply of powder and match, which will be a great relief to us in present, and for which we render all due thankfulness, and we hope by your Lordship's mediation for us we shall have speedily a further supply, as well in men as in the other provisions mentioned in our several former letters sent thither.

By the inclosed copy of an Act of Council made at this Board your Lordship may perceive how we were necessitated to resolve that the castle of Carickmacross, belonging to the Earl of Essex and lately recovered from the rebels, should be demolished. And afterwards upon the arrival of the committee forth of England, we again consulted thereon, to prove if it were possible for us to keep and maintain that castle without those high inconveniencies and dangers to the public service accompanying the keeping of it which induced the resolution to demolish it. We have in consideration also to send to the north to bring from thence some of the Scottish forces to maintain that castle, seeing we are not able to spare men for it, but in that also we

found these difficulties, and that they cannot send thither any men without an army of at least three thousand men to conduct them thither, that if they should send men thither in that manner neither they nor we are able to victual from time to time the men to be so placed there without sending an army to do it, as often as there should be cause. But after long and full debate had therein at this Board, the committee being present, it was unanimously resolved out of unavoidable necessity to persist in the resolution taken for the demolishing of it, which we hold necessary to make known to your Lordship.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Cha. Lambart. Ger. Lowther.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642, December 6.—In our last letters by Tobias Norris, merchant, we made known to your Lordships how far he, together with Sir Wm. Anderson, knt., had here engaged themselves for the providing of clothes, shoes and other necessaries for this army the last winter, when our men were almost naked, and we had no provisions brought out of England for them. We then made it our suit to your Lordships, that you would be pleased to take into your care to see repayment made unto them of the sum of three thousand, three hundred, thirty-six pound, one shilling, which by the certificate of some members of this Board appears to be due unto them for clothes, wherewith they had furnished this army. And now howsoever we must needs acknowledge with grief of mind that the great distractions of England may justly take off your Lordships from that great care which formerly you have expressed for the relief of this poor kingdom, yet the pressing necessities of the poor people that depend upon the payment of the said Sir Wm. Anderson and Mr. Norris, and their own deep engagements otherwise, makes us again earnestly solicit your Lordships in their behalf, and that at least payment in part may be presently made unto them, as also a small sum of two hundred pounds over and above the former sum paid by Mr. Norris for the match he took up in London upon his own credit, and sent over supply unto us, it arriving most opportunely for the supply of our present want which was very great at that time.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Tho. Lucas. G. Wentworth.

LORD JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the LORD CHANCELLOR and PRIVY COUNCIL in Scotland.

1642, December 20.—We send you here inclosed a petition of several inhabitants of the city of Dublin, presented unto us, concerning whom we certify to your Lordships that they are His Majesty's good subjects, of the Reformed Protestant Religion,

and of them the two first named petitioners are known unto us to be both able and painful ministers of the Gospel,* we therefore out of tender regard of their great losses have thought fit to recommend them and their petition to your Lordships, desiring your Lordships to take such order, as that the petitioners may have their goods, books and other household stuff fully delivered unto their agent, whom they shall employ to receive them.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Edw. Brabazon. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Rob. Meredith.

The names of the petitioners mentioned in the above letter are Wm. Bulkeley, Doctor Edward Parry, Robert Wright and John Johnson.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642[-3], January 7.—By our letters of the 28th of October, directed to you, we represented the hard, indeed very hard condition, wherein the regiments and companies of horse and foot commanded by Sir Wm. Stewart, Sir Robert Stewart, Sir Wm. Cole, and that lately commanded by Sir Ralph Gore, deceased, did then stand, which also together with the necessities of the horse troop lately commanded by Captain Dudley Phillips, and the foot company commanded by Captain Thomas Phillips, deceased, we had formerly signified thither by our former letters. And we sent inclosed in our said letters to you of the 28th of October, a petition then exhibited at this board in the behalf of the said regiments, since which time hitherto this bearer, Lieutenant Colonel Sanderson, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment commanded by Sir Robert Stewart, hath patiently attended here, expecting some comfortable answer to those our letters. But now finding no return from thence, whereby he might give an account of his employment to the commanders, officers and soldiers that employed him hither, and being lately advertised from the north that the necessities of those regiments, troops and foot company are since that time much increased, even to the highest extremities that can be imagined, he again humbly sued to us to give him leave to repair thither to attend and solicit the honourable Commons' House of Parliament there for relief, and to accompany him with our letters to you in his behalf, which considering the justice of his suit in seeking relief for that part of this army, who have done many good and acceptable services against the rebels, we could not deny him. And therefore we do now transmit here inclosed a copy of the said former petition, which we formerly sent you, and which speaks some part of the extremities they then suffered, which we hear with grief, and have reason to believe are since much increased.

And seeing that since the beginning of this rebellion hitherto that part of the army, though they merited much, have not

*Bulkeley was a son of Lancelot Bulkeley, Archbishop of Dublin. Parry became Bishop of Killaloe in 1647.

received any money, clothes or other provisions, excepting some small provisions of victuals and munition, which we (even amongst our wants here) did long since send them, but have suffered very great extremities with much long suffering and patience, we therefore crave leave again to recommend their distressed condition to that honourable house, to the end they may be at last relieved, which we desire in their behalf may be so much the more plentiful now, in regard of the long time they have wanted it.

And now to conclude we crave leave to declare for this gentleman, the bearer, that we have been advertised by Sir Robert Stewart that he is a person that for many years hath been trained abroad in the condition of a soldier, that he is very able and knowing in his profession, that he hath co-operated painfully and affectionately and with much valour and resolution, in all the services performed by that part of the army, and borne his part also in wants and sufferings with them. And we must do him the right to testify for him to that honourable House, that in all this time he hath attended us here for relief, as he hath been therein diligent, so his solicitations have been humble, modest and moderate, and expressing a true sense of the condition wherein we stand, and the impossibilities laid on us to relieve them of ourselves, which we commend in him and do take it in good part at his hands.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ed. Brabazon. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Tho. Lucas. G. Wentworth.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1642[-3], January 20.—Although we have been silent to His Majesty and the Parliament of England since the 28th of October for the reasons expressed in our letters now sent to Mr. Speaker, yet our still increasing necessities here have now moved us to address ourselves to the Commons' House of Parliament for supply of victuals, arms and money for His Majesty's army here, as you may perceive by the copy of our letters to Mr. Speaker, which we send here enclosed for His Majesty's view. And we humbly beseech His Majesty that such a course may be taken for hastening hither those provisions, as in his high wisdom he shall adjudge fit.

By our letters of the third of November we signified to our very good the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, that on Saturday the 29th of October there arrived here Robert Reynolds and Robert Goodwin, Esquires, two members of the honourable Commons' House of Parliament there, with the credence, power and esteem of a committee sent hither by the advice and authority of both Houses of Parliament, and that they brought with them twenty thousand pound and a supply of powder and match, wherewith we doubt not the Lord Lieutenant hath acquainted His Majesty. That supply was then a great relief

unto us, but far short of what His Majesty's occasions here necessarily require, and therefore we again humbly beseech His Majesty to command that all possible speed be used for our further supply, which by the inclosed His Majesty may perceive of absolute and unavoidable necessity for preserving for him this his crown and kingdom.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Conway and Kilulta. Cha. Lambert. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642[-3], January 20.—Our want of provisions from thence of requisites of war, often by us presented thither, whereby we are disabled to perform service on the rebels worthy the advertising thither, is the reason you have had no letters from us since the 28th of October. And although we are abundantly sensible of the excessive charge which His Majesty and his kingdom of England are at for preserving this kingdom from the bloody rebels, and do behold (with grief of heart) the lamentable distractions there, which might impose silence on us and forbearance to trouble His Majesty or the Parliament there for a time, if it were possible; yet such and so mighty increasing are our wants, and consequently the danger of the loss of this crown and kingdom, if for want of provisions in due time we shall be unable effectually to employ His Majesty's forces, as we can no longer forbear.

The Commissary of the victual here hath formerly humbly represented unto you, to be made known to that honourable house, how all our provisions of victual here were then almost spent, which are now at the very bottom. And the committee of that honourable house now here, who well understand it, have also already certified thither those wants; yet in case of so great necessity we also in discharge of our duties must make known the same to that honourable house; the want of the treasure here to pay the army hath enforced us for a long time to issue victual to the common soldiers and others towards their pay, which hath so spent our provisions of victual as the magazines are now utterly exhausted, insomuch as if a plentiful supply of victuals of such natures as are mentioned by Sir Philip Percivall arrive not here very speedily, the army will not be able to subsist, but must be constrained to disband, to the loss of this kingdom, and utter destruction of the few subjects here, notwithstanding all our industry and endeavour to prevent it. Wherefore we earnestly beseech that all possible speed be used in sending victual hither, so as to prevent the certain destruction of all here, and that a competent sum of money may either be sent in specie hither to the Commissary of victual, or issued for him there, to defray the charge of receiving and ordering the same (the want whereof we find by experience to be

a mighty loss and hindrance to the public service), and for providing sea and land carriages for transportations to several garrisons and for payment of wages, and other necessary disbursements incident to that employment.

And albeit the victuals have hitherto enabled us to give some contentment in that manner to the common soldiers, yet the captains and other officers, not having had relief that way, are reduced to great extremity, as we have formerly often represented thither, they having had no pay at all other than very small and inconsiderable sums allotted by us for them by dividend, as equally and indifferently as we could, proportionable to the monies sent us from thence, which falls so far short of enabling them to pay the many debts they have contracted here, or to buy themselves either necessary food to keep them alive, or raiment to cover their nakedness, as we are much grieved to behold the miseries they endured, being indeed far below their qualities and the merits of such persons, who have in this service (as have also the common soldiers) shewn such valour and resolution as is an honour to His Majesty and the English nation, and begets terror and astonishment in the rebels. Wherefore we do with all earnestness beseech that treasure may be sent us speedily in such a proportion as may enable us to pay those officers, and so redeem them from the great calamities under which they now suffer, it being most just that they should at least be fed and clothed for their most dangerous and painful service, and redeem ourselves also from those unsupportable clamours, wherewith we are continually pursued by them with great perplexity and disquiet of mind to us, even to the great distraction and hindrance of the public service, which will suddenly suffer, even to the danger of the loss of the kingdom, and dishonour and danger of England, if it be not speedily prevented by paying them, and to enable us to pay the common soldier some part in money so to preserve the victual you will send us, and make it hold out the longer to answer more pinching necessities, and to answer the vast and great casual charges incident to this war, without which no expedition can be undertaken, or any service performed, or defence made against the rebels.

Amidst our wants how great soever we are not idle, but do take all the opportunities we may to annoy the rebels. We lately employed Colonel Monck and Captain Yarner with about six hundred foot and two hundred horse, to relieve certain castles about forty miles hence, which certain English (to their extreme peril) yet hold against the rebels. In Colonel Monck's and Captain Yarner's march they were encountered by Colonel Preston, now General of the rebels of Leinster, uncle to the Lord Viscount Gormanstown, with Colonel Cullen and divers other principal commanders amongst the rebels, together with one thousand four hundred foot, and three hundred horse, choice men. And it pleased God so to bless our small force, as, after a short fight had with the rebels, the rebels were defeated with the loss of about three score of their men, and wholly put to flight, saving themselves in a castle not far off, we having only lost two

common soldiers in that fight; there was also a captain of the rebels, being an Englishman and a Papist, then taken prisoner and brought hither.

This victory though it was no great present damage to the rebels by slaughter or otherwise, because they over-ran our men, yet we hold it of great advantage to His Majesty's service, and discouragement of the rebels, to find him who they generally conceive to be a most powerful conductor of their forces, and who had been long training and framing these men to fight, to be no more able to contain them from cowardly flight than others before him have been, which (no doubt) is God's just judgment on them and their most detestable enterprises.

There is one particular of great weight, which we may not omit to certify thither. The extreme necessities of the officers of the Army, in these our letters formerly mentioned, have begotten so much discontent amongst them, as divers Colonels and others of them presented lately at this board a remonstrance, whereof the inclosed is a copy, which we confess did exceedingly trouble and perplex us, lest it might beget such distractions amongst us, as might give too much advantage to the rebels. But after full debate thereof at this board, we directed that in present (to render some subsistence to the officers until treasure arrive thence) every man in this city shall bring in half of his plate, to be paid for it when treasure arrives. And further than that we could not well go, in regard that the little plate remaining here is in effect all that is left to many poor despoiled British and Protestants to keep them alive, who have lost plentiful estates and fortunes by the rebels, and we have grown to a resolution also, in answer of the several other parts of their remonstrance (whereof we send you a copy here inclosed), whereby we have given them some satisfaction in present. But alas so inconsiderable is the quantity of the plate left here, as it cannot amount to any considerable sum, nor hold out for many days, unless supply of treasure come from thence. And we are the rather induced to believe that they are satisfied in present, in regard that immediately (though we assure you with very extreme difficulty to find means to march) we employed two Colonels with two parties of the army two several ways into the country, partly to keep the soldiers busy, and partly to make what destruction they can on the rebels, which expedition the officers and soldiers undertook very readily and cheerfully.

We must also signify to you that from some of the officers of the army at Drogheda and Dundalk, we lately received a petition also expressing that the said remonstrance of divers others of the officers of the army agrees with their sense, as by the inclosed copy thereof you may perceive. And indeed such and so many are the perplexities and multiplied difficulties or rather impossibilities wherewith we are compassed every manner of way, as in the condition of want we now stand the burden is become now too heavy for us to bear without speedy relief from thence, and therefore in discharge of our duty to God, to our gracious sovereign, to that kingdom and

to this, we hold ourselves bound clearly to let you know that unless we be speedily supplied from thence with money, arms and victuals, it will be impossible for us any further to prosecute this war, or to preserve from sudden confusion this State and Government, so highly do the discontents of the officers and the disorders of the soldier threaten us.

You may easily apprehend what in all human probability must become of us, when it is evident here is no money, nor any possibility of procuring any in this city, when our provisions of victuals in the stores are spent, when a great part of the army have no arms wherewith to serve, when we have not sufficient means of victual to keep them at home, and yet that it is impossible for us to employ them abroad in such numbers as might be a sufficient strength to do service against the rebels, and by their being from home, spare in some degree the consumption of our victuals; but we are necessitated to let many of them lie idle here, to consume our stores of victual, and in the end, we doubt and fear (for so are we already threatened), to make prey of ourselves and this city at last; nor can the calamities now so dangerously threatened against our persons and this city, even from those sent hither for the preservation of both, end in our destruction, (which certainly were a requital from them far below the merit of our services here for the King our master, and his kingdom of England, and our endeavours even beyond our power for support of this army) but must then go further even to the loss of this crown and kingdom, and to the high endangering of that kingdom also, which for the honour of His Majesty and the English nation, more than in relation to the safety of our own persons, we desire may by the wisdom of that honourable House be speedily prevented, by hastening away with all possible speed supply of money, arms and victuals.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Conway and Kilulta. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642[-3], January 20.—You are not ignorant how our want of needful provisions, especially arms and munition, disabled us in the fit season of the year to undertake an expedition to Wexford or Kilkenny, to recover those important places from the rebels. And now we being very desirous so to provide for arms (which we conceive is of all other provisions most difficult, as affairs now stand in England, to be sent us from thence), as we may be in some measure enabled the next spring to undertake those and such other services, and finding that we are disappointed of the supply of arms which, by agreement made in June last, John Quarles at Amsterdam, merchant, was to send hither, we entered into consideration at this board how we might be speedily furnished with some arms, only for the present necessity,

with most ease and less charge to His Majesty and that kingdom, and in conclusion we adjudged it necessary to contract an agreement here with Theodore Schout and Jacob Ablin, merchants, that Anthony Tierens in London, or Daniel Wybrants in Amsterdam, shall receive seven thousand, eight hundred, four score and thirteen pounds, three shillings, for which they, the said Theodore and Jacob, have undertaken by their agreement with us, and by the help of their friends there, to buy in Holland, and transport from thence hither, at their own charge and at their own adventure, the several proportions of arms mentioned in the inclosed docket, and they undertake so to secure it by insurance, and to provide such a ship of force, as we may be assured to have all those arms arrive here by God's assistance by the tenth of March, wherein also is considerable that by this agreement we save for the exchange and bank fifteen pounds per cent., amounting to one thousand, three hundred, four score and thirteen pounds, or more if the present exchange be higher. We therefore most earnestly beseech that the said sum of seven thousand, eight hundred, four score and thirteen pounds, three shillings, whereof one thousand pound formerly paid by that honourable house to the said Quarles and secured by Mr. Halsteed of London, merchant, we conceive is readily to be paid over to the said Tierens or Wybrants, may by order of that honourable House be speedily paid to the said Tierens or Wybrants, whereby we may have those provisions here by the said tenth of March, that we may not lose the advantage of this next spring for recovery of such of the sea ports and other places of importance, as the rebels have gotten, and for proceeding effectually in this war.

And this contract being made to answer the present urgent necessity of the service, without which nothing of any moment can be done, there not being in the stores here so much as one musket, one carbine, or one sword, we also consulted with sundry commanders and officers here of such further proportions of munition and other provisions of war as would be requisite for this great business, and may as we conceive be had in England in reasonable time, with the least burthen we may to His Majesty and the kingdom of England, and have by their advice drawn up a docket of sundry particulars, which we also send here inclosed, and are of necessity to be sent us, and that so speedily, as they may arrive here seasonably, to enable our intended designs this next summer, wherein we earnestly desire that that honourable house would immediately give order, or otherwise all our designs the next summer must fail, and the war be lengthened, to the more unsupportable charge of His Majesty and the kingdom of England.

By our letters of the 13th of September to the Lords and others, His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of Ireland, we besought that a vessel laden with match and powder, bound hither from Holland upon an agreement made by us with Abraham Rickess, late of Dublin, merchant, deceased, and taken at sea by a French man-of-war, and carried into Calais, might by

their Lordships' endeavour for us be set free at Calais, to be sent hither, and we then also besought that a ship of force might be appointed for the convoy of that vessel hither, in regard a ship of Dunkirk and many small vessels of Wexford, strongly manned by the rebels, do lie in wait to intercept all relief coming to us by sea. And having as yet had no return concerning that vessel and match and powder, we do most earnestly recommend it to that honourable House to use some such means as they shall adjudge fit for procuring the release and sending hither of the said ship with the powder and match therein. We are informed that the Parliament there have taken great care, and with great charge to the kingdom of England, for providing shipping for guarding these coasts, and as we thankfully acknowledge that great care of the Parliament, so we must crave leave to declare that we have not had the fruits or effects of their care, such and so great is the negligence of those entrusted to command the ships, as well by staying too long on that side where their residence is as otherwise, which we hold necessary to make known to that honourable house, that by their wisdom such abuse may be prevented for the future.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Conway and Kilulta. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Thomas Lucas.
G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642[-3], January 20.—As by our other letters to you now sent thither, we have signified our wants in sundry particulars, so we adjudge it necessary to make known to that honourable House that there is one particular more, no less necessary to be represented thither than the former, namely that our horse by continual service and otherwise are so decayed as they are grown very few in their numbers, and those so exceedingly worn out and spent as they are in a manner unserviceable, so as it is become of absolute necessity that there be sent us from thence speedily six hundred able, light, strong geldings for recruits, without which the service will be exceedingly disappointed, and which we the rather move at this time (and we crave leave to do it with all possible earnestness, the service necessarily requiring it) that so when the other provisions we have moved for in our letters for enabling us for service the next summer shall arrive, the access of those (through want of the other) may not prove fruitless to us, the value of which horses is to be defalked out of the respective entertainments of the persons that shall receive them, which we offer to the consideration of that honourable House.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Conway and Kilulta. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Tho. Lucas. G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1642[-3], January 20.—Enclosing copies of their letters to Mr. Secretary Nicholas and to the Speaker, that his Lordship may fully understand their wants.

Lords Justices and Council to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy.

1642[-3], January 21.—After our very hearty commendations, a petition hath been lately exhibited at this board by Henry Browne, master of the ship called the *Ann Speedwell*, setting forth that since the rebellion here he hath been several times employed with the said ship to and from His Majesty's fort of Galway, for the relief thereof, that being employed for eight months he only received seven months' victuals, that he disbursed several sums of money for necessaries for the said ship, amounting to twenty pounds, two shillings, three pence, besides fourteen pounds, five shillings, four pence laid out by him for the said month's provision, making in all thirty-four pounds, seven shillings and seven pence, and that he received no wages for himself and his company for the said eight months' service, wherefore he humbly sued to us for payment of his said disbursements, and for wages due to him and the men serving in the said ship, the vessel having been lately cast away by extremity of weather in the harbour of Dublin, and so become unserviceable, which his petition we referred to the consideration of Sir James Ware, knt., a member of this board, who made certificate thereupon to this board.

Upon consideration whereof we have caused to be paid here to eleven men, serving in the said vessel, twenty shillings apiece, making eleven pounds, in part of their wages, to enable them to return for England, and have caused to be paid unto the said Browne fifteen pounds, to enable him to discharge his engagements here, which sum of eleven pounds is to be defalked out of the wages due to the said eleven men, and the said fifteen pounds is to be defalked out of the said thirty-four pounds, seven shillings, seven pence, due to the said Browne, and then there remains due to him of the said sum of thirty-four pounds, seven shillings, seven pence, the sum of nineteen pounds, seven shillings and seven pence, which sum together with the remainder of the wages due to him and the said company, after deduction of the said eleven pounds thereout, seeing we are not able to pay him here, we earnestly entreat that they may receive the same there. And having received from Captain Willoughby, commanding the fort of Galway, certificate of the said Browne's good service for His Majesty and the said fort, we do recommend him in his particular to your favours.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Cha. Lambert. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby. Tho. Lucas.
Ge. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Committee for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642[-3], January 24.—A petition hath been lately exhibited at this board by one Robert Stafford concerning a parcel of match and shot, brought in by him into His Majesty's store here, as appears unto us by certificate from the clerk of the stores, amounting to the sum of one hundred and fourteen pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, and desiring payment here for the same, or otherwise a certificate testifying the receipt thereof, together with a request to you that the said sum of one hundred and fourteen pounds, thirteen shillings, four pence may be paid by you to him, or to whom he shall appoint to receive the same in England, which being so reasonable, and we not able to pay him here for the present, we do recommend him earnestly to you for payment thereof there, which we hope will speedily be done according to our expectation and his desire for his just relief.

Upon this occasion we may not omit to declare our due thankfulness to the city of London, and to you particularly, for the true sense which we find they and you have of the condition of this kingdom, and the ample testimonies they and you have given of cheerful and ready forwardness to contribute towards the redeeming of this kingdom from the present calamities, under which it now suffereth, which we doubt not will in due time return to you and them comfortable and profitable fruits of advantage, wherein we shall readily labour for you with our best assistance and furtherance here.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir John Clotworthy.

1642[-3], January 25.—By the enclosed you may perceive what instructions we have given to our very good Lord the Lord Conway, Sir Robert King, Nicholas Loftus, Arthur Hill and Richard FitzGerald, for moving and soliciting His Majesty, and the Parliament there, for the monies and other provisions to be issued thence for the relief of this Kingdom.

And howsoever your name is not expressed in those instructions, yet such is our confidence in your forwardness and readiness in this service, as we have thought fit to instruct you also herein, and to that end do hereby authorize you, either apart or with all or any of the said other persons, to move and solicit the Parliament there in all and every the particulars mentioned in the several letters and dockets in the said instructions expressed, copies of which letters and dockets will be shewn to you by the said Lord Conway, and herein we doubt not to find such care and diligence on your part as may testify the sense you have of the present condition of this Kingdom, and your desires to contribute

your endeavours towards redemption thereof from that condition for the honour and service of His Majesty and that kingdom.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ric. Bolton. Canc. Moore. Ad. Loftus.
Ger. Lowther. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Rob. Meredith.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL TO VISCOUNT CONWAY AND OTHERS.

Instructions for our very good Lord the Lord Viscount Conway and Kilulta, Marshal of His Majesty's Army in Ireland, Sir Robert King, knt., Muster Master General and Clerk of the Cheque in the said kingdom, Nicholas Loftus, esq., and our agent, Richard FitzGerald, and every of them.

Whereas we have lately directed three letters from this board to the Speaker of the honourable Commons' House of Parliament in England, dated the 20th of this month, to be made known to that honourable House, to the end such provisions may be sent us forth of England as in the said several letters and dockets therewith sent are expressed, as by the copies of the said letters and dockets therein mentioned, now delivered to the said Lord Conway, to be by his Lordship imparted to the rest, may more particularly appear. And whereas we sent copies of the said several letters and of the said dockets inclosed in our letters to Mr. Secretary Nicholas, dated the said twentieth of this month, to be made known unto His Majesty, we do hereby authorize the said Lord Conway, Sir Robert King, Nicholas Loftus, Arthur Hill and Richard FitzGerald, and every of them, as persons herein specially entrusted by this board, humbly to move His Majesty and to solicit the Parliament of England to hasten unto us with all possible speed the provisions in the said letters mentioned, to be sent thence hither, and specially to cause to be paid to Anthony Tierens at London, or Daniel Wybrants at Amsterdam, the money in the said letters desired to be paid to them for arms to be forthwith bought in Holland.

And considering the high and extreme dangers threatened to this kingdom, if those moneys should not be so paid, and those provisions should not be sent us speedily, we do with all possible earnestness most humbly beseech His Majesty and entreat the Parliament that those persons so by us intrusted herein, and every of them, may be admitted to move and solicit herein as aforesaid, and may receive speedy despatch answerable to the greatness of the necessity requiring it. And the said persons, and every of them, are of their proceedings herein to give us an account with all possible speed.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. Moore. Ad. Loftus.
Ger. Lowther. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Tho. Lucas. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1642[-3], January 25.—We have been of late constrained for prevention of greater inconveniency here, to proceed so far with the Lord Bishop of Meath,* a member of this board, as to commit him to a gentle and easy restraint on the 21st of this month, yet not intending to continue him in that or any other restraint any longer than till he shall render that obedience which is due from him to His Majesty's authority at this board, by petitioning for his enlargement in manner as is usual, which shall then be done, and had been now done, if he had so petitioned this board for it, for we wish so well to his person and parts, and do so reverence his calling and eminent dignity in the Church, as we would not willingly put any prejudice upon him, if not necessitated even by himself.

However, seeing he hath the honour to serve His Majesty as a member of this board, we hold it very fit to acquaint His Majesty therewith, and to that end do send you here inclosed a copy of the order or act of this board made for bringing in plate to relieve the necessities of the officers of the army in present, as also of the affidavit made concerning his Lordship, and of the order of this board for his committal, whereby the truth of the passages concerning him and the motives inducing this board to proceed so with him, may appear to His Majesty.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Moore. Conway and Kilulta. Ger. Lowther.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Committee chosen in London for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642[-3], January 28.—After our hearty commendations, at this present we being in extreme want of linen cloth for the army here, Sir Wm. Anderson, knt., Commissary of the clothing for the army, hath contracted with one Robert Stafford for a parcel of dowlas, containing five thousand, seven hundred, twenty-two ells and a half, amounting to the sum of three hundred and nine pounds, seventeen shillings and eightpence, and hath received the same into His Majesty's store, which sum we ought forthwith to pay unto him, but we not being able for the present to give satisfaction here, he hath petitioned to us that he might speedily receive his money in England, which being so just and equitable, and for a commodity which we did so extremely want, we do earnestly desire you to make present payment thereof to the said Mr. Stafford, or to whom he shall appoint to receive the same there, which will also be an encouragement to him and others that show so good affections to His Majesty's service. And

* Anthony Martin, Bishop of Meath, 1625-1650, and sometime Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

therefore we hope you will not frustrate our expectation in giving him satisfaction according to his just desire, which is so reasonable.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
Ger. Lowther. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Tho. Lucas. Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to WM. LENTHALL, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642[-3], February 15.—Desiring that Robert Stafford be paid two sums of £114 13*s.* 4*d.* and £309 17*s.* 8*d.*, the value respectively of a parcel of match and shot and of a parcel of dowlas delivered by him for the use of the army. The Lords Justices, having already recommended Stafford to the Committee for the Affairs of Ireland, desire that the House may give order for the payment of these sums.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to WM. LENTHALL, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642[-3], February 20.—The extremities to which His Majesty's forces in the province of Connaght were reduced, did enforce us lately (even out of our scarcity here) to send from hence into that province for preservation of those forces, forty barrels of powder, thirty-nine barrels of match, fifteen barrels of salt, six hundred suits of clothes, six hundred shirts and six hundred caps, which was all the relief we could possibly spare them from hence; the convoy sent with those provisions were about nine hundred foot and about two hundred horse, who in their march thither were encountered by the rebels, but our convoy, God be praised, forced their way in despite of them, and so the provisions we sent with them for the province of Connaght they delivered safely at Athlone to our very good Lord the Lord Viscount Ranelagh, Lord President of that province.

In our convoy's retreat from thence hither the rebels, it seems, desirous to gain their lost reputation, beset them in the way at a place called Rockconnell,* promising to themselves great hopes by their multitudes to cut off our men, so as not to leave a man of them alive. But it pleased God in His abundant mercy to His Majesty and to this his kingdom and good subjects therein, so to fight for us, as our few men together with six hundred foot that came along with them from Connaght, whereof very many were not able to fight by reason of sickness and weakness, defeated those great and menacing forces of the rebels, which were about three thousand four hundred foot and six troops of horse, and our men pursued the execution, so as they had the killing of about two hundred and fifty of them with little loss on our side, and took prisoners Anthony Preston, son and heir of Preston, the rebels' General of Leinster, and divers others, as by the inclosed relation of the particulars may appear.

* Rathconnell.

And certainly as we have formerly many great testimonies of God's mercy to us in the whole course of this war, so hath He abundantly manifested it at this time, when the rebels were lifted up to a very great height of pride, presuming through our wants of necessary supplies forth of England (more than out of courage or valour in themselves) quickly to overcome us. However this overthrow hath so amazed and scattered them, as if we may yet be speedily enabled from thence to prosecute powerfully the advantage now given us, whilst they are strucken into astonishment and driven to new counsels far beside their expectations, we assure you it will be of mighty importance towards overcoming them. Wherefore as by our former several letters to you of the 20th of January, so now again we desire with all possible earnestness that the provisions of all sorts expressed in our said letters and in the docket therewith sent may be hastened to us, that the seven thousand, eight hundred, four score and thirteen pounds, three shillings, for arms to be provided in Holland (besides those mentioned in our said letters which we expect to be sent us from London) may be speedily paid to Anthony Tierens in London, or Daniel Wybrants in Amsterdam, as by our said letters we desired.

So miserable and unspeakable are our wants of victual, arms, munition, money, clothes, shoes and other necessaries, as if the supplies of those particulars mentioned also in our said letters of the 20th of January, come not very speedily, all the advantages now given us will be fruitless, and we disabled to perform any service, but must be unavoidably in danger to be as much devoured by our wants as by the sword of the rebels, our enemies, our want of corn being so much the more, in regard that we, in confidence to be supplied forth of England plentifully with corn, have caused great destruction to be made of corn, and certainly there is nothing that may conduce more certainly to their destruction than the burning of all corn, if we may be so supplied from thence as we ourselves may not be also destroyed thereby.

It is also observable that through continual furnishing garrisons abroad, and answering services at home, the expense of powder and match is so great, though husbanded with all possible care, as there is already much spent even of the proportion of powder and match which we had in store when we sent away our said letters of the 20th of January, whereof the powder and match brought hither by the Committee sent hither by the advice and authority of both Houses of Parliament there, is part, so as that want with that of victual must be instantly supplied, without which our men cannot fight, nor live to expect the rest, which also must be hastened, or all will be lost, no words being able sufficiently to express the greatness of the danger we shall incur by want of them, nor the greatness of the advantages which are already in view, if we have them speedily.

The plate brought in by persons of all sorts (amongst whom there are but three papists that brought in any) though we used all possible endeavour to advance it by calling many of them to

this board and otherwise, amounts not to one thousand, two hundred pounds, a sum so mean and inconsiderable as can in no degree give any contentment to the officers of the army towards their great arrears, which shews as well the extreme poverty of this place and all men here, as the high necessity of hastening supply of treasure.

And here we hold it necessary to move for Sir Richard Greenvile, who commanded in chief when that victory was obtained, and who upon all occasions carries himself very forwardly and resolutely for advancing the public services here, that by His Majesty's gracious favour towards him and the mediation of that honourable House to His Majesty, the castle, town and lands of Ballybritton in the King's County, and all other lands, tenements and hereditaments in this kingdom belonging to the said Anthony Preston or his wife, and his wife's sister, and whereof they or any of them were in possession on the 23rd October, 1641, or at any time since, being about three hundred pounds per annum, may be granted to the said Sir Richard Greenvile and his heirs, as a special mark of His Majesty's royal favour and bounty towards him, for the said great and acceptable service performed by him, which will be a great encouragement to him and others to go on the more cheerfully in their good endeavours for advancing the service here.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
La. Dublin. Ormond. Edw. Brabazon.
Cha. Lambart. Ger. Lowther. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. J. Ware. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642[-3], February 21.—Upon the arrival here of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Goodwin, sent hither by the authority of both Houses of Parliament in England, they delivered us a copy of the articles of treaty had there with the Commissioners of Scotland, concerning the reducing of this kingdom to the obedience of the King's Majesty and the Crown of England, by which articles we found it provided and agreed that the whole Scottish army may be called out of the Province of Ulster, and the horses appointed to join with them, by His Majesty's Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of this kingdom for the time being, if he or they should think fit, before the rebellion be totally suppressed therein.

Upon consideration whereof at this board, and seeing that by reasons of the distractions in England we saw that no recruits were sent us speedily from thence, we directed our letters on the 12th of November last to our very good Lord the Earl of Leven, signifying our desire to call out of the Province of Ulster into the Province of Leinster two thousand, five hundred foot. And we lately received from the General Major Monroe, who now commands those forces in Ulster in the Earl of Leven's absence,

letters of the fifth of December in answer of our said letters of the twelfth of November, copies of which letters and of our said letters of the 12th of November we have thought fit to send here inclosed, that so the honourable House of Parliament there may see the necessity of hastening recruits hither forth of England, seeing we cannot be otherwise supplied.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Edw. Brabazon. Cha. Lambart.
Ger. Lowther. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642[-3], February 21.—The two members of the honourable Commons' House of Parliament there, namely Robert Reynolds and Robert Goodwin, esquires, who came hither with the credence, power and esteem of a Committee sent hither by the advice and authority of both Houses of Parliament there, being now to return back thither, we adjudge it fit to direct these our letters to you concerning them, whereby we must in the first place return to both Houses of Parliament there all due thankfulness for the true sense and feeling they have of the condition of this kingdom, and their great care thereof in those supplies which from time to time they have ordained for us, and particularly for the twenty thousand pound and the proportion of powder and match which that committee brought to us at their coming hither, which was then a very great relief to us, though since our extremities and wants are renewed and our dangers highly increased for want of further supplies from thence, as by our former several letters to you of the 20th of January and our letters of the 20th of this month are more fully expressed, wherein we forbear to enlarge ourselves further at this time, seeing those gentlemen who have seen our condition and borne a part with us in the trouble thereof, will we know very lively represent it there.

In the next place we crave leave to give those gentlemen, as also Captain Wm. Tucker, who came along with them, recommended by the Adventurers of the city of London, as an assistant to the said Committee, this just testimony, that they have been very diligent to take observation of our condition, expressed very ready and forward affections to the public services here, contributed their best endeavours with us in the matters committed to their charge, and engaged themselves for monies to help us for furtherance of the public service, when our own credits (now through wants and extremities by occasion of this rebellion altogether spent) could not do it, which as we acknowledge to them with special thanks, so we hold it a right due to them to value their merits therein to that honourable House.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ad. Loftus. Ger. Lowther. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Robert Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the King.

1642[-3], February 24.—May it please your Most Excellent Majesty. It is a great grief to us to find by your Majesty's letters of the third, which we received the 12th of February, that we are fallen into your Majesty's displeasure concerning our deportment towards a Committee of Parliament sent hither, and although this strikes a deep sense in us of our own unhappiness, yet such is our confidence in your Majesty's princely goodness, as when you shall have heard us therein (which now we humbly beseech your Majesty to do) we are assured we shall stand upright in your royal judgment as your faithful servants, that through infirmity or weakness may have failed in our judgments, but never failed (and we trust never shall fail) in the entire affections and loyal duties of most faithful subjects and servants to your Majesty.

Mr. Robert Goodwin and Mr. Robert Reynolds, mentioned in your Majesty's said letters, arrived here on the 29th of October, as we signified by our letters of the third of November to the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, and between the said 29th of October and the second of November (when they came to us at this board) we had some speech amongst ourselves of the manner of their reception and disposal here (which we then conceived would be but for a few days), that so on the one side we might not lessen the dignity of your Majesty's authority entrusted with us, nor on the other side give the Parliament of England discontent, to whom your Majesty had graciously recommended the suppression of this rebellion, and from whom we conceive your Majesty had appointed relief to be sent hither to undergo the charge thereof; we considered also and much fear that if through their discontent any act of ours might occasion damage to your Majesty's affairs, we might thereby incur your Majesty's displeasure. We had also in consideration the distractions in England, and we were fearful to do anything here, which [might] make wider the breaches there. To guide us in a case of this unusual nature, name[ly] where a Committee came forth of England hither with the credence, power and esteem of a Committee sent hither by the advice and authority of both Houses of Parliament, we found no precedent here, nor of any case altogether like it, which made us the more to seek and consequently the more liable to danger of error therein.

And when on the 2nd of November, those persons presented themselves to us at this board (we being then assembled in Council), we your Majesty's Justices, then conceiving that it was the sense of this board that those persons might be admitted to sit apart and separate from us, and behind the Council, but not to sit with us at the board, we, your Justices, then gave way that they should sit in that manner, apart from the board, and heard them in what they propounded concerning the army in regard most of the business now at this board is concerning the army and the war, and that their employment hither was touching both, and for

increase of your Majesty's revenues and other your services here, as may appear by a copy of their instructions, which we here humbly offer to your Majesty's view. But for sitting in Council with us, we never admitted it in any other manner than as we have herein declared.

However seeing we have now from the clearness of your Majesty's excellent judgment gained a light to guide us in this extraordinary case, whereby we are taught to see our error, we did then immediately in this, as we have done and shall do in all things else, with all duty and submission, humbly obey your Majesty's royal commandment, and did signify to those persons that they should not any more be present at this board in that manner as formerly, and withal that it was your Majesty's gracious pleasure that if they had business they should be heard, which we signified to them we would be ready to do, as your Majesty had commanded, after which time they were not any more admitted in manner as formerly at this board, and now they are departed hence for England. Thus have we truly and clearly declared to your Majesty what hath been done in this particular, wherein we have this comfort, that we had no end other than the quiet furtherance of your Majesty's services here without entering into any contestation or dispute, which we confess we were desirous in our zeal to the welfare of your affairs to avoid.

And now, most dread and gracious sovereign, seeing our unwilling error proceeded from a desire of well-doing and to render advantage to your Majesty, from whose princely clemency and goodness (as most agreeable with your royal disposition) we hope to find a gracious and indulgent interpretation, we humbly crave leave to prostrate ourselves at your Majesty's feet, and there humbly submit ourselves to your royal pleasure. And yet we shall suffer under great grief and disquiet of mind, unless your Majesty will be graciously pleased to alter that belief of us which your letters mentioned, as if we neglected your honourable Council and affairs here, and have not so right affections to your service and honour as we ought, wherein we hope your Majesty's goodness will acquit us, for although we confess our abilities to be far short of our desires to serve you, yet we assure your Majesty that we have endeavoured to discharge our duties in the service, and have therein undergone much travail and pains with all faithfulness and diligence, and with uprightness and singleness of heart, aiming at nothing more than the furtherance of your honour and service, and the welfare of this your kingdom, which we doubt not your Majesty will graciously accept. We beseech Almighty God to protect your royal person, and guide your counsels and actions to the glory of God, the honour of your Majesty and the happiness of all your good subjects.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. L. Dublin. Ormond. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. Ge. Shurley. Ger. Lowther. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby. Ja. Ware.
G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1642[-3], February 25.—By the inclosed copies of our letters to Mr. Speaker, you will find that we have written for quickening our supplies expressed in our several former letters of the 20th of January, whereof we then sent you copies. We have lately had the happiness to give a great blow to the rebels by a party of His Majesty's army, as by the inclosed relation of the particulars thereof you may perceive, and certainly if by the arrival of our expected supplies forth of England, we may be enabled now vigorously to prosecute the advantage offered us, whilst the rebels are amused at this unexpected defeat given them, it will be of mighty advantage to His Majesty. Wherefore we humbly sue to him for commanding the hastening away the supplies with all speed.

Sir Richard Greenvile, who commanded in chief when that victory was obtained, is a person who upon all occasions carries himself very forwardly and resolutely for advancing the public service here, and therefore as we have by our letters to Mr Speaker desired the mediation of the Commons' House of Parliament to His Majesty for Sir Richard Greenvile, so we entreat you to move His Majesty that it may stand with his princely pleasure, as a mark of his royal favour and bounty towards him, to grant to him and his heirs the castle, town and lands of Ballybritton in the King's County, and all other lands, tenements and hereditaments in this kingdom belonging to Anthony Preston, whom he brought prisoner to us, which will be a great encouragement to him and others to go on the more cheerfully in their good endeavours for advancing the service here for His Majesty's honour and profit.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Edw. Brabazon. Cha. Lambart.
Ger. Lowther. J. Temple. Ja. Ware.
G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1642[-3], February 25.—Enclosing a copy of their letter to the Speaker, and requesting his Lordship to advance their suit to the King and Parliament for hastening their needful supplies.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642[-3], February 25.—Since the signifying of our letters of the 20th of February we have thought to signify to that honourable House that the Protestant merchants here, as well English as strangers, conceiving that we should be plentifully supplied with money from thence, brought in hither sundry commodities, the Papists having in a manner given over all trade, but our wants of all things requisite to give the officers and soldiers

subsistence (whose poor and distressed condition we behold and lament with grief of heart) [compelled us] to force their commodities out of their hands, not only those imported hither but many of the native commodities they were to export hence, that we might make use of them, on our undertaking that payment should be made them at London; which payments failing, it is now come to that pass that those that would bring in victuals and other needful provisions, and would readily supply us with them for ready money or on tickets to be paid at London, if ready payment had been made there on our former engagements to that purpose, are so disheartened as few or none dare now come hither with any commodities, and indeed the merchants here, having all their remaining stocks and estates thus wrested from them by the State, are not possibly able, how willing soever they are, to help us, so as now the little trade now driven here is like to be destroyed, and we shall not only now fail in getting any supplies that way from abroad, which hath hitherto been a great means of our preservation, but our poor and mean quantity of native commodities in the few ports we have, which cannot be manufactured here in these times, though they are not considerable, cannot gain us returns, which we mention to you as a most pressing argument to stir up your good affections to the safety of this kingdom, and so to cause speedy and round supplies to be sent us, even to keep our men alive, who have merited your care, and by reasonable helps will give full satisfaction to that honourable House, if they may be kept alive and contained from disbanding.

But the scarcity of provisions of victuals is such not only here but also at the garrisons of Drogheda, Dundalk, Trim, Naas and other garrisons as afflicts us beyond all expression. We find that if the forces now here at Dublin continue here, they and we must unavoidably perish within a few days if provisions of victuals arrive not speedily forth of England. We find also that if we send part of them abroad to get their victuals by the sword, in which case they must march in a considerable strength, we are not assured that there is competent provisions to be had abroad to enable so many men to live, or if there be, the danger is very great, for we cannot send them out in such a strength here, to make good this city and castle, in case we should be assaulted here in their absence, nor have we such store of powder and match as may be competent for both, nor are we able to fit and accommodate the officers and soldiers for so long a march, nor money to answer the charges of carriages and many other charges incident to such an expedition, although the committee sent from thence hither did, to help us in this distress, engage themselves for two thousand pounds, which falls far short of enabling this work of their very going out, so far out of repair are all carriages, arms and other necessaries.

Thus are we beset with difficulties on all sides, and those accompanied with these dangers, that if it should so happen (as God forbid) that the forces to be now sent abroad should be defeated, or that this city and castle in their absence should be

forced from us, or if those forces to be sent abroad shall be constrained through want either of provisions, or munition or otherwise, to return again hither to burden this place, before plentiful store of provisions arrive forth of England, then must the army disband, and so this State dissolve, and the whole kingdom suddenly fall into the hands of the rebels, whereof there is no stay but the preservation of this poor city, whereby we and many thousands of other British and Protestants in this kingdom, who are ready to sacrifice our lives for preservation of this crown and kingdom for the King and kingdom of England, must then yield up our lives in the loss of it.

And yet amidst all these difficulties and dangers which we have often and largely debated in full council, and can only afflict ourselves with perplexed thoughtfulness for them, but cannot help them, seeing our case is such as if none of our men move hence we must all perish, and that if those men that go abroad can so live for a time until we be supplied forth of England, and that it please God in His mercy to preserve them abroad, and us here, from disasters, they and we may live, and that if it should fall out otherwise we can but die, we have after long debate thereof fixed on a resolution, that a considerable part of the army shall immediately march into the country, to try what may possibly be done, and yet they cannot go in that strength or with that accommodation, nor leave us here that strength or accommodation which is necessary. However, we have chosen rather to adventure thus on these hazards than to sit still and perish doing nothing.

And now we beseech, and that finally (for we see we shall be suddenly in unspeakable distress, and fall into such extremities as will altogether disable us from attending an answer of any other letters, which we may hereafter write), that we may be speedily supplied from thence with victuals, money, munition, clothes, shoes and other provisions mentioned in our former letters, for if they yet come speedily we are not without hope to give a good account of the kingdom.

And here we cannot but lament in the consideration of the shame and dishonour which will reflect upon the English nation, if now after so long and often forewarnings given by us to that honourable House, this kingdom be lost, and that for want of supplies from thence, wherein all the comfort left us is this, that we have done our parts and discharged our duties to God, to His Majesty and to all his kingdoms, who must bear their parts with us in so heavy a loss.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
La. Dublin. Ormond. Edw. Brabazon.
Cha. Lambart. Ger. Lowther. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Viscount Falkland, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1642[-3], March 10.—We, the Lords Justices, having lately received an order made at the council of war, and certain charges there exhibited against our very good Lord the Lord Viscount Ranelagh, Lord President of the province of Connaght, we communicated the same with this board, and after serious consideration thereof had, we took a resolution therein by Act of Council, a copy whereof, together with the said order of the council of war and the petition and charges against the said Lord Ranelagh, we send your Lordship here inclosed for His Majesty's view and royal consideration. And we entreat your Lordship we may understand his gracious pleasure therein, as speedily as conveniently may be, that we may humbly apply ourselves to the due observation thereof with that duty and submission which is due from us to his royal commands.

And we must also sue to His Majesty that by his high wisdom a course may be prescribed whereby supplies of men, money, arms, munition, victual, clothes and shoes, may be hastened to us with all speed, whereby our extreme wants here may be supplied, and we enabled to relieve the province of Connaght, now in very great danger to be lost.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. La. Dublin.
Edw. Brabazon. Ge. Shurley.
Ger. Lowther. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Ja. Ware. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1642[3], March 13.—We lately received His Majesty's letters dated the first of February, 1642, whereby His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to signify unto us that he was informed by petition of Captain John Bartlett and the company belonging to His Majesty's pinnace the *Swan*, employed for the guard of the coast of Ireland, that a ship called the *Magdalen*, laden with rebels' goods bound for New Ross, was by them taken, brought to Dublin, and here adjudged lawful prize, and thereupon the said ship with her lading was by order from us put into the hands of Robert Smith, Marshal of His Majesty's Admiralty here, and that he had since sold the said goods and employed the ship. And His Majesty by his said letters hath required us forthwith to take effectual order that out of the monies made by the sale of the said ship and goods, and remaining in the hands of the said Smith, the arrears of wages due to the said captain and company be forthwith paid, and that the residue of the said money be by our direction employed for the revictualling of the said pinnace.

Upon receipt of which letters we called the said Smith before us, to the end we might discharge our duty in obedience to His Majesty's commandment. And the said Smith delivered at this

board the inclosed account of the proceedings against the said prize, which we humbly offer to His Majesty's royal consideration. And observing by his said letters that His Majesty was informed that the said ship and her lading were adjudged lawful prize here, and that by order from us they were put into the hands of the said Smith, we hold it necessary to make known to His Majesty that the said ship or her lading were not adjudged prize here, nor did we give any order for puttiug the same into the hands of Mr. Smith, nor in any kind interposed therein, but left the matter wholly to the Courts of Admiralty.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Edw. Brabazon. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. Geo. Shurley.
Ger. Lowther. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. J. Ware.
Rob. Meredith.

[*Postscript.*]—The occasions of His Majesty's services here do so much require the return of the *Swan* pinnace hither, as we find it of great necessity to move that the said pinnace may be victualled and paid in England, and hastened away hither with all speed, if His Majesty shall so think fit.

Lords Justices and Council to the Mayor of Norwich and Bailiff of Great Yarmouth.

1642[-3], March 15.—After our very hearty commendations, Muriell Lucas, having lately arrived here, brought hither sundry provisions of clothes, and thirty-six pounds, sixteen shillings, two pence in money, sent hither by the inhabitants of Norwich and Yarmouth, out of their bounty and piety, to be distributed to the distressed Protestants here. And the said Lucas hath delivered the same here accordingly, which at his humble suit we hereby certify. And withal we must acknowledge to the said inhabitants with special thanks their said bounty and piety, which hath rendered great comfort and contentment to many distressed poor Protestants here, whose retribution to those benefactors are their prayers for that great act of charity, which cannot fall to the ground without reward. We for our parts will be ready upon all occasions to manifest to any of those inhabitants that may have occasion here the true sense we have of that pious act, and our readiness to pleasure any of them, as we may find opportunity.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Edw. Brabazon. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
Ge. Shurley. Ger. Lowther. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Viscount Falkland, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1642[-3], March 15.—By our letters of the tenth of this month we signified to your Lordship that we had then lately

received an order made at the council of war, and certain charges there exhibited against our very good Lord the Lord Viscount Ranelagh, Lord President of the Province of Connaght, which we then sent inclosed in our said letters for His Majesty's view and royal consideration. Since the exhibiting of which articles the said Lord President exhibited the inclosed articles against Sir Charles Coote, knt. and baronet, upon consideration whereof at this board we have adjudged it fit that Sir Charles Coote enter security for his forthcoming, which we have thought fit to signify to your Lordship, to be made known to His Majesty. And we entreat your Lordship we may understand his gracious pleasure therein as speedily as conveniently may be, that we may humbly obey the same.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ric. Bolton, Canc'.	La. Dublin.	Edw. Brabazon.
Cha. Lambart.	Geo. Shurley.	Ger. Lowther.
J. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.	Ja. Ware.
	Rob. Meredith.	

Lords Justices and Council to the King.

1642[-3], March 16.—We your Majesty's Justices on the 30th of January last received your Majesty's letters of the 11th of the same, we being then in council at this board, which letters we then immediately communicated with the council, as we always do in all matters of importance concerning your Majesty's affairs here.

By those letters your Majesty declared that you had sent a commission to our very good Lord the Lord Marquis of Ormond and others, authorising them to receive in writing what the petitioners, Catholics of Ireland, mentioned in those letters, would say or propound, and to return the same to your Majesty, and by the same letters your Majesty commanded us your Justices to give those Commissioners our best assistance and furtherance, as there shall be occasion, wherein (as in all things else we have always done and shall ever do) we shall most readily obey your Majesty's royal commands with all humble duty and submission, having nothing more in our cares and endeavours in these perplexed times than to advance your service, and to preserve your sovereign rights and interests here, where so dangerous attempts have of late been made against them by so universal a conspiracy of the Papists of this kingdom.

We do (with much joy of heart) comfort ourselves to see your Majesty's gracious inclination to hear your subjects, whatsoever they be in themselves, and as therein we behold your goodness, so we, to whose care and circumspection your Majesty hath committed the great trust of this your kingdom, cannot but esteem it a great breach of duty and faith in us to be silent in such things as may give light in this important business, and which cannot come to your Majesty's knowledge but by your ministers.

Those petitioners do affirm that they had recourse to arms for preservation of your royal rights and prerogatives, which if it

were true we should be subject to the full tax of treachery if we should not with all zeal and hearty affection have joined with them, and if that had been the true ground of their entering into quarrel with us it should cost little money or blood to the kingdom of England to reconcile us. They well know that before this rebellion in the Parliament held here, and formerly, we opposed them several times, when we found them vehemently labour to abridge those prerogatives and ancient rights of the crown here, and to derogate from your royal authority in many parts thereof, as by particulars will appear.

But we must, upon full observation of their courses and actions since the first breaking out of this unnatural rebellion, confidently affirm that they do but take up this for an excuse of their most odious breach of faith and duty to your most sacred Majesty, their inward intent being, as since hath appeared, to deprive your Majesty of all those prerogatives they speak of, and even of your crown and kingdom, resolving also to destroy and extirpate out of this island, as well the true Protestant religion as all your Majesty's most loyal British subjects, whom they hate chiefly because they religiously love your Majesty and your children, and in that love were such leaders to them in all their late seeming acts of duty and bounty towards your Majesty, as without shameful bewraying their evil hearts, they could not shun the same track, whereat they often shewed much reluctancy, as appeared in deducing the subsidies and other things.

In Ulster, where this rebellion first broke forth, it is testified upon oath by a gentleman that was a prisoner amongst the rebels that he heard one of the rebels, a man of note amongst them, say that if he had your Majesty where he then spoke he would flay you quick, but they would have the kingdom and their wills of you; others there said that they had a king of their own in Ireland; others said they would have an Irish King, and regarded not King Charles, the King of England; others that they had a new king, and had commission from him for what they did; others that Sir Phelim O'Neill should be their King, and that they would give a great sum of money to have King Charles's head. Those speeches were uttered in several counties in that province and by several parties; also those in Ulster devise false prophecies, and disperse and publish them, and (amongst other things so devised by them) one prophecy is said to be that Tyrone or Sir Phelim O'Neill shall drive your Majesty with your whole posterity out of England, and that you and your posterity shall be hereafter *profugi in terra aliena in eternum*, to which Phelim O'Neill regal attributes have been given by some of the rebels, and he hath written in a regal style, and he did seal letters with a seal whereon there was a regal crown, which we have seen.

When the rebellious lords and gentry of the Pale and Leinster, and after them those of Munster and Connaght and the Irish in Leinster, rose into rebellion, who appeared not in arms until those in the Pale broke out, those in the Pale declared to assault your Majesty's Castle and city of Dublin, where reside your officers of State, and where are the ensigns and ornaments of

your royal authority and sovereignty here, and all the records of your revenues and interests, which they purposed to seize, and by holding that place to take away the means for arrival of English here other than by main force, to which intent they assembled in great numbers near this city within two or three miles round about, having then also straightly besieged your Majesty's port town of Drogheda as a step to the gaining of this city, presuming all this while that no succours should come out of England; and all this done not only by the barbarous rebels of Ulster but also by the degenerate, ungrateful Lords and gentry of the Pale.

And when (by God's blessing and your Majesty's tender care of the remnant of your good people left yet undestroyed, sending forces hither) we were enabled by your Majesty's forces to beat off those multitudes, and to raise the siege of Drogheda, then as well the old English as the Irish, all Papists and now rebels, withdrew themselves further off, and finding they had not so ready a way to rend the kingdom out of your Majesty's hands as they at first supposed, they then found it necessary to fall to new consultations how yet to bring their wicked ends and contrivances to full effect, making the seat of their assemblies at the city of Kilkenny, there with full advice of their titular clergy and popish lawyers, without any authority derived from His Majesty, they call a Parliament, which assembled, they turned into a national assembly, utterly strange to the laws of England and Ireland and your Majesty's royal prerogative, which they falsely pretend to maintain. There they enact that no other Temporal Government or jurisdiction shall be assumed, kept or exercised in this kingdom, save what shall be approved by the General Assembly or supreme council.

There they set up a new form of Government utterly opposite to the laws of England and Ireland and your royal authority, ordaining a council for government in each county, or council in each province, and a council for the kingdom, by the name of a supreme council of the Confederate Catholics, to be held at Kilkenny, or elsewhere they appoint. These councils are to be the ordinary judicatories to hear and determine all causes, as well touching life and member as amply as your Majesty's judges of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol delivery could do, and accordingly they give judgment of death by votes against your British subjects, whom otherwise also they hang and execute by warrants of their commanders and others, without process or other proceeding, as also to hear and determine all causes for goods, chattels and interests, and to establish rents and possessions, as if a right of conquest were already vested in them, and they ordain that all persons of all professions and degrees shall obey their orders; there they establish the Romish clergy in all the possessions of the church throughout the kingdom, and appoint oaths of association to be taken in all the parishes of the realm; there they form armies and commanders of all sorts to resist your Majesty's forces and (if they may) to perfect their intended conquest of this your kingdom, they

appoint sheriffs, coroners, constables and other officers in each county to execute their orders; they in some parts have caused their captains, officers and others to take oath before their titular clergy, that they shall not suffer any English or Protestant to live in this kingdom, or bear any office, no not so much as a petty constable. They by their Popish clergy have solicited with all industry and travail powerful aids from foreign parts to assist them in this conquest, whereby they seem to disclaim all dependence on your Majesty either for favour or justice. They did set up the Spanish colours publicly at Wexford amongst the old English but Papists, and Captain Ashlye, as we are credibly informed, did testify that they had done the like at Galway. They (by the crafty delusion of the Popish clergy and the contracted hatred of the Papists to the British and Protestants) have got into their possession the most part of your sea ports, out of which they have murdered or expulsed the English and Protestants; which ports they use as inlets to all their foreign provisions, having also devised to have admirals and other officers at sea, to the end to become masters of these seas to your Majesty's disherison and prejudice. Whether these expressions and actions, (being but a few gathered out of many, which we know of them) either considered in the barbarous Irish or the better educated old English, or both, be natural streams issuing from a fountain of real intention to preserve and maintain your Majesty's royal rights and prerogatives, we submit to any equal judgment.

In their petition they say that their adversaries have intercepted their addresses to your Majesty; your Majesty may be pleased to remember that we certified thither that their petition came not hither until the 7th of August last (which we soon after sent thither) they having spent all the precedent winter and the then succeeding summer in their courses of rebellion, while they had hope (all that time) by force to carry the cause, never in all that time making application in that nature either to your Majesty or any your Ministers that we could hear of, until they found your Majesty's forces so to spread and prevail against them as put them in great fear. Then they betook themselves to the way of petition (having formerly most contemptuously despised and disobeyed your Majesty's proclamation under your own royal signature and privy signet, commanding them to lay down arms), then presuming, by the old Irish shift of feigned profession of subjection, to abuse your Majesty's boundless mercy, as their ancestors had done the royal clemency of many of your famous predecessors in several ages, to the continual disquiet, fruitless expense, and, as it fell out, dishonour of themselves, their kingdom and subjects of England, whereof records and histories are full. And as to their address by Read, then a rebel with them, it is most fraudulently alleged; for although it be true that in December, 1641, a few of the rebellious noblemen and gentry of the Pale framed a petition and delivered it to Read, seeming to intend to send him away with it to your Majesty, yet he tarried with them unsent

until March after, at which time after the siege of Drogheda raised, and that he could no longer live in those parts, he rendered himself to the Lord Marquis of Ormond in the field, not coming as a messenger from them in any such kind. And in his examination he declares that after he had received that petition he demanded of them several times when he should be sent away, to which they only answered there would be time enough, for that they [were] then making account to carry all before them by strength of arms. And as to their charge against their adversaries, if thereby they mean us, we do unanimously and in all truth deny ourselves to be their adversaries further than they are adversaries to your Majesty, your crown and royal estate, as they are, of which their present condition we are so well assured, as we cannot without base disloyalty shew ourselves to them in that behalf other than adversaries, and it cannot be justified or made appear that ever we or any of us have had contention with or heart burning to any of them, in respect of any our private interest or intercourse, but have always treated them before this rebellion as our friends, and your Majesty's loyal subjects, as we then took them to be. And where they asperse those adversaries with the crime of blood, committed on their wives and children, we cannot deny but that in the course of war, forced upon us by them, for our own necessary defence and for the preservation of this your state and kingdom, some of their blood hath been shed by your Majesty's army in fights with them, which we wish they had drawn upon themselves, but if they look back upon their own beginning and proceeding in this horrid rebellion they shall find themselves heavily laden with the crying guilts of the innocent blood, they (most barbarously in time of open and settled peace, without any provocation or offence given) falling with armed force upon the unarmed and harmless British and Protestants, murdering, hanging, drowning, burying alive and starving them, men, women and children, of all ages and conditions, to the number of one hundred fifty four thousand before the end of March last, as is testified was acknowledged by their priests appointed to collect their numbers, besides many thousands others since that time so used in all parts of the kingdom.

Sometimes they profess they took up arms to exalt and establish the Romish Catholic religion throughout this kingdom, and they have taken public and universal oath to maintain and defend the public exercise thereof. But in this particular, as in that of prerogative, we crave leave to affirm that we well know, and their actions and infidelity do abundantly demonstrate, that many of them, especially the Irish, have little sense or inward touch of religion other than what is pressed upon them by their traitorous clergy for their own pride and avarice and the sottish superstition of their women, and that those Irish assume this only as another cover for the bloody and most unchristian execution of their ancient and never ceasing hatred to the Kings of England and the English nation, which doth now and hath heretofore in all ages undeniably appeared in their many furious insults and murders upon the persons, and devastation of the

possessions of the English, ever since their first entrance into this kingdom, even in the several ages when no difference was between the two nations in matters of religion.

In the conjuncture of affairs here in these times we may not in duty to your royal throne, and in the trust of your affairs laid upon us, forbear to let your Majesty know what divers apprehensions seem to be entertained in the minds of this people. On the one side the Papists here with us and the Papist rebels do with great boldness and alacrity give out, that they shall have a present peace. In that peace they presume shall be wound up all the bloody massacres and fearful destruction committed on the persons and estates of the British and Protestants, having now extirpated or banished them, which was part of their work intended, and demolished their costly houses and buildings throughout the whole kingdom, except the persons, and but the persons only, of a few which we have in garrisons and forts, their intent being to become sole masters of the kingdom. And they further adjudge that they have gained so strong a bar of terror against any coming of new English hither, or their inhabiting amongst them, as if those rebels in the strength and numbers they now stand may gain liberty, and freedom of estates, and security of their persons, they shall hold themselves for ever freed from the cohabitation of English, or the subjection to any English Government, which (whatsoever in their frantic apprehensions they now imagine) would soon make them a slavish, distracted, miserable people, as did well appear in the late former age, before which by their continual assaults on the English in several Kings' reigns, and their struggling to expel them, they almost got all into their own hands, in which times the few old English colonies were driven almost night and day with their swords in their hands to preserve their lives and little livelihood.

On the other side the little remnant of Protestants are stricken into such astonishment at the presumptions of the other party and the foresight of their own destruction, if your Majesty's arms be suddenly laid down, as they begin to despair of safety ever to be had here, and are therefore ready to forsake the kingdom, and then the kingdom being left wholly to the Irish and so bloodily malicious Papists, as the rebels now are, it will be very questionable how your Majesty and your kingdom of England can have safety by them, they having boasted that after this conquest they will come into England, and it will be as questionable how England can make a new conquest without more charge and danger than this kingdom is worth, this kingdom being now in far other case for towns, forts, ordnance and places of strength, and men trained to wars, than in the times of any former conquest of this kingdom.

The English also do fear that if peace should now be treated of here, it would give a stop of further supplies of men, munition, arms, or victuals to be sent hither, which the rebels have long threatened against us, and so the stores being kept weak here, the rebels would not doubt speedily to bring the Protestants

into their merciless power, and fall upon them to the full execution of their former intendments. They consider also (besides what they know of former ages) that seeing the Papists and Irish before the rebellion could not abide to see the English dwell by them and under them, when there was full amity and agreement between them, all manner of obligations of affinity, consanguinity, marriage, friendly society and commerce, no oppression, injury, or offence offered to any of them, rents of their lands and all other profits of the kingdom raised far higher than in any former age by the husbandry and industry of the English, now after so great encouragement on both sides, and so great rancour and malice raised between them by the acts of cruelty and violence on all parties, the British and Protestants stand most assured to be devoured by the Irish, if they shall stand in the strength and numbers they now do, when any English shall offer to disperse and inhabit amongst them in a way of peace.

Besides if arms could be now safely laid down on both sides, and if then English should adventure to disperse themselves amongst them, though no other violence should be offered them, they would be destroyed by very stealths and robberies, their remedy being only by trial of juries all Irish, who by late positions of law, broached by Popish lawyers upon their queries a little before this rebellion, are not as formerly to be questioned for false verdicts. They consider likewise that the Irish now combined in this rebellion are a slothful people, naturally inclined to spoil, ravage, stealth and oppression, bred in no trades, manufactures, or other civil industry to live by in peace, wherein they neither can nor ever did long endure to continue, naturally loving a savage and unbridled course of life, though in these last thirty years God blessed your most renowned father and your royal Majesty with a more settled peace here than had been seen in Ireland for above two hundred years before, whereby it is evident that if they were suffered to live alone here they would not, nor ever could, raise any considerable revenue to their prince, their nature being to live ever in blood and contention one with another, as they always were before the late peace and settled English Government among them. And it is observable that the English now see that the more civility or civil education these Irish rebels obtain by the care and pious inspection of the late English Governors (which they did to recover and retain them) the more dangerous enemies they now find them; and the more the English did enrich, countenance and favour those rebels, the more scornful, ungrateful and mortal enemies they have shewn themselves unto those their benefactors. They consider further, and now find by dear experience, that the towns and corporations all consisting of Papists, though for the most part old English, except three or four towns lately planted which are Protestants, are apt upon every insurrection against the English to run with the country, whereby they will be able on the sudden to overwhelm them in lesser numbers either in town or country, so as the English can expect no refuge.

They consider further that the Irish, being masters of the body of the kingdom, armed in great numbers for war and full of malice, are now far too haughty and insolent to submit to such terms of peace as may be safe for England, or honourable for so just and pious a King as your Majesty is, and that if the blood of peace so unmeasurably shed by the rebels, who have now enriched themselves by the spoils of the British, should be now wiped out in a feigned submission, it would embolden them and their posterity hereafter upon all occasions to attempt the like again for their advantage, making the English but slaves to gather substance to satiate their cruel malice and lust whensoever they find themselves in case to surprise them, as they have done in several ages.

They remember that in the best of former times the Irish did so exceed in numbers as that the Governors never could or durst fully execute the laws for true reformation for fear of disturbance, having some hope always by civil and fair entreaty to win them into a civil and peaceable life, so as if peace should now be granted them before the sword or famine have so abated them in numbers as that in reasonable time English Colonies might overlap them, and so perhaps frame the residue into English manners and civil cause of life, by trades, or other good industry, to take comfort in a quiet life, the English do plainly foresee it can never be safe for them to cohabit with them, secure for England to enjoy them, or likely that themselves (separate from the English) can ever digest into a people good to themselves, or profitable to their King or country.

We hope it will not be conceived out of what we have here written that we are enemies to peace, nay we do from our hearts desire peace, and do pray the eternal God of peace to grant it to your Majesty in all your dominions, as the greatest blessing on earth that can be bestowed on the sons of men. And we shall in due time with all our powerful skill and industry (under the prudent conduct and direction of your royal Majesty) endeavour to fix it here. But we humbly crave leave to affirm that the settlement of it in this kingdom will be of a different consideration from the rest, if we observe the present state of these rebels, the temperature and natural inclination of the Irish, their ancestors' former deportment to the English in all ages, their ancient and unchanged resolution to expulse them by force or fraud, and their obdurate wilfulness to set up and maintain Popery here, without permitting the Protestant religion. And although by a present peace, if the rebels would consent to it, we for our parts might hope to gain a breathing time, and perhaps for some years a little profit out of our poor estates here, yet we are not so vile as to value anything that shall concern our own particular, when it may not consist with that due care which [we] ought and ever shall have of your Majesty's honour and safety, and the future safety and happiness of your posterity, and this your kingdom. And howsoever it be true, that all the peril and damage we undergo, and all the arms we desired to have used and borne here, is but (by God's blessing)

to bring on a safe and lasting peace, yet we can no way apprehend that it can be so done till the sword have abated these rebels in numbers and power, yet not to the utter extirpation of the nation (which is far from our thoughts, though some to render us the more odious report so of us) but to the levelling of the rebels, so as they may fully know it is not their strength and obstinacy but your own gracious mercy and indulgence that can make you shew your princely love to peace, and which shall also put these Irish rebels into such a case as not so easily as now [to] relapse into their ever affected commotion and prosecution of their continual purpose to extirpate the English, and shall also give your Majesty more liberty of judgment, who are fit objects of your mercy or justice, to be applied as in your high wisdom you shall find cause.

We confess we are at this time in very terrible want of means to support a war, as we often and lately to the full declared thither, whence only we must expect reinforcement; and we foresee that unless supplies of money, munition, arms, clothes and other habiliments of war be speedily sent, we have little hope to escape utter destruction and loss of the kingdom, yet seeing the cause of God, and the perpetual safety of your Majesty, your posterity and your dominions, under God's providence, is the matter and ground of our so deep engagement, and having had hitherto such experience of God's mighty sustentation, we cannot despair of His goodness in granting us even some expected aid. And being now at a very low ebb through these wants, yet having a wonderful comfort in the alacrity and constant courage of our men of war amidst their extreme sufferings, we dare say in the confidence of faithful subjects and servants to your Majesty that if those supplies can in any time come to us we shall be able (by God's guidance) to overcome and avenge the wickedness of these unjust and disloyal attempts against your sacred Majesty and your good people, and so find a way to that peace which may befit the greatness and wisdom of your Majesty to grant and which we heartily long for, being at this instant pressed with as much calamity as men can bear, yet not able in our judgments to find that a present peace can free us and the Protestants here from a certain, though perhaps a lingered, ruin and the dangerous consequences thereof. And we in like manner affirm that nothing under God could have brought us to this hard condition, or subjected your Majesty's affairs here to the hazard they now stand in, but the unexpected failing of provisions timely ministered unto us, without which we always signified thither that this cause could not be sustained out of any subsistence here.

These things, most dread sovereign, are of so great and important consideration towards securing the future peace and safety of your sacred Majesty, your royal posterity, your kingdoms and good subjects, as we could not without breach of faith and loyalty to your Majesty forbear thus truly and plainly to represent them. And howsoever the rebels are pleased unjustly to traduce and calumniate us and our proceedings, without any

cause given on our parts, other than our faithfulness to you, our most dear and gracious Lord and Master (which reproaches from them we are content for your sake to bear, as we are ready to sacrifice our lives for you), yet we humbly beseech your Majesty to give us leave with the freedom of faithful servants to affirm to your Majesty in the presence of God (to whom and to your Majesty we are accountable for uprightness in all our counsels and actions) that we fall upon no expressions herein out of any hatred to the persons of them, or any of them, or out of any sinister ends of advantage to ourselves, but only out of necessary duty to God and to your Majesty, for whom we hope God hath reserved the high honour of that great work of full settlement and reformation of this your kingdom, to which none of your royal ancestors could attain, although your royal father, King James of blessed memory, made a fair entrance towards it by a sweet and peaceable way, which glorious beginning of his the rebels have quite overturned and defaced.

And now having clearly and in zealous duty laid open our hearts to your royal Majesty, we in all humility submit and entirely depend on your Majesty's commands, whether for peace or war, and shall with all fervency bestow our bodies and minds to execute whatsoever you shall in your high wisdom prescribe, humbly beseeching the Almighty guider of all human counsels to grant you His divine assistance from that wisdom which is ever about His throne.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
La. Dublin. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
Ge. Shurley. Ger. Lowther. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1642 [-3], March 23.—Enclosing copies of their letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, which is to be made known to the King, that by his high wisdom he may hasten the means of their supplies.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642[-3], March 23.—By our letters of the 25th of February, wherein we represented thither the hard terms to which we are reduced here for want of provisions from thence, we signified that a considerable part of the army should then immediately march into the country, to try what may possibly be done to keep so many men alive for a time, until we be supplied forth of England.

Since which time our very good Lord the Lord Marquis of Ormond with two thousand five hundred foot, and five hundred horse, and two pieces of battery, and four field pieces, marched hence on the second day of this month, and as we hear is gotten

as far as Ross in the county of Wexford, a sea port possessed by the rebels, but how he succeeds there we cannot as yet hear with such certainty as may befit us to advertize it thither.

When those numbers of men were departed hence, we then bethought us of the doing something to keep alive the residue of the forces left here at Dublin and some out garrisons about Dublin. And seeing the stores of victuals were wholly exhausted, and that if the soldiers should be left to get victuals in their own way from the inhabitants, it would put all into such disorder and confusion as would instantly enforce the disbanding of the forces, and the dissolving of this State and Government, and consequently the loss of this crown and kingdom, we resolved on the last and uttermost expedient, namely the distribution of the soldiers for their victuals, with [as] much equality as we could, in and throughout this city and suburbs, which we deferred as long as by any ways or means whatsoever we could (by any possibility) prevent it, as well so to conceal from the rebels the hard (indeed very hard and desperate) terms to which this state and army are brought, as in regard of the certain knowledge we had, and wherein we are now confirmed, that that way cannot long hold out in this poor city, where the inhabitants of all sorts are despoiled of their estates and fortunes by the rebels, where all trade and traffic is in manner wholly fallen to the ground, where those that formerly traded with us by sea, and sometimes brought us provisions of victuals, whilst we had money or credit, are now disabled from bringing in anything to help us by our tearing out of their hands for relief of the army the stocks with which their traffic was upheld, and where by their example all others are deterred from bringing any provisions hither, seeing we have no money to buy them.

And now there being two thousand foot and some few horse distributed in that manner amongst the inhabitants for victuals, although the assessment took not beginning until the 13th of this month, yet even in so few days' time as are already since incurred, many poor inhabitants, who were hardly able to feed themselves, being charged with feeding the soldier, which is not possible to be avoided where the charge is so great, and the bearers so few, have been constrained to break up house-keeping, others to scatter their children and families, others to prepare themselves for departing the kingdom, and many heavy lamentable complaints are brought unto us daily from poor and miserable people concerning the same, so as what with the sense of the soldier's miseries on the one side, and the now poor inhabitants' extremities on the other side, the former crying out for relief, ready to starve before our faces, to the dishonour of His Majesty and the English nation, by whom they were sent hither for preservation of this crown, wherein they have so valiantly behaved themselves, and the latter (by reason of their extreme poverty) disabled to render sustenance to the former, no flesh can imagine how much perplexity and disquiet of mind we suffer thereby and into what scorn and contempt the high authority entrusted with us is thereby brought, to the highest

hazard of all here, and the more in regard we now find (what we formerly foresaw) that even in this way, this lamentable [method] being the highest and last expedient can be thought of, subsistence cannot be expected for any considerable time, nay if this continue but a few days longer, the city will be at the best but plundered in an orderly way, and so left desolate. Besides if the army now abroad shall be by any distress or through want forced hither again, nothing can be expected but present destruction of all.

And therefore to avoid utter confusion we do again and again beseech most earnestly that above all things victuals and munition may be sent us speedily, to preserve the army in being, and that money, arms, clothes, shoes and other provisions may be also sent, as by our former several despatches we often and earnestly moved for; if they yet come speedily, this kingdom and His Majesty's forces here may be thereby redeemed out of part of the distresses they now suffer, and cannot otherwise avoid more to suffer, and we enabled (by the blessing of God) to give such an account of this kingdom as will be for the glory of the king our master, and the honour of the English nation, in the subduing of this horrid and high rebellion, which by reason of our wants, and in no other respect, is now grown very terrible.

And that we may be the better able to do our duties herein, we must now again mind you of our several former letters of the 20th of January and 20th of February, desiring that if the provisions of all sorts mentioned in the docket sent with our said letters of the 20th of January be not already in the way hither, they may be now hastened to us, and that the seven thousand, eight hundred, four score and thirteen pounds, three shillings for arms to be provided in Holland (besides those mentioned in our said letters, which we expect from London) may be speedily paid, if it be not already paid to Anthony Tierens in London or Daniel Wybrants in Amsterdam, as by your said former letters we desired, for unless these several supplies come to us from London and Holland we shall be altogether disabled from doing any service on the rebels now this spring or the succeeding summer, and must undoubtedly put these inhuman rebels into that condition of prevailing against this state and army, which they have long threatened, and which we well believed the kingdom of England would never have permitted against so faithful servants and valiant soldiers as His Majesty yet hath here.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Edw. Brabazon.	Cha. Lambert.	Ad. Loftus.
Ger. Lowther.	J. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.
Ja. Ware.	G. Wentworth.	Rob. Meredith.

Postscript.—We have not here any of the ships designed for guarding these coasts, and doubtless if there be not one or more of them here speedily, not only this harbour, but all the coasts hereabouts will be infested by Dunkirkers and others, employed by the rebels to annoy us, and the very passage between England and this will be dangerously interrupted, in prevention whereof it is of absolute necessity that there be here at this

harbour of Dublin, and to arrive here by the middle of April, if it may be, at least two ships of good strength, and we desire also that the ships designed for guarding the other parts of the coasts of this kingdom be hastened away with all possible speed.

Lords Justices and Council to Viscount Conway and Kilultag and others.

1642[-3], March 23.—We send you here inclosed a copy of our letters now sent to Mr. Speaker, still representing the hardness of our condition and calling for supplies of victuals and munition principally, and then of the rest, as you may more fully perceive by the inclosed. And we pray and require your Lordship and the rest and every of you, to use all possible importunity in soliciting His Majesty, the Parliament and all the powers, by whose means our supplies may be hastened, that all possible speed be used therein, for you see if it be retarded all will be in danger to be suddenly lost.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1642 [-3], March 23.—Since the sealing up of our letters to you of the 23rd of this month, a Dunkirker, taking advantage of our want of shipping here, did take even in this harbour a ship bound hence for Milford, whereby you may see the extreme necessity of hastening away shipping, as by our said letters we have moved.

Both the pinnaces designed for this place, under the command of Captain John Bartlett and Captain Thomas Bartlett, are now absent, the former at Chester, and the latter being sent hence to guard at sea the Committee of that honourable House at their departure from hence, and is not yet returned hither.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Edw. Brabazon. Ad. Loftus. Ger. Lowther.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Richard Fitzgerald, Esquire.

1642[-3], March 23.—In the supply of medicines for this army, which we moved for in April, 1642, there was no more than one hundred and twenty pound allotted in medicines for the chyrurgions, the rest of the provisions then sent being for the apothecaries, and those stores which we have [or] are now in sending from thence hither, are only drugs and medicines for the apothecaries, but none for the chyrurgions. And now Benjamin Worsley, Chyrurgion General

for the army (finding the extreme wants here of medicines and necessaries for the chyrurgions, and that we want money to put into their hands, whereby they might furnish themselves) he hath by our direction presented at this board a note of particulars necessary for the furnishing of this army, which note we send you here inclosed, requiring you to move the Parliament most earnestly that three hundred and twenty pounds may be advanced there to the wardens or the clerk of the College of Chyrurgions there, to whom as also to you, the said Chyrurgion General, hath directed his letters concerning this matter, and they receiving that money will by your good care and insight provide all the particulars and send them away hither, and considering the extreme necessity requiring speed herein, lest otherwise the army be distressed in the cures of wounded men, we require you to use all speed and diligence herein, as in a service of special importance.

Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
Edw. Brabazon.	Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus.	Ger. Lowther.
J. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.
Ja. Ware.	G. Wentworth.

Rob. Meredith.

By reason of the proportion of powder sent away hence with the army, our stores of powder are brought very low, wherefore we require you to obtain speedy direction for hastening away from the Downs the ship formerly staid at Calais.

Lords Justices and Council to Viscount Conway and Kilulta and others.

1642[-3], March 24.—We lately received letters from our very good Lord the Lord Viscount Claneboy, dated the 10th of February, 1642, and his Lordship's agent, Alexander Stone, shewed us at this board two petitions exhibited to his Lordship, one in the name of the inhabitants of the town and parish of Bangor, complaining against the regiment commanded by our very good Lord the Lord Lindsey, the other in the name of the inhabitants of the parish of Banger, Ballawater, and Ballyhalbert, complaining against the horse troop appointed for the guard of our very good Lord the Earl of Levin, and the said Lord Claneboy's agent presented at this board a petition in the behalf of the said Lord Claneboy and his tenants, and a writing containing sundry desires of the said Lord Claneboy, as well for redress in the matters complained of as for some supply of arms, victuals and other provisions from hence.

And as to the redress desired in the matters complained of, seeing His Majesty and the Parliament of England can best judge what rule to give therein, and best know what commission and instructions have been there given to the Earl of Levin, we forbear to interpose therein, lest we might therein vary from any resolution taken on that side in his Lordship's commission or

instructions. And therefore we have thought fit to send you here inclosed copies of the said Lord Claneboy's letters to us, as also of the said three petitions, and the said writing containing sundry desires of the said Lord Claneboy, to the end your Lordship, or any of you may humbly present them to His Majesty and the Parliament there, to give such rule therein as shall be held fit.

And for the supply of arms, victuals and other provisions desired by him, we have only supplied him from hence with five barrels of bullets, six barrels of match, and two hundred pike heads, being all we can spare him, and for the rest his supply must depend on that side, wherein also we pray your Lordship, to give all needful furtherance.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Edw. Brabazon. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
Ge. Shurley. Ger. Lowther. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. J. Ware. Ge. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Committee chosen in London for the Affairs of Ireland.

1642[-3], March 24.—We the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland have lately signed bills of exchange charged on you, Sir David Watkins, knt., and Mr. Alderman Fulk, and the rest of the committee chosen in London for the affairs of Ireland (viz.), a first and second bill of exchange, both dated the 14th of March, 1642, for three hundred pounds payable to Abraham and Thomas Chamberlin, for three hundred barrels of rye at twenty shillings a barrel, delivered by our direction into His Majesty's stores here by Raphael Hunt, for the necessary relief of the army; and a first and second bill of exchange, both dated the 21st of March, 1642, for two hundred pounds payable to Thomas Samborne for so much ready money borrowed here of Jacob Ablin, towards enabling us to send forth the army in the present expedition, wherein they are now employed; and a first and second bill of exchange, both dated the 22nd of March, 1642, for one hundred pounds payable to Anthony Tierens, or his assignees, for so much ready money borrowed here of Theodore Schoute, towards enabling us to send forth the army in the said present expedition. We therefore with all earnestness do entreat you to cause good payment to be made of the said bills of exchange, or otherwise the gentlemen [who] with forward and ready affections have strained themselves to help us in the necessities of the army will sustain much prejudice, which we hope by your cares will be prevented, for we assure you the not making ready payment on the former bills we sent thither on like occasions, though unusual but necessitated for furtherance of the general service, hath exceedingly prejudiced the public services here, and discourages all men from bringing hither any helps to us, who if we were able to pay them here, or readily there, would be very ready and forward to

bring us in many helps which we now want, and at better rates than they are now had.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. La. Dublin. Ormond.
Moore. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
Ge. Shurley. J. Temple. G. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, April 3.—An humble petition hath been lately exhibited here by John Moody, owner, and John Webb, master in the ship called the *Love's Increase*, of Bristol, in the behalf of themselves and the company of the said ship, being thirteen in number, shewing that being partly laden with merchants' goods they were in England commanded to bring provisions for the relief of His Majesty's fort of Duncannon, that they discharged the said provisions at Duncannon accordingly, that intending to set sail to recover their voyage, they were by our very good Lord, the Lord Esmond, commanded to set sail for the river of Ross, there to resist and destroy such rebels as should oppose them, and to attend the directions of our very good Lord, the Lord Marquis of Ormond, Lieutenant-General of the army here, that in that service the ship and merchandise were lost, and the petitioners left in a very distressed condition, who then joined with His Majesty's forces, and in the battle gave good assistance about the ordnance, and there the said John Moody was wounded, and therefore they became humble suitors here for relief and recompense. And for as much as we find that the petitioners and the said ship were employed by the Lord Esmond in His Majesty's service, as they allege, and that the ship and her loading perished therein, although the persons of the men got to the Lord Marquis lying then before Ross, we, therefore, much commiserating their loss, have thought fit to recommend them to that honourable House, to be relieved and recompensed, as shall be there adjudged fit.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Edw. Brabazon. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Ja. Ware. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the King.

1643, April 4.—May it please your Most Excellent Majesty.

By our several former despatches thither we humbly represented to your sacred Majesty the high extremities and dangers fallen upon your army and remnant of faithful subjects in this your kingdom, through the want of relief forth of England for your army, and by letters to your Majesty of the 16th of March from this board it was humbly signified that the State and army here were in very terrible want of means to

support a war, and that unless supplies of money, munition, arms, clothes and other habiliments of war be speedily sent hither, there was little hope to escape utter destruction and loss of the kingdom.

By our despatches also of the 25th of February and 23rd of March we advertised thither the necessity of sending forth the forces which lately marched hence with our very good Lord the Lord Marquis of Ormond, to try what might be done towards sustaining them in the country, so as to keep them alive until relief may get hither forth of England, and the high danger this kingdom would incur if those forces should (by any distress or through want) be forced back hither again before our relief of victuals should arrive out of England. Since which time the Lord Marquis of Ormond, having in his march in that expedition consulted several times with the commanders and officers of the army in a council of war, and so finding that subsistence could not be had abroad for the men and horses he had with him, or for any considerable part of them, it was resolved by them that his Lordship with those forces should return hither, which he did on the 26th of March.

And although we rejoice in the safety of their return, and in the happy victory obtained by them in their return (the particulars whereof appear in our despatch now sent to Mr. Secretary Nicholas), and have great cause to praise God for magnifying His goodness and mercy to your Majesty and this your kingdom so manifestly and indeed wonderfully in that victory, yet we confess the joy due from us upon so happy occasion is mingled with very great distraction here in the apprehension of our unhappiness to be such as, although the rebels be not able to overcome your Majesty's army and devour your other good subjects here, as they desire, yet both your army and your good subjects are in danger to be devoured by the wants of needful supplies forth of England.

By our despatch of the 23rd of March we signified the heavy burden laid on this city for victualling those of the army left here, when the Lord Marquis with the forces he took with him marched hence, which burden is found every day more than other in regard of the many house keepers daily thereby breaking up house and scattering their families, leaving still fewer to bear the burden. Now upon the return hither of the Lord Marquis with the forces he had with him, we beholding with grief the unspeakable miseries of the officers and soldiers for want of all things, and all made the more unsupportable for want of food, whilst this city, being all the help we have, is now too apparently found to be unable to help us, as it hath hitherto done, we were enforced to see who had anything yet left untaken from him to help us, and although there were but few such and some of them poor merchants, whom we have now by the law of necessity utterly undone and disabled from being hereafter helpful to us in bringing us in victuals or other needful commodities, yet were we forced to wrest their commodities

from them, and certainly there are few here of ourselves or others that have not felt their parts in the enforced rigour of our proceedings towards preserving the army, so as what with such hard dealing, no less grievous for us to do than it is heavy to others to suffer, and by our descending (against our hearts) far below the honor and dignity of that power we represent here under your royal Majesty, we have with unspeakable difficulty prevailed so as to be able to find bread for the space of a month.

And now seeing these high extremities have overtaken us, we humbly crave leave to mind your Majesty that upon the first discovery of this horrid rebellion, after we had secured this State and your Majesty's castle and city of Dublin, we then instantly despatched away the intelligence thereof to your Majesty, then in Scotland, by our letters of the 25th of October, 1641, directed to the Principal Secretary then attending your Majesty, and by our letters of the same date gave like intelligence to the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, to whom your Majesty had required us to make our addresses for your affairs here; the former we sent into Scotland by Sir Henry Spottwood, and the latter into England by Owen Connelly, who revealed the treason.

And afterwards finding by letters from your Majesty's Principal Secretary that your Majesty had taken great care to acquaint your Parliament in England herewith, that the best and speediest course might be taken for suppressing this rebellion, and finding also that after your Majesty's return from Scotland into England, and often since, your Majesty had recommended the same to your Parliament in England, we were frequent in our advertisements of the condition of this your kingdom, [not only] to your Majesty's Principal Secretary, but also to the Parliament by our letters to the Speaker and to the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty and the Parliament, to whom also your Majesty had recommended our supply. And when we found that the meeting of those Commissioners was not so frequent as the necessities of this kingdom required, we had recourse again to the Parliament by our several letters to the Speaker, holding it our duty to your Majesty to invoke all the powers from whom we had reason to expect assistance towards preserving for your Majesty this your Crown and kingdom, which we thus presume to repeat, that so it may appear to your Majesty that we have not failed in representing to your Majesty, and advertising the Parliament there fully and often, the greatness of all wants here, and the danger of the loss of this your kingdom, if not speedily supplied from thence, and have expected relief from the Parliament according to your Majesty's gracious appointment, yet such is our unhappiness as still our wants continue and daily increase, even to the highest extremities that may be imagined, we having received no money or victuals sent from thence since the beginning of November last.

And although we have formally represented our wants to your Majesty, and now again mention them fully in our letters to Mr. Speaker, whereof we now send a copy to Mr. Secretary Nicholas

for your Majesty's royal view and consideration, yet in further discharge of our duties to God and to your Majesty (whose crown and kingdom are so highly concerned therein) we humbly crave leave to declare to your Majesty that, if the supplies mentioned in our letters thither be not forthwith sent us, but that your Majesty's army shall be forced through wants to disband, or depart the kingdom, then there is nothing to be expected here but the then instant loss of the kingdom, and the destruction of the remnant of your good subjects yet left you here undestroyed, and then such enemies will be found here as will perpetually disturb your Majesty and the peace of your kingdom of England, and annoy you by sea and land, as we often formerly represented thither. And therefore we humbly submit to your Majesty's excellent judgment what direction to give, or course to prescribe, for the preservation and security of this your kingdom and of your good subjects therein, which shall be readily obeyed by us.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ric. Bolton.	Canc'. Ormond.	Edw. Brabazon.
Ant. Midensis.	Cha. Lambart.	Ad. Loftus.
G. Shurley.	Ger. Lowther.	J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham.	Fr. Willoughby.	Ja. Ware.
Ge. Wentworth.	Rob. Meredith.	

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, April 4.—Enclosing for the King's view a copy of their letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and stating that they can do nothing in Ireland but represent their evil condition until the supplies, which they hope will still arrive in time, be sent.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, April 4.—Our very good Lord the Lord Marquis of Ormond having in his march in his last expedition consulted several times with the commanders and officers of the army in a council of war, and so finding that subsistence could not be had abroad for the men and horses he had with him, or for any considerable part of them, it was resolved by them that his Lordship with those forces should return hither, which he did on the 26th of March.

In his return from Ross (which, in the case our forces stand, he found so difficult to be taken in, as although our ordnance make a breach in their walls, it was found necessary to desert the siege) he was encountered by an army of the rebels, consisting of about six thousand foot and six hundred and fifty horse, well armed and horsed, yet it pleased God so to disappoint their counsels and strength, as with those small forces the Lord Marquis had with him, being of fighting men about two thousand five hundred foot and five hundred horse, not well armed and for the most part weakly horsed, and those, as well men as horses,

much weakened by lying in the fields several nights in much cold and rain, and by want of man's meat and horse meat, the Lord Marquis obtained a happy and glorious deliverance and victory against those rebels, wherein were slain about three hundred of them and many of their commanders and others of quality, and divers taken prisoners, and amongst those prisoners Colonel Cullen, a native of this city, who being a colonel in France departed from thence and came hither to assist the rebels, and was Lieutenant General of their army in the province of Leinster, and the rebels' army were totally routed and defeated, and their baggage and munition seized on by His Majesty's forces, who lodged that night where they had gained the victory, and on our side about twenty slain in the fight and divers wounded.

We have great cause to praise God for magnifying his goodness and mercy to His Majesty and this his kingdom so manifestly and indeed wonderfully in that victory. However the joy due from us upon so happy occasion is, we confess, mingled with great distraction here, in the apprehension of our unhappiness to be such as, although the rebels are not able to overcome His Majesty's army and devour his other good subjects here, as they desire, yet both his army and good subjects are in danger to be devoured by the wants of needful supplies forth of England, for, as we formerly signified thither, those forces were of necessity sent abroad to try what might be done for sustaining them in the country, so as to keep them alive, until supplies should get to us. But that design now failing, those our hopes are converted into astonishment to behold the unspeakable miseries of the officers and soldiers for want of all things, and all those wants made the more unsupportable in the want of food, whilst this city (being all the help we have) is now too apparently found to be unable to help us, as it hath hitherto done, and divers commanders and officers in the army do now so far express their sense of their sufferings (which indeed are very great and grievous) as they declare they have little hope to be supplied by the Parliament, and press with so great importunity to be permitted to depart the kingdom, as it will be extreme difficult to keep them here.

By our letters of the 23rd of March we signified thither the unsupportable burden laid on this city for victualling those of the army left here, when the Lord Marquis with the forces he took with him marched hence, which burden is found every day more heavy than other, in regard of the many housekeepers thereby daily breaking up house and scattering their families, leaving still fewer to bear the burden. We also by those our letters, and by our letters of the 25th of February, advertised thither the high danger this kingdom would incur, if the army so sent abroad should by any distress or through want be forced back hither again, before our relief of victuals should arrive forth of England.

When we found that those men were returning back hither, although we were and are still full of distraction, considering the dismal consequences threatened thereby in respect of our wants,

yet we consulted what we could yet imagine feasible, that we had not formerly done, to gain some food for those men, and found that to send them or others abroad into the country we cannot, in regard we are not able to advance for procuring the many requisites incident to such an expedition. In the end thereof we were enforced to fix on our former way, and so to see who had anything yet left him untaken from him to help us, and although there are but few such, and some of them poor merchants, whom we have now by the law of necessity utterly undone and disabled from being hereafter helpful to us, in bringing us in victuals, or other needful commodities, yet were we forced to wrest their commodities from them, and certainly there are few here, even of ourselves or others, that have not felt their parts in the enforced rigour of our proceedings towards preserving the army, so as what with such hard dealing no less grievous for us to do than it is heavy to others to suffer, and by our descending, against our hearts, far below the honour and dignity of that power we represent here under his royal Majesty, we have with unspeakable difficulty prevailed so as to be able to find bread for the soldiers for the space of one month. We are now expelling hence all strangers, and must instantly send away for England thousands of poor despoiled English, whose very eating is now unsupportable for this place.

And now again and finally we earnestly desire (for our confusions will not now admit the writing of many more letters, if any) that His Majesty and the English nation may not suffer so great, if not irrevocable, prejudice and dishonour, as must unavoidably be the consequence of our not being relieved suddenly, but that yet (although it be now even almost at the point too late) supplies of victuals and munition in present be hastened hither to keep life, until the rest may follow, there being no victual in the store, nor will there be a hundred barrels of powder left in the store, when the out garrisons are, as they must be instantly, supplied, and that remainder according to the usual necessary expense, besides extraordinary accidents, will not last above a month, and the residue of our provisions must also come speedily after, or otherwise England cannot hope to secure Ireland, or secure themselves against Ireland, but in the loss of it must look for such enemies from hence, as will perpetually disturb the peace of His Majesty and his kingdom of England, and annoy them by sea and land, as we often formerly represented thither. Much mischief may yet be prevented, if we yet be forthwith enabled from thence with means to overcome this rebellion.

We hope that a course is taken there for hastening hither the provisions of arms and munition mentioned in the docket sent with our letters of the 20th of January, and the six hundred horses, which we then moved might be sent hither for recruits, and that the seven thousand, eight hundred, four score and thirteen pounds, three shillings for arms, to be provided in Holland (besides those we expect from London) hath been paid to Anthony Tierens in London, or to Daniel Wybrants in

Amsterdam, and if that sum had been paid as we first desired, we might well have had those provisions arrived here by the 10th of March, as we agreed. However, we now desire that that money (if it be not already paid) may be yet paid to Mr. Tierens in London or Mr. Wybrants in Amsterdam, that so those provisions may arrive here speedily, which considering that summer is now near at hand, will be very necessary, that when our supplies of victuals, munition, clothes, money and other provisions shall arrive, we may not in the public service here lose the benefit and advantage of that season.

Wm. Parsons.	Jo. Borlase.
Ric. Bolton, Canc.	Ormond.
Edw. Brabazon.	Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus.	Ge. Shurley.
Ger. Lowther.	J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham.	Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware.	G. Wentworth.

Rob. Meredith.

Postscript.—As we were ready to sign this despatch, we received at this board a paper signed by sundry officers of the army, now here at Dublin, which is in such a style and threatens so much danger, as we hold necessary to send a copy thereof here inclosed, whereby still appears the high necessity of hastening away money for them and the rest of the officers, and victuals for the soldier, without which it will be impossible to contain them from breaking out into mutiny.

The Lord Marquis presented unto us the inclosed copy of the order of the council of war, concerning the raising of the siege of Ross, which shows the reason of it.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Even now we received letters from our very good Lord the Lord Moore, Sir Henry Tichborne and Sergeant Major Trafford, advertising very seasonable and acceptable services performed by them against the rebels, a copy of which letters we send here inclosed. All the garrisons in Leinster did also move, whilst His Majesty's forces sent hence were abroad, and all of them (thanks be to God) have had good success in their actions and done good service on the rebels.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, April 14.—Requesting that order may be made for the payment of fifteen pounds to John Brown, the master of a ship, which they employed for the conveyance of fifty-three men belonging to Duncannon back to that fort, the vessels in which they had gone from there to Lord Ormond at New Ross having been destroyed, and also for carrying a despatch to Lord Inchiquin at Cork.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, April 17.—The occasions of the public services here necessarily requiring it, we took up the ship called the *William* of London, whereof William Cowell is captain, burden four score tons, with eight pieces of ordnance and manned with thirty men, and employed him with that ship to carry provisions to the fort of Duncannon, and for the better guard of St. George's Channel. And although he hath served in that condition here since ——— day of ——— last, yet we have not been able nor are we yet able to pay him, but do recommend him to the honourable Commons' House of Parliament there, to be entered into the Parliament pay there for that time, and paid what is due to him for the time past, and that he may have like privileges as others, and money or credit given to his owners, that they may take a course to victual him, the better to enable him to continue in this service, there being no money or victuals here to be had.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Moore. Edw. Brabazon. Ad. Loftus.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Committee chosen in London for the Affairs of Ireland.

1643, April 19.—Requesting the committee to cause payment to be made on two bills of exchange which they have signed for payment of 197*l.* 14*s.* to Patrick English of Edinburgh or his assignee Anthony Tierens of London for 500 salt hides delivered at Dublin by direction of the council, to be sold for providing corn for His Majesty's special service.

Lords Justices and Council to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1643, April 22.—Enclosing for the King's view copies of the letter from the Speaker, dated the 17th March, and of their letter in answer thereto, and expressing their confidence that His Majesty's wisdom will find out some way to further them.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, April 22.—On the tenth of this month we received your letters of the seventeenth of March in answer of the letters of this board of the 20th and 25th of February, and as we render thanks to you for your care in communicating our said letters to the honourable Commons' House of Parliament there, so we acknowledge to them with all due thankfulness the sense they have of the several wants and straights this city and other parts of this kingdom are reduced unto.

Concerning that part of your letters for free trade and truck to be given to merchants, by taking our native commodities that cannot be manufactured here, for their corn and other victual, and carrying them into England, or other places not prohibited, it seems it is conceived there that we have here good quantities of native commodities. Wherefore we hold it necessary to make known to that honourable House that, albeit in former times before this horrid rebellion, when from all places those commodities were freely permitted to be carried from inland places to the maritime towns, to be there sold and exported out of this kingdom, specially to this port, and some few of them sometimes manufactured, the native commodities were considerable for quantity and value, yet now it is far otherwise with us, for in the beginning of this rebellion when the rebels possessed themselves with all the money, plate, household stuff, corn, cattle and all the wealth of the country, which the rebels robbed the English and Protestants of, besides their own which they kept entire, they at the same time became (and so still continue) masters of all the native commodities in the country, and when afterwards they gained the ports and harbours of Wexford, Ross, Waterford, Limerick, Dungarvan, Calebeggs [Killybegs], Sligo, Galway and other port towns, they made use of the advantage they had gotten, and (having those ports and harbours to friend) did at their pleasure export out of the kingdom most of the commodities they had gained, and so got in at those ports the arms and munition wherewith they now annoy us, and do continually from time to time export the native commodities in great abundance, and make returns at those ports of arms, munition, victuals and all other provisions freely without interruption, such is the failure in the shipping designed for guarding these coasts, whence the rebels have found so mighty advantage and benefit, as they permit no native commodities whatsoever to be brought where any good subjects make use of them, but have in effect engrossed all the trade to the towns they hold, and there export, and import, and hold correspondence with foreign nations; only at the few towns left in our power the poor merchants find some small (and but small) quantities of hides and tallow, brought in from His Majesty's garrisons near adjoining in the little circuit of ground left us, which hides and tallow do arise only out of the few cattle we can by the sword gain from the rebels, and so have held up hitherto a little show of trade here, until the necessities of the army enforced us by degrees to break those merchants, as well Protestants as Papists, we having at several times wrested from them in provisions of victuals and other commodities for relief of the army, even almost all they had, upon promise to some of them of satisfaction to be made them in England for the same, which failing, as it hath undone them, so hath it infinitely prejudiced the service here, and we engaged the word of this State to procure payment to others of them out of the next treasure that shall arrive out of England, which therefore must be sent in the larger proportion, as well to give them satisfaction for re-enabling them in their trades, that they may

be helpful to us, as to content the army, whose necessities will not admit the applying of any of that treasure to the payment of those debts unless the sum be so large as may enable the payment of both, yet we deferred those pressures on the merchants and inhabitants as long as possibly we could, still expecting supplies forth of England on our many and full advertisements thither of our extremities. But when those failed, we began at ourselves, then at others, then at all fraternities and corporations, at bakers, brewers, butchers, vintners and the like, then at all particular persons observed to have any visible substance, not being able to spare poor men, who to gain a poor living made profession of selling hot waters, and some of cutting tobacco, and in the end (all other means failing) we had recourse to those only native commodities, hides, seizing on all that could be found, either on ship-board ready to be exported hence (with purpose in some of them to return victuals hither which we are not able to wait for) or on shore prepared for ship-board, and have made use of them to get the army a few days' bread, in hope the provisions of victuals may come to keep them alive, which hath drawn upon us infinite clamour, and will now shut out all merchants from us, at least until they be assured that we have money wherewith to buy their commodities from them, and then certainly we should want nothing that they could bring us.

By this it appears that there are no native commodities left here in the power of any good subject saving hides, the only commodity left (for tallow we mention not, the quantity thereof being so small as we see we shall hardly have sufficient store enough for providing candle-light for the garrisons and inhabitants of the city, if they shall any time subsist) and the quantity of those hides altogether inconsiderable towards raising public advantage in the way of truck, or if they were considerable, as they are not, yet we see not how by that way of truck this state can be delivered from acting those public and open violences and oppression, which we are now enforced unto to give this army but some short and temporary subsistence, whilst we expect supplies of victuals and money out of England, for if merchants or others should bring hither corn or other provisions of victuals, to the end to take those few native commodities for them, we must then immediately be constrained for relief of the army either to force those provisions from those that shall bring them, or from those to whom they shall sell them, and from both without payment of any money for them. And when we have acted those violences in seizing on such corn and provisions, it will at best but help us for a few days, so small and inconsiderable they are for quantity or value. Besides when those are wholly exhausted (which in a few days will come to pass), we shall then (although we should in the interim be otherwise supplied with victuals out of England) want all kinds of other accommodation for the soldier beside victual, wherein those small commodities (if not made away) might be in some degree helpful to us.

So as upon the whole matter howsoever that way of truck may *prima facie* seem to carry a specious show of rendering

advantage to this State and army, in the judgment of those who are not here upon the place to look into the inwards of the business, as matters now stand with us (which is not possible to be so justly understood there as it is sensibly felt here), yet it appears manifestly to us who are here, and who leave no stone unmoved or any way unsearched where we conceive we may by any possibility find the least means of support, that that design cannot hold to derive to this army the benefit and comfort desired and intended them by that honourable House.

And now before we be utterly swallowed up in the confusions of affairs wherewith we are now beset, the destruction of this State and army and kingdom being now no less feared to arise from the army, though sent hither for their preservation, than from the fury of the rebels, and yet we affirm that we have deserved well of the Army, if their necessities would admit them to interpret us rightly, we earnestly desire that honourable House, if not to look back into all our several letters sent thither (which shall for ever acquit us before God and the world as having discharged our duties to God, to His Majesty and to this his kingdom, in fully and timely and often representing thither the evils now ready to seize upon this State, the army and the kingdom, and the means of preventing them) yet that at least they would be pleased again to view our said letters of the 20th and 25th of January last, and our letters of the 23rd of March and 4th of April, to which we can now add that the soldiers, assembled together by hundreds, did in a turbulent and tumultuary manner on the 10th of this month in a menacing way come to the house of one of us His Majesty's justices, and did mutinously pursue him in his coach through all the streets leading from his house to His Majesty's Castle of Dublin with outcries and loud exclamations, and that only because they wanted pay, and when he alighted from his coach and went into the Castle to meet in council, that unruly multitude and many others of the soldiers fell uplundering divers of the inhabitants of this city, as well English and Protestants as others, which are actions tending to the scandal and high dishonour of His Majesty and this State and Government, and are but a beginning of what will shorly ensue, even the ransack and sack of the whole city, if by timely supply from thence it be not prevented; and then will there be no refuge either for the army or other English left here, which is the only hope the rebels have for the obtaining their full desires, neither are we able to send out the soldiers in that manner which we desire, for want of money to furnish ordinary necessities, and of ammunition to maintain them against the rebels. Wherefore we earnestly move that some means may be found for complying with our desires in those our several letters expressed, and that there be not any longer a deferring thereof, seeing the state of affairs here cannot now possibly admit the least deferring, for no help is to be expected from hence, as we have often and fully in former letters signified thither, no rents being to be had here either for King or subject, or any other means whatsoever out of which to raise any subsistence,

but all men groaning under the highest extremities of want, first by the merciless rapines and spoil of the rebels, and next by the pressures of the army, which through their wants and disorders must also in short time suffer by itself.

Our letters of the 4th of April mentioned what proportion of powder we had then in the store, since which time our necessary expense of powder hath been so great as hath drawn us much lower in that provision than can well stand with safety, insomuch as if we be not immediately supplied from thence, we shall not be able to defend ourselves or offend the rebels, and the stores of victuals were long since wholly exhausted, so as now above all things munition, money and victuals are of necessity to be sent in the first place, and the other provisions in our said letters mentioned may be sent after, which also is most needful to be done with all possible speed. We lately received letters from the city of Londonderry and town of Coleraine, expressing their lamentable condition, which we can no otherwise help than by sending thither copies of their letters, which therefore you will receive here inclosed, that from thence they may be relieved.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.

Ric. Bolton, Canc.'	Ormond.	Edw. Brabazon.
Ad. Loftus.	Ger. Lowther.	J. Temple.
Fr. Willoughby.	G. Wentworth.	Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Richard FitzGerald.

1643, April 22.—Requesting him to hasten away the provisions for the apothecaries in Ireland, which they are informed have been long ready in London, and the want of which is very inconvenient to the army.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, April 25.—Upon the late expedition to Ross it was adjudged fit here to send hence certain provisions of biscuit, powder, match, bullets and salt by sea to the coasts of Wexford, and to that end we agreed on the 6th of March, 1642, with Muryell Lucas, Master of the ship called the *Constant* of Yarmouth, to employ him and his ship with thirty seamen in that service, and (he being to victual and furnish his ship with all things necessary for that voyage at his own charge) he was to receive after the rate of three pounds, fifteen shillings and sixpence a man per month of twenty eight days for the said ship and men, whereof he did receive here thirty six pounds in hand, and upon his return was to receive ready money or bills for the residue that should remain due to him after the rate to be paid by the Parliament of England. And whereas it appears by certificate of Robert Smith, Marshal of the Admiralty (to whom we referred the same), that after that rate the sum due to the said Lucas from the sixth of March, 1642, to the 10th of April, 1643, being five weeks, is one hundred, forty one pound, eleven

shillings, three pence, out of which sum there being to be defalked the said thirty six pounds received here, and for five barrels of powder at twenty pence per pound, making eight pounds, six shillings, eight pence per cent, forty one pounds, thirteen shillings, four pence, for twelve rolls of match at six pence per pound thirty shillings, for one barrel of musket bullets twenty five shillings, for four score minion shot at two pence halfpenny per pound fifty shillings, and four score falcon shot at two pence halfpenny per pound thirty one shilling eight pence, all which several sums amount to four score and four pounds, nine shillings, there will then remain due to him fifty seven pounds, two shillings, three pence, of which sum we desire that he may receive payment there by order of Parliament.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Edw. Brabazon. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. Ger. Lowther. J. Temple.
Fr. Willoughby. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, April 26.—We appointed Tobias Norris to buy match in London for His Majesty's service here, whereupon he bought there ninety three hundred pound weight of match, whereof there was delivered into His Majesty's store here by Wm. Veale four score, three hundred and two quarters and ten pound of match, which at thirty five shillings per cent. comes to one hundred forty six pounds, six shillings, besides the necessary charge of cask, carriage and freight, which comes to thirty one pounds, twelve shillings, nine pence, and for the residue of the said match being nine hundred and an half, it being yet at Bristol, which according to the said rate of thirty five shillings per cent. comes to sixteen pounds, twelve shillings, six pence; and for cask and other charges, as freight and carriage, for the nine hundred and an half to come, is three pounds, fourteen shillings, six pence, the said William Veale hath undertaken that the same shall be delivered into His Majesty's store here at Dublin, or otherwise that Mr. Norris shall repay so much money as he shall receive for the same. We therefore do earnestly desire that the honourable Commons' House of Parliament there would give order for the payment to be made there to the said Norris of the said several sums, amounting to one hundred four score and eighteen pounds five shilling, which we the rather importune may be speedily paid him, because he was induced to lay out his own money for part of that provision, and to go in debt for the rest, out of his zeal for the public service here, which we hope will be so far taken into consideration there, as that at least he may not be a loser thereby.

Wm. Parsons. Jo. Borlase.
Ormond. Edw. Brabazon. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. Ger. Lowther. J. Temple.
Fr. Willoughby.

Lords Justices and Council to the Committee chosen in London for the Affairs of Ireland.

1643, April 28.—Stating that upon urgent necessity they took a quantity of salt hides, the cargo of the *Martha* of London, of which ship Robert Broadbent is master, to supply the army in Dublin, and requesting that fifty pounds for demurrage may be paid to Mr. Abraham and Jacob Gurian, merchants, at London for the use of Captain Richard Beamont and company, the said sum to be placed to His Majesty's special service account.

Lords Justices and Council to the Committee chosen in London for the Affairs of Ireland.

1643, April 28.—Stating that upon urgent necessity they took a quantity of salt hides, the cargo of the *Hope* of Weymouth, of which ship David Barker is master, to supply the army in Dublin, and requesting that fifty pounds for demurrage may be paid to John Wall of Weymouth and company or Giles Greene of Purbeck, gentleman, for the use of the said John Wall and company, the said sum to be placed to His Majesty's special service account.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, May 6.—The committee lately employed from thence hither having produced here a copy of an establishment, made or intended to be made there concerning the army here, and the same having been taken into consideration here by the council of war, they found some offices inserted therein but no entertainments set down for them, and observed that some offices necessarily executed here, are therein omitted, and have for the former added to those several offices the entertainments, which they hold needful to be allowed them, and for the latter, have named the several offices with the entertainments, which they hold needful to be allowed to them. The particulars of both appear in the inclosed paper signed by the council of war, which we now send to the end that that addition and the intended establishment may be considered there and put into such a way, as to be made perfect, and (receiving His Majesty's gracious approbation) may be so sent hither, which we desire may be hastened, that the officers who daily labour in the services may the better know what they are to have, which we pray you to take an opportunity to make known to that honourable House.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.*
La. Dublin. Ormond. Cha. Lambart.
Wm. Parsons. Ger. Lowther.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.

* In this letter Sir Henry Tichborne signs for the first time as one of the Lords Justices, in lieu of Sir William Parsons, who now signs only as an ordinary member of the Privy Council. *See* letter dated May 11, 1643. *p.* 279 *infra.*

Inserted in the list sent out of England but no entertainment set down (vizt.).

	per diem.	per mensem.	per annum.
The Serjeant-Major General	xxx^{s}.	xlii^{li}.	dxlvii^{li}. x^{s}.
President of the Council of War	x^{s}.	xiiij^{li}.	^{xx} ciiij ij^{li}. x^{s}.
Treasurer at Wars -	xl^{s}.	lvi^{li}.	^{c} viiixxx^{li}.
Provost Marshal General	vi^{s}. viii^{d}.	ix^{li}. vi^{s}. viii^{d}.	cxxi^{li}. xiii^{s}. iiii^{d}.
Two Corporals of the field at vi^{s}. each	xii^{s}.	xvi^{li}. xvi^{s}.	ccxix^{li}

Omitted out of the said list.

Four waggons to be added to the Lieutenant-General's viii waggons at iiii^{s} viii^{d}. each.	xviii^{s}. viii^{d}	xxvi^{li}. ii^{s}. viii^{d}.	cccxl^{li}. xiii^{s}. iiii^{d}.
Provost Marsh General of the horse with xxiiii^{s} allowance for xii horse of carbines	xxix^{s}.	xl^{li}. xii^{s}.	dxxix^{li}. v^{s}.
Governor of the forces within the city and suburbs of Dublin	xl^{s}.	lvi^{li}.	^{c} viixxx^{li}.
Sergeant-Major of the city of Dublin	vi^{s}.	viii^{li}. viii^{s}.	cix^{li}. x^{s}.
Provost Marshal of the city of Dublin and ten men.	xi^{s}.	xv^{li}. viii^{s}.	cc^{li}. xv^{s}.
The Commissary General of the Horse	xxx^{s}.	xlii^{li}.	dxlvii^{li} x^{s}.
One waggon to be added to the Commissary General's two waggons at iiii^{s}. viii^{d}. each.	iiii^{s} viii^{d}	vi^{li}. x^{s}. viii^{d}.	^{xx} iiiiv^{li}. iii^{s} iiii^{d}.
The Quarter Master General of the Horse	xiiii^{s}.	xix^{li}. xii^{s}.	cclv^{li}. x^{s}.
Quarter Master of the Horse with ii^{s} for a horse of carbines	v^{s}. iiii^{d}.	viii^{ls}. ix^{s}. iiii^{d}.	^{xx} iiiixvii^{li}. vi^{s}. viii^{d}.
Governor of the Castle of Dublin	x^{s}.	xiiii^{li}.	^{xx} ciiiiii^{li} x^{s}.
The Provost Marshal of Leinster at vi^{s}. per diem and xii horse at ii^{s}. each	xxx^{s}.	xlii^{li}.	dxlvii^{li}. x^{s}.
Sir Tho. Rotherham's Foot Company	iiii^{li}. xv^{s}. viii^{d}	cxxxiii^{li} xviii^{s}. viii^{d}	^{c} mviixlv^{li}. xviii^{s}. iiii^{d}.

	per diem.	per mensem.	per annum.
Provost Marshal General xxx footmen	xx$^{s.}$	xxviii$^{li.}$	cccl xv$^{li.}$
Capt. Wm. Parsons his troop and carriage	x$^{li.}$ xi$^{s.}$ ii$^{d.}$	xx cciiiix v$^{li.}$ xii$^{s.}$ viii$^{d.}$	c mmmviiiiii$^{li.}$ xv$^{s.}$ x^{d}

Besides there is wanting to every regiment raised in Ireland a sergeant and drum major, being ii$^{s.}$ viii$^{d.}$ per diem to every regiment.

Ormond.

Phil. Lisle. Edw. Brabazon. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. Fr. Willoughby. Tho. Lucas.
G. Wentworth. Foulk Hounckes. Mic. Ernely.
Ric. Gibson. Wm. Cromwell. Geo. Monck.
Tho. Wharton.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, May 6.—How unwilling soever we are to become troublesome to His Majesty in the private interest of any particular person, yet when we find the interest of any particular person so accompanied with advantage to His Majesty's service, as it is necessary it be made known to His Majesty there, we judge it our duty to acquaint him therewith, and so humbly to attend his royal pleasure, such also being the use and custom here and agreeable to His Majesty's direction sent hither, that where disadvantage may arise to his service by occasion of any direction obtained from him, the matter be respited and humbly represented to His Majesty. Hence it is that we take the boldness at this time to become troublesome to His Majesty.

We lately received letters from His Majesty dated the last of March last for granting to John Nicolls, esquire, the office of Clerk of the Council here, now enjoyed by Sir Paul Davis, knt., to begin so soon as it shall fall void by decease, surrender or other avoidance. And howsoever such a grant seems not to trench on the right or interest of the said Sir Paul Davis in that office (which is of so little profit as, we assure you, is not able to support him) yet if that grant should so pass, he doubts and fears it might (in common construction) be interpreted that he is fallen into His Majesty's displeasure, (than which no earthly thing can be more grievous to a faithful heart) and although he is very confident (and we who well know him, have just reason to believe) that the strictest scrutiny cannot justly make way for any avoidance of his right and interest other than by death or surrender, yet considering that by the endeavour of such a patentee in reversion causeless vexation and attempts might be made that way, which (besides the disreputation to lie under such question) might occasion great trouble and expense to him, which we well know are prejudices and discouragements far from the royal intention of his sacred Majesty to be put upon any of his faithful and well

deserving servants, and which for His Majesty's advantage we desire may not fall upon him, who is so able and skilful in the duties of that place, and in the intricate particulars incident thereunto.

And considering also that during the long time he hath served in that place, he hath been many times trusted by this Board in His Majesty's weighty affairs, and performed his duty therein with good approbation of the several successive Governors and Council of this Kingdom from time to time, and that we ourselves are also witnesses of the continual pains and labours in His Majesty's important affairs here, and well know his ability, trust and integrity therein, and his dutiful and faithful affections to His Majesty, which deserve favour and encouragement, we therefore adjudge it agreeable with our duty to His Majesty, as to value to His Majesty his person and merits, so to desire to preserve him from prejudice and from discouragement in his endeavours in His Majesty's services. And seeing that the request made by Mr. Nicholls for the reversion of his place is a suit very remote and casual, and not likely in many years, if ever, to render him any advantage, we humbly crave leave to respite the said grant on His Majesty's said letters and to recommend to His Majesty the humble suit of Sir Paul Davis, that by His Majesty's gracious favour to him the said letters may be revoked, that so the said Sir Paul may appear to his comfort to stand upright in His Majesty's princely judgment, and he and others His Majesty's servants here encouraged the more cheerfully to persist in their good endeavours in the services of His Majesty, which we humbly submit to His Majesty's excellent judgment.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. La Dublin. Ormond.
Edw. Brabazon. Ant. Midensis. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. G. Shurley. Wm. Parsons. Ger. Lowther.
J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant.

1643, May 6.—Informing him that for reasons stated in the preceding letter to Sir Edward Nicholas they have respited the grant of a reversion of the office of Clerk of the Council to John Nicholls, for which directions were given in the letter from the King dated 31 March, accompanying the Lord Lieutenant's letter of 10 April, which letter they acknowledge, and requesting his concurrence therein.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Hugh Owen, Bart.

1643, May 10.—We lately received information that divers barks, laden with commodities, at Milford and thereabouts and bound hither, stayed their intended voyages through fear of pirates on the coasts, whereupon we employed Captain Muriell Lucas with his ship to repair to Milford, and guard hither such

shipping as are bound from thence hither. And we are now employing another ship to Bristol, which in her return we have appointed to call at Milford, and guard hither the shipping from thence, and we shall continue to employ shipping for rendering safety to those that from those parts shall bring hither provisions, which we pray you to make known there as publicly as you may, and to signify also to as many as you can, that all those that shall bring in any provisions of victuals hither, shall be at their full and free liberty to sell them here for ready money or commodities, as they think fit. And herein we desire you to give them all needful encouragement, which we shall take very kindly at your hands.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
La. Dublin. Ormond. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. Ge. Shurley. Wm. Parsons.
Ger. Lowther. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Rob. Meredith.

LORDS' JUSTICES and COUNCIL to the MAYOR OF BRISTOL.

1643, May 10.—We are informed that there are two ships of good countenance there, the one carrying twenty-seven pieces of ordnance, and the other eighteen, and both now or lately in the pay of the Parliament of England, and it hath been intimated to us that the captains of those ships desire to come hither, to be employed on these coasts. And for as much as this coast and harbour of Dublin lies open to pirates and sea rovers, by whom this coast is infested, and divers of His Majesty's good subjects and goods to great values have been lately taken at sea by the rebels here, who still continue to annoy us by the help of some ships they have gotten from Dunkirk, we therefore taking in good part those captain's desires to come hither, which we shall value and represent into England for their advantage, and being desirous, as much as we may, to render preservation to His Majesty's good subjects in their persons and goods, that shall desire to bring us hither any provisions, have thought fit hereby to desire you to treat earnestly with the commanders of those two vessels to come hither to Dublin with the said two ships, they first victualling themselves there for as long a time as they may, and fitting themselves with all things necessary for them, and you may let them know from us that upon their arrival here we will strengthen them with all needful authority for rendering advantage to the service here, and to themselves also, and will give them our Bills to the Parliament of England for their payment, according to the rates paid for ships of like burden in England, for the time they shall serve here.

Such is our extreme want of powder and match, especially powder, as we desire, if possible may be, that they would bring us hither three or four hundred barrels of powder from thence, and some store of match, for which ready money or commodities to their own contentment shall be paid here upon their arrival;

and this we urge with all possible earnestness, the necessities of the service here very needfully requiring it, whereof we doubt not you will be very sensible. We desire also that you would invite as many as you may to bring us hither provisions of victuals, which they shall have full and free liberty to sell here for ready money or commodities, as they think fit. And as we shall be ready and forward to render any civility or furtherance to any from thence in their just occasions here, so we doubt not you will move, and those commanders embrace this proposition, seeing it is for so pious and necessary a service, and conducing to the safety of the English subjects in their persons and goods against the bloody and barbarous rebels here. And at their coming hither, we think fit they should call at Miniard? and Milford, to guard hither such shipping as are ready to come from thence hither with victual, and dare not set out to sea for want of a convoy.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.

La. Dublin. Ormond. Ed. Brabazon. Ant. Midensis.
Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus. Ge. Shurley. Wm. Parsons.
Ger. Lowther. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham. Rob.Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the King.

1643, May 11.—As soon as we, your Majesty's Justices, entered into the charge of this Government, we took into our consideration at this board the state of your army here, which we find suffering under unspeakable extremities of want of all things necessary to the support of their persons or maintenance of the war, here being no victuals, clothes, or other provisions requisite towards their sustenance, no money to provide them of anything they want, no arms in your Majesty's stores to supply their many defective arms, not above forty barrels of powder in your stores, no strength of serviceable horse being now left here, and those few that are, their arms for the most part lost or unserviceable, no ships arrived here to guard the coasts, and consequently no security rendered to any, that might on their private adventures bring in provisions of victuals or other necessaries towards our subsistence, and finally no visible means by sea or land of being able to preserve for you this your kingdom, and to render deliverance from utter destruction to the remnant of your good subjects yet left here.

We find that your Majesty's late Justices and this board have often and fully by very many letters advertised the Parliament in England of the extremities of affairs here, and besought relief with all possible importunity, which also have been fully represented to your Majesty, and to the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Secretary Nicholas to be made known to your Majesty, and although the winds have of late for many days, and often formerly, stood very fair for accessions of supply forth of England hither, and that we have still with longing expectations hoped to find provisions arrive here in some degree answerable to the necessity of your affairs, yet now (to our unexpressible grief) after full six months' waiting, and much longer patience

and long suffering, we find all our great expectations in a mean and inconsiderable quantity of provisions (vizt.) three score and fifteen barrels of butter, and fourteen ton of cheese, being but the fourth part of a small vessel's loading, which was sent from London, and arrived here on the 5th day of this month, which is not above 7 or 8 days' provision for that part of the army which lies in Dublin and the out garrisons thereof, no money or victuals (other than that inconsiderable proportion of victual) having arrived in this place as sent from the Parliament of England, or from any other forth of England for the use of the army, since the beginning of November last.

We have (by the blessing of God) been hitherto prosperous and successful in your Majesty's affairs here, and should be still hopeful (by the mercy of God under the royal directions of your sacred Majesty) to vindicate your Majesty's honour, and recover your rights here, and take due vengeance on these traitors for the innocent blood they have spilt, if we might be strengthened and supported therein by needful supplies forth of England. But those supplies having hitherto been expected to come from the Parliament of England (on which if your Majesty had not relied, we are assured you would in your high wisdom have found out some other means to preserve this your kingdom), and so great and apparent a failure having happened therein, and all the former and late long continuing easterly winds bringing us no other provisions than those few cheeses and butter, and no advertisements being brought us of any future supply to be so much as in the way hither, whereby there might be any likelihood that considerable means of support for your Majesty's army might arrive here in any considerable time, before we be totally swallowed up by the rebels, and your kingdom by them wrested from you, we find ourselves so disappointed of our hopes from the Parliament as must needs trench to the utter loss of the kingdom, if your Majesty in your high wisdom ordain not some present means of preservation for us.

And considering that if now by occasion of that unhappy and unexpected failing of support from thence, we shall be less successful in your services here against the rebels than hitherto whilst we were enabled with some means to serve you we have been, the shame and dishonour may in the common construction of those that know not the inwards of the cause, be imputed to us, and not to the failings that disabled us; and considering principally and above all things the high and eminent trust of your affairs here, deposited with us by your sacred Majesty, we may not forbear in discharge of our duties thus freely and plainly to declare our humble apprehension, to the end your Majesty thus truly understanding the terribleness of our condition, may find out some such means of support to preserve to your Majesty and your royal posterity this your ancient and rightful crown and kingdom, and derive deliverance and safety to the remnant of your good subjects yet left here, as in your excellent judgment you shall find to be most for your honour and advantage.

And so praying to the King of Kings to guide and direct you for the best in this high and important cause, and in all other your counsels and actions.

Jo. Borlase. Henry Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. La. Dublin. Ormond. Roscomon.
Ed. Brabazon. Ant. Midensis. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
Wm. Parsons. Ger. Lowther. J. Temple. Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware. Geo. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, May 11.—His Majesty's letters of the 3rd of April for delivering the sword to us, His Majesty's new Justices, recite the supersedeas then sent hither for discharging the former Justices to be dated the 30th of March last, and the commission to us the new Justices to be dated the 31st of March last, which 30th and 31st of March were in the 19th year of His Majesty's reign, and yet the supersedeas and commission have it the 18th year. And because we conceive those dates for the year to be a mistake in the writer, and for that the supersedeas and commission being enrolled will be found of a date long before the transferring of the change of this government to us the Justices, and may hereafter be so interpreted as to [in-]validate all the Acts of the former Justices done within a year past, we know no better way to prevent any such inconvenience to His Majesty's service than to declare by Act of Council at this board that the said supersedeas or commission were not published here until the first of May, 1643, in the 19th year of His Majesty's reign, being indeed the day they were published, and the sword delivered to us the Justices, which Act of Council we have directed to be enrolled with the supersedeas and commission, a copy of which Act we send you here inclosed.

And now that His Majesty hath adjudged it fit to appoint us his Justices to succeed in present in the charge of this Government, we hold it necessary to mind His Majesty that the commission for holding the Parliament here is only directed to the former Justices, so as if the commission to us the new Justices had arrived, the Parliament sitting, and before they were prorogued, it had determined the Parliament, and if the Lord Lieutenant arrive not here with a commission to him for holding a Parliament before the 13th day of November next, which is the day to which it stands prorogued, or that a new commission to some other to that purpose arrive not here by that time, the Parliament will be determined. By this change in the Government it is become necessary that there be a new authority sent hither from His Majesty for issuing the treasure here, and therefore we have sent here inclosed a draft of a letter to that purpose, which you may please to be transcribed and offered to His Majesty for His royal signature and privy signet, and to be sent hither if His Majesty shall so think fit.

By the inclosed copy of our letters to Mr. Speaker you will find what we have now written to Mr. Speaker concerning the wants of this army, which we now send you for His Majesty's view and royal consideration.

We have lately understood by letters from our very good Lord the Earl of Clanrickarde and St. Albans, dated the 23rd of April, that His Majesty's gracious declaration directed to him be published in the county of Galway in March last, that the 10th of April was appointed for the general answer of the town and county, that the answer he then received was such as his Lordship adjudgeth insolent and ridiculous. You have herewith a copy of his said letters and of the other papers, which he sent hither concerning that matter.

We find also by letters from the Earl of Thomond, dated the 12th of April, and directed to the Earl of Clanrickarde, and by his Lordship sent hither, that His Majesty's declaration sent into Munster to the Lord Inchiquin hath been made known to the city of Limerick, and what effects it wrought you may perceive by the inclosed copy of the Earl of Thomond's letters.

J. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
La. Dublin. Ormond. Roscomon.
Ed. Brabazon. Ant. Midensis. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. Wm. Parsons. Ger. Lowther.
J. Temple. Fr. Willoughby. Ja. Ware.
G. Wentworth. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, May 11.—You may remember how by letters from this board dated the 23rd of March last, it was advertised thither that there were not here any of the ships designed for guarding these coasts, and that if there were not one or more of them here speedily, not only this harbour but all these coasts would be infested with Dunkirkers and others, employed by the rebels to annoy us, and now for want of shipping the rebels are grown so bold at sea as (with the help of some ships they have gotten from Dunkirk) the very passage between England and this is become dangerously interrupted, many good subjects and much goods, and to great values, have been taken at sea by the rebels, and some taken even close by the bar in the Bay of Dublin, some particulars whereof appear in the inclosed copy of the examination of one Richard Moore, one of those they took at sea; and therefore as formerly so now again we earnestly desire that the ships designed for guarding the coasts of this kingdom may be hastened away, and that there may be at least two ships of good strength sent to guard this harbour, and particularly that Captain Tho. Bartlett with the *Confidance* pinnace under his command may be hastened hither, his so long absence having been no small means of the harm done on the coasts hereabouts.

By very many letters from this board it was advertised thither how miserable the condition of this army is through want of all

things, especially money, victuals, clothes, arms and munition, and how those wants, and consequently the miseries and calamities of the army, are since increased you may easily imagine, and we behold with grief. The letters of this Board of the 4th of April signified that there were but one hundred barrels of powder left in the store, and the letters of the 22nd of April declared that we had so far spent that proportion as we were then drawn much lower in that provision than could well stand with safety, and now we find the state of the stores such as there are not above forty barrels of powder therein, such and so great are the necessary expense of powder in the late and present marches of the army, hoping to get victuals by the sword for keeping the soldier alive until provision of victual arrive out of England, and how mean and inconsiderable a quantity that is to furnish this army, on whom depends the preservation of the kingdom, you can easily judge, and therefore we must again desire in case of so high and eminent danger, and that with all possible importunity, that a course be instantly taken for hastening away powder with all speed, and that the other provisions also of all sorts mentioned in the several letters of this Board of the 20th January, the 20th and 25th of February, the 23rd of March, and the 4th and 22nd of April, may be also hastened away.

We understand that the vessel laden with match and powder, bound hither from Holland and carried into Calais, was there set free and was long since at sea as far as Portsmouth in the way hither. And seeing that vessel is not yet arrived here, the wind having long stood fair; and that we hear she is returned to the Down, we desire most earnestly that there may be a convoy appointed to guard her hither with all speed.

This board in the letters of the 20th of January and almost in every dispatch sent since that time, besought earnestly that the seven thousand eight hundred, four score and thirteen pounds, three shillings for arms to be provided in Holland (besides those we expect from London) might be paid to Anthony Tierens in London, or to Daniel Wybrants in Amsterdam. And we still desire that if it be not already paid, it may yet be paid as that which is of mighty importance for the advantage of this service, that when our supplies of victuals, munition, clothes, money and other provisions shall arrive from thence, we may not through want of those arms lose the benefit of this season, which if lost, were such an error in policy as may prove fatal to this kingdom and to that kingdom also, whose safety, as all men know, is so nearly concerned in the safety of this kingdom.

And here we cannot but lament our misfortune and the dishonour reflecting thereby upon the English nation, that this season of the year should be thus far entered into and yet, notwithstanding all the representations often and timely enough made thither of affairs here, no means put into our power to make use thereof; notwithstanding all the endeavour and industry used here to prevent it, we now behold ourselves sunk deeply into a gulf of confusion and distress of affairs, being equally in danger to be devoured by our own wants, or to be

destroyed by the rebels, through our wants of needful habiliments of war to enable our defence, as hath been formerly often and fully declared thither. And therefore now again, whilst any time is left us, to represent our condition and danger of the kingdom, we may not be silent in our own discharge thus clearly to represent them, and still to desire that we may be at last redeemed from the terribleness of our present condition by such timely accessions of supplies from thence as are contained in the said former dispatches of this board.

When we were proceeded thus far in these our letters, finding the winds easterly, we stayed our hands to see if yet this army might be comforted by the arrival of any of our very long expected supplies from thence. And although the wind hath often formerly, and now many days continued fair forth of England, yet they have brought us no provisions of any kind saving a mean and inconsiderable quantity of butter and cheese, viz., three score and fifteen barrels of butter, and fourteen ton of cheese, being but the fourth part of a small vessel's loading, which was sent from London, and arrived here on the fifth day of this month, which is not above seven or eight days' provision for that part of the army which lies in Dublin and the out garrisons thereof, no money or victuals (other than that inconsiderable proportion of victual) having arrived here as sent from the Parliament or from any other forth of England for the use of the army, since the beginning of November last.

By our letters to you of the 4th of April we signified that divers commanders and officers in the army do so far express their sense of their sufferings (which indeed have been great and grievous) as they declare they have little hope to be supplied by the Parliament, and now when after full six months' waiting and much longer patience and long suffering, we find all our great expectations answered in that mean and inconsiderable quantity of butter and cheese, and that all the former and late long continuing easterly winds have brought us no other provisions, nor any advertisement of future supplies to be so much as in the way hither, although by your letters of the 17th of March you mentioned six weeks' provisions for each province to be in preparing, which certainly might have come by this time, and if it were come, were a supply far below that which is necessary to be sent hither at this time, we find ourselves so disappointed of our hopes from the Parliament, as must needs trench to the utter loss of the kingdom, if His Majesty in his high wisdom ordain not some present means of preservation for us.

	Jo. Borlase.	Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'.	La. Dublin.	Ormond.
Roscomon.	Edw. Brabazon.	Ant. Midensis.
Cha. Lambart.	Ad. Loftus.	Wm. Parsons.
Ger. Lowther.	J. Temple.	Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware.	Ge. Wentworth.	Rob. Meredith.

LORD JUSTICES and COUNCIL to SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, May 15.—Although the quantity of plate here is very little, and no bullion at all that we know of, yet in our necessities here (which are indeed grievous and unspeakable) we find it necessary to offer to His Majesty's princely consideration the inclosed draft for warranting the melting down and coining the little plate left here and bullion, if any may be gotten. And if His Majesty in his royal judgment shall approve thereof, we desire to take care that it be returned to us under His Majesty's royal signature and privy signet with all convenient speed.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. Ormond. Roscomon.
Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus. Wm. Parsons.
Ger. Lowther. J. Temple. Ja. Ware.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, May 16.—We have trusted this bearer, Sir Tho. Wharton, knt., as with the carriage of the despatches now sent to His Majesty and to Mr. Speaker, so with the solicitation of both, and seeing they are of no less importance than for the preservation of a kingdom, now in more danger than ever to be forced out of our hands through want of timely supplies from thence, we desire you most earnestly to hasten his dispatch for our preservation, that if it be possible the King and kingdom of England may be yet preserved from that irrecoverable prejudice and dishonour, which must necessarily accompany and follow the loss of this kingdom.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. Ormond. Roscomon.
Ed. Brabazon. Wm. Parsons. Ger. Lowther.
J. Temple. Fr. Willoughby. Ja. Ware.
Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to WM. LENTHALL, Speaker of the House of Commons.

To the same effect as the letter to Sir Edward Nicholas of same date printed above.

INSTRUCTIONS for SIR THOMAS WHARTON, JO. BORLASE, HEN. TICHBORNE.

You are immediately to repair to Court, there to attend His Majesty with those despatches now sent with you from us to His Majesty, and to Mr. Secretary Nicholas for His Majesty's view and royal consideration. You are also to carry along with you to Court the packet now delivered to you here, and directed from us to Mr. Speaker, and as soon as you shall have access to His Majesty, you are humbly to signify from us to His Majesty

that you have with you the said packet directed to Mr. Speaker, and crave His Majesty's royal pleasure whether or no you shall go with or send the said packet to Mr. Speaker, and as His Majesty shall direct you, so you are to proceed.

You have now by our appointment taken view here of our letters to His Majesty and Mr. Speaker, and extracted heads out of them, wherein you are humbly to move His Majesty, and solicit his gracious answer to us. In case His Majesty shall adjudge it fit that you repair to the Speaker with the packet directed to him, you are with all possible importunity to move the House of Commons for answer and despatch in all the particulars in our letters contained, and particularly whether or no any money, victuals, arms, munition, clothes, or other provisions are in the way hither, and to advertise us speedily of what you find in all particulars, and to make what speed you may in returning back hither with an account of your solicitation both at Court and, if His Majesty think fit, at London, and during your stay in England to advertise us frequently of your proceedings, and of all things you shall observe there necessary for our knowledge, for the better ordering of affairs here.

In case you repair to London you are to call upon our very good Lord the Lord Conway and others, formerly soliciting there for this State, and demand of them what they have done in soliciting for supplies to be sent from thence hither, and what effects their solicitations have had, and that they and you certify us therein, and particularly what bills of exchange sent from this board to London for the payment of monies there for and concerning the wars here have been paid, and what protested, and whether or no the seven thousand, eight hundred, four score and thirteen pounds, three shillings, desired by this board by several letters to be paid at London to Anthony Tierens, or at Amsterdam to Daniel Wybrants, for arms to be sent us from Holland, be paid or not, or what likelihood there is of payment thereof. Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, 16th May, 1643.

Rich. Bolton, Canc'. Ormond. Roscomon. Ed. Brabazon.
Cha. Lambart. Ge. Shurley. Wm. Parsons. Ger. Lowther.
J. Temple. Fr. Willoughby. Ja. Ware. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, May 16.—On the 23rd of March, there was sent from this board to Richard FitzGerald, Esqr., a note of particulars necessary for the chyrurgions of this army, with direction to move the Parliament earnestly that three hundred and twenty pounds may be advanced there to the Wardens and Clerk of the College of Chyrurgions there, to whom Benjamin Worsley the Chyrurgion general here had then directed his letters concerning that matter, and they, receiving that money, will provide all the particulars and send them away hither. And considering that we have not yet had any return in that particular, and that the

army is already very much distressed in the cures of wounded men, we now again earnestly entreat that three hundred. and twenty pounds may be paid there, as we formerly desired, and the provisions sent away speedily, to prevent very great inconveniences here.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
La. Dublin. Ormond. Roscomon. Edw. Brabazon.
Cha. Lambart. Ger. Lowther. J. Temple. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to the Committee for Irish Affairs at Westminster.

1643, May 24.—The necessities of this army enforced us lately to take up from Rich. Chandler and Geo. Grimes the number of two thousand, three hundred fish of North Sea at the price of one hundred and fifteen pounds, whereof nine pounds hath been paid them in deal boards to that value received by them here out of His Majesty's stores, so as there rests yet due to them one hundred and six pounds, we therefore earnestly desire you that upon sight of these our letters you take order for payment of the said one hundred and six pounds at London to Maurice Thompson, merchant, appointed by the said Chandler and Grimes to receive the same. And we desire that the payment may not be deferred, seeing they so readily furnished us with the said provisions towards the relief of the army.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ormond. Roscomon. Ad. Loftus. Wm. Parsons.
J. Temple. Fr. Willoughby. Tho. Lucas. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, June 10.—The many former despatches from this Board to His sacred Majesty, and to you to be made known to His Majesty, have so fully declared the wants and extremities of this army and the impossibilities of their subsistence here without supplies of provisions forth of England. as we are well assured that our condition here is so rightly and thoroughly understood there that we need not at this time enlarge ourselves to you in the repetition of particulars so grievous to us to behold, and so unpleasing to you and all good men to hear. Yet we humbly crave leave to become so far troublesome to His Majesty as by you to offer to His Majesty's royal consideration the inclosed, being the result of our counsels, after long debate and serious consultation had at this Board of all the ways and means we could yet imagine possible to be attempted towards keeping this army from perishing by famine, and that but for a little longer time, to see if yet any of our long expected supplies of provisions shall arrive forth of England.

It is true that *prima facie* it may seem strange that a way so unknown to His Majesty's laws and gracious government as this

is, which in other countries where the like is used, is called an Excise, should be now set on foot here; but when the necessities of preserving to the King our Master a kingdom and people shall be duly weighed with the strangeness of that way we have now been necessitated at the last gasp to resolve, we doubt not the former will be found so to counterbalance the latter as to receive a gracious interpretation from that Majesty for whose service only and for no other respect it was by us attempted.

It may perhaps be held a presumption in us to attempt an act so transcendent and unusual here without warrant therein from His Majesty first obtained, and for that we humbly offer to His Majesty's consideration that how helpful soever this may prove (whereof we are yet no otherwise assured than only in conjecture), yet the unwontedness of such a way (as all things are that are new and burdensome to a people) will doubtless be unpleasing to some, who not looking into the inwards of the cause and the necessity enforcing us, will be ready to impute it to a crime; and as in all things we desire to reserve entirely to His Majesty the beauty and acknowledgments of all acts of grace and favour to be derived to his subjects, which are accustomed to be dutifully and thankfully received by them, so in those things which may be interpreted to savour of innovation or rigidness, we desire rather to assume to ourselves the consequences of dislike or displeasure which may arise thereupon, than to leave place for imputing them to His Majesty. Besides it being but an assay, whereby to make trial if possibly means may be found thereby to keep the army from disbanding for a very short time, and we having yet no assurance that it may work that effect, we choose rather that any failure that may happen therein may rather reflect on our own weakness of judgment than any way on the wisdom or judgment of His Majesty. And those, together with the necessity of our condition not admitting the least delay in attempting all means towards relief of the army, being the motives inducing us to take this resolution (His Majesty unconsulted), we hope His Majesty will be graciously pleased to pardon us, if therein we have any way varied from his princely pleasure.

And now, lest it being noised on that side from what we have so done, that a provision of subsistence is made for this army, and so from thence it may perhaps be gathered that we need not supply of provisions forth of England, we, to clear any such mistake, do humbly declare to His Majesty that howsoever our necessities enforced us so to make trial of that way, having no other way left us, yet that we find great reason to doubt and fear that from so miserable, poor and depopulated a city as this is, whence this matter must wholly arise, we shall be so far from being put thereby into a condition requiring no supply forth of England as we shall not find our hopes answered, being at the most but to gain but some temporary subsistence for the army, and but for a little longer time, until provisions may arrive out of England, and therefore that that way is not so to be depended on as in the least degree to retard the arrival of those provisions

here, which we have so long and so desirously, and indeed necessarily expected from that side, which also we have now signified by our letters to Mr. Speaker, whereof we send you a copy here inclosed.

One thing concerning this particular we may not omit to make known to His Majesty, that in these our great straits we observe the Protestant party in this city very forward in this design, as desirous to contribute in all things towards preservation of the kingdom, and that all the opposition we find therein is from the Popish party.

Jo. Borlase.	Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'.	Ormond.
Roscomon.	Edw. Brabazon.
Ant. Midensis.	Cha. Lambart.
Ger. Lowther.	J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham.	Fr. Willoughby.
Tho. Lucas.	Ja. Ware.

[*Postscript.*]—It is very long since we have heard anything forth of England, and the last week when the wind was fair and we expected letters, we were disappointed by reason that the letter office bark was chased by one of the Parliament ships, so as he that had charge of the letters threw them all over board, supposing the other had been a pirate.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, June 10.—Seeing all other means assayed here to render some subsistence to this army to keep them alive for a time, until provisions should arrive here from thence, now fail us, we have been necessitated to assay another way, as you may perceive by the inclosed, wherein notwithstanding we have no great hope, yet we resolve to attempt it, because we will omit nothing that on our parts may be done for preservation of this army and kingdom.

And because perhaps it may make a great noise there, as if means of subsistence for the army might be raised that way, and so no need of sending us provisions from thence, we held it necessary in prevention of so dangerous a mistake to declare that howsoever our necessities enforced us to make trial of such a way, having no other way left us, yet that it is not to be depended upon; for we find reason to doubt and fear that from so miserable, poor and depopulated a city as this is, which is the uttermost extent left us whereon to work, we shall be so far from being put thereby into a condition requiring no supply out of England, as we shall not find our hopes answered, being at the most to gain some temporary subsistence for the army and but for a little longer time, until provisions may arrive out of England; and therefore that it is extreme dangerous in respect of that to retard the sending of those provisions hither, which we have so often moved for, and so long and so desirously and indeed necessarily

expected from that side, without which this summer service will be lost, which must endanger the loss of the kingdom.

One thing concerning this particular we may not omit to make known to you, that in these our great straits we observe the Protestant party of this city very forward in this design, as desirous to contribute in all things towards preservation of the kingdom, and that all the opposition we find therein is from those of the Popish party.

Jo. Borlase.	Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'.	Ormond.
Roscomon.	Edw. Brabazon.
Cha. Lambart.	Ger. Lowther.
J. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby.	Tho. Lucas.
	Ja. Ware.

[*Postscript.*]—None of the ships designed for guarding these coasts do attend this harbour or passage between England and this, but shipping are daily chased by pirates, even at the mouth of this harbour, and the shipping designed for guarding the coasts do so interrupt those that would bring us in victuals and other provisions as all men are discouraged from adventuring hither, this army in the meantime being ready to starve for want of bread.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, June 10.—We believe you have heard how the Earl of Antrim was lately taken prisoner by the Scottish army in Ulster, now commanded by a General Major Monroe, in the absence of the Earl of Levin. But perhaps you have not heard of some passages happening thereupon, which therefore we hold necessary to signify to you to be made known to His Majesty.

There being a rumour in this city that Colonel Lawrence Crawford, a colonel in His Majesty's army here, had received letters from General Major Munroe advertising that at the taking the Earl of Antrim prisoner there were papers found with him, discovering some plot intended against the Scottish army here, and others (and as the rumour went here, it seems to reflect on the Queen's Majesty) which coming to our hearing, we sent to Colonel Crawford to send us the letters if any such there were, and he having sent them unto us, we find them to contain matter very strange to us (and in our conceiving) of very dangerous consequence, as well in regard of the scandal reflecting thereby on the Queen, as in respect of the jealousies and divisions which might arise from thence between the English and Scottish forces here. And therefore we esteem it our duty to transmit to His Majesty here inclosed as well the said letters as the examination of Colonel Crawford, taken upon this occasion before two members of this Board, whom we employed unto him for that

purpose, he not being able in his own person to attend us at this Board by reason of a wound he lately received in a skirmish with the rebels.

John Borlase.	Hen. Tichborne.	
Ric. Bolton, Canc.'	Ormond.	Roscomon.
Edw. Brabazon.	Ant. Midensis.	Cha. Lambart.
Ger. Lowther.	J. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby.	Tho. Lucas.	Ja. Ware.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, June 12.—At the humble suit of Captain Wm. Parsons we think fit to signify to that honourable House that since the beginning of this rebellion he did maintain the castle of Birr in the King's County against the rebels, and preserved therein the lives of many of His Majesty's good subjects, British and Protestants, and by the strength of a horse troop, consisting of thirty-five, besides officers, commanded by him, and a foot company, consisting of one hundred besides officers, commanded by Sergeant Major Chidly Coote, he and they did kill and destroy many of the rebels, and so continued preserving of that place and His Majesty's good subjects there from the beginning of the rebellion until the 20th of January last.

That at that time being no longer able to hold out against a powerful army of the rebels that then besieged them, he (after seven days siege) was constrained for want of powder to give it up on quarter, and brought with him the said English people and also the said horse troop and foot company, or most of them, hither to Dublin to serve His Majesty here as they should be appointed which they now do.

That he hath lost his whole estate, being of great value, by this rebellion, and is now reduced to very great extremities of want, whereby he is disabled to support himself and many others whose livelihood depended on his estate.

That notwithstanding the charge he underwent in raising that troop at his own charge, and the great disbursements made by him in ready money for maintaining that troop and foot company, and other ways for the necessary preservation of that garrison and English people (all which he hath made appear unto us), he hath not to this day received one penny of the entertainments due or payable to him or them.

That the motion of the Council of War here, lately sent thither, advised from hence that for His Majesty's better service his said horse troop should be raised to three score as other troops are.

That he confidently affirmeth that for that service from the beginning of this rebellion he continually maintained three score horse besides officers, except some few that were killed in fight, although for want of free passing between his garrison and this place we could not be truly informed of his true number.

And therefore at his humble suit we do recommend him to that honourable House.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ormond. Roscomon. Cha. Lambart.
Wm. Parsons. J. Temple. Tho. Lucas.
Ja. Ware. Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, June 13.—We lately received a certificate from the Mayor of Londonderry and other the Aldermen and Captains in that city, wherein they give so good testimonies of the services performed by Captain Dudley Phillipps, who now commands a horse troop and foot company in that county, as we hold him very worthy of favour and encouragement and of all needful supply, whereby he may be enabled to persist in his good endeavours against the rebels in those parts. And considering that we are not able to send him any relief or supply from hence, he is necessitated to send an express to solicit that honourable House for the same. We therefore do earnestly recommend him and his said suit to that honourable House, desiring that the said certificate which this bearer carries along with him may be taken into consideration there, whereby the necessity of supplying him appears to conduce mainly to the furtherance of the public service in those parts, which otherwise may suffer much.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ormond. Edw. Brabazon. Cha. Lambart.
Wm. Parsons. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.
Tho. Lucas. Ja. Ware. Ge. Wentworth.
Rob. Meredith.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, June 23.—By our letters to you dated the 17th of April last we signified that the ship called the *William* of London, whereof William Cowell was captain, burden four score tons, with eight pieces of ordnance, and manned with thirty men, was employed here by us, first to carry provisions to the fort of Duncannon and afterwards for guarding St. George's Channel. And now at the petitioner's humble suit we think fit to certify that it appears by certain depositions taken before Doctor Allen Cooke, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court in the Province of Leinster, that the said ship went from the port of Dublin about the 7th of April last by directions of the late Lords Justices and this Board to pursue a pirate that had a little before that time surprised a gabbard, whereof Richard Moore of Dublin was then master, as the said gabbard was coming to Dublin ; that the said Cowell was then visited with sickness, so as he could not go himself in person at that time on the said service, that his said ship

and company being at sea on that service, she was met by a Dunkirk man of war, called the *Francisco* of Dunkirk, of 18 pieces of ordnance, belonging to Captain Anthony of Dunkirk, that after a fight had between the said ships, the said Cowell's ship was taken by the other and carried into Wexford and there sold for 370*l.* to one Cheevers of Wexford. And now the said Capt. Cowell, being to repair to London to sue to the Parliament for his entertainment, we send here inclosed a particular attested by Capt. Russell, Lieutenant of the Ordnance, of the munition and other provisions he received out of His Majesty's stores here for the said ship, to the end the same may be defalked out of his entertainment.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ormond. Ed. Brabazon. Cha. Lambart.
Wm. Parsons. Tho. Lucas. Fr. Willoughby.
Rob. Meredith.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to WM. LENTHALL, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, June 23.—Both the pinnaces designed for guarding this coast and harbour, commanded by Captain John Bartlett and Captain Tho. Bartlett, being absent from hence, so as this harbour and coast lay open to danger of pirates and sea rovers, and some English men bound from hence into England and some bound from England hither having been then lately taken at sea, and some taken in this harbour by some Wexford men, and some of those pirates then hovering still hereabouts to infest this coast and harbour, the late Lords Justices and Council therefore on the 10th of April last agreed with Captain Muriel Lucas, with his ship called the *Constance* of Yarmouth, to attend this harbour and coast and to ply to and again at sea between Dublin and Wicklow from the said 10th of April to the 30th of May then next, being seven weeks, and that during that time he should keep forty men aboard the said ship, and at his own charges victual and furnish his said ship with all things necessary for the said service, in consideration whereof he was to receive after the rate of three pounds, fifteen shillings, six pence a man per month of twenty-eight days, of which sum some abatement was to be made *pro rata* for what men he should keep short of his said complement of forty men and such provisions as he should be supplied with out [of] his of His Majesty's stores, and what should remain due to him after such defalkations, upon his return hither after the said 30th of May he was to receive ready money or bills, to be paid the same by the Parliament of England.

And whereas the said Muriel Lucas hath according to that agreement employed himself and his said vessel in the said service from the said 10th of April to the 14th day of this month, being two months, one week and one day, and in that time rescued from the rebels several vessels and divers of His Majesty's good subjects, taken by them, and by our direction

went from hence to Milford, and from thence guarded several vessels laden with provisions for this place, which vessels and provisions had otherwise been in danger to be taken by the rebels; and whereas it appears by certificate of Robert Smith, Marshal of the Admiralty, to whom we referred the same, that the sum due for the same to the said Lucas from the said 10th of April to the 14th of this month, keeping forty men aboard, is three hundred, forty five pounds, two shillings, ten pence, [of] which sum we desire he may be paid by order of the Parliament, and considering that he hath done his duty in that employment with good satisfaction to this Board in the security rendered thereby to His Majesty's good subjects bringing provisions hither, and to the advantage of the public service here, we think fit to recommend him to that honourable House for hastening his payment for the encouragement of him and others in such needful services as occasion may be offered.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ormond. Roscomon. Edw. Brabazon.
Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Tho. Lucas.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to WM. LENTHALL, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, June 27.—A petition hath been lately exhibited at this Board by John Hallowes, setting forth that divers of the officers of this army stand indebted unto him for apparel in several sums of money amounting to the sum of one hundred, forty and sixty pounds (for which sum he produced at this Board their tickets), and therefore he humbly besought us for our recommendation to that honourable House for his repayment of those sums there. Whereupon we required him to deliver to Mr. Vice Treasurer true copies of the said tickets, that so due defalkation may be made thereof out of the said officers' entertainments, which copies he hath delivered accordingly to John Houghton, one of the Vice Treasurer's ministers employed in the receipt and issues of the treasure. We therefore do send here inclosed other copies of the said tickets, desiring that honourable House to cause payment to be made unto him there of the said sum, that so he may be enabled to continue his trading and be again helpful to the officers of this army. And upon such payment paid there, we desire it may be certified hither, that so due defalkation may be made of those monies out of the said officers' respective entertainments according to their said tickets.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
La. Dublin. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
Wm. Parsons. Jo. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to WM. LENTHALL, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, June 29.—About the end of December last the late Lords Justices and Council having received letters that His

Majesty's fort of Galway, a place of great consequence, was in extreme want and not able without speedy supply long to subsist, thought fit to employ the *Adventure* of Dublin under the command of Captain John Hendra for the relief of that fort, and prevailed with Robert Smith, gent., to fit her forth and victual her for that service and for the guard of this coast, assuring him that she should be entered into the Parliament pay, and the committee lately employed from thence hither, being then present, did undertake that he should receive good satisfaction for his disbursements, such as was allowed to ships of like burden upon like employment, and did write their letters that she should be entered into the Parliament pay accordingly, we therefore at the humble suit of the said Smith have thought fit hereby to certify that we have received good testimony from the Governor of the Fort of Galway that the said Hendra hath discharged the trust reposed in him very faithfully, and the said vessel being now returned, the said Smith is about to revictual her for further service in clearing the seas from sea rovers between this and the coast of Wales, and for guard of this harbour, in respect whereof we do recommend him to that honourable House to cause payment to be made unto him for what is and shall be due for the setting forth and victualling the said vessel, and the rather for that we have found the said Smith ready at all times to contribute his labours and endeavours for the furtherance of His Majesty's services here to the utmost of his power.

Jo. Borlase. Hon. Tichborne.
La. Dublin. Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus.
Wm. Parsons. J. Temple. Tho. Rotherham.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, July 11.—What we have now written to Mr. Speaker you may perceive by the inclosed copy thereof, which we humbly offer to His Majesty's royal consideration. By our letters to you of the 11th of May, we signified that the commission for holding the Parliament here is only directed to the late Justices, and that if the Lord Lieutenant arrive not here with a commission to him for holding the Parliament before the 13th day of November next, the day to which it stands prorogued, or that a new commission to some other to that purpose arrive not here by that time, the Parliament will be determined. And now considering of how great importance this particular is, we hold it necessary again to put you in mind thereof, and so humbly to submit it to His Majesty's most excellent judgment.

We received His Majesty's letters of the 29th of May, and called before us Robert Smith, therein mentioned, and do not find that he furnished His Majesty's ship the *Swallow* with any provisions or with a pilot to waft her to the coast of Beaumaris, nor did she go thither for ought we can learn, but bended her course directly from hence to Kinsale, where we have intelligence that since her departure hence she continued, until that within

these few days she, with the Admiral of the fleet, are come before Wexford to annoy the shipping of the rebels there. And for Captain Dansh we cannot find that he was here when the *Swallow* was at this harbour, nor in divers months before, so as we humbly conceive under favour that there was a mistake in the information made to His Majesty and in the said letters mentioned concerning the *Swallow*.

And for the other particular given us in charge by His Majesty's said letters, as we desire humbly to obey His Majesty's royal commands in all things, so we humbly conceive that when at this distance (where His Majesty cannot be thoroughly informed of all particulars conducing to his honour and service) we his servants find danger and inconvenience to his honour and service by going about to execute his directions, and withal an impossibility on our parts of performing those directions, His Majesty will not be displeased, if in such case we advise a-while the going about to execute such his commands, until upon information given by us to His Majesty of what we observe, we gain light from his high wisdom, whereby to guide and govern our counsels, and indeed such is this particular in His Majesty's said letters mentioned, as appears by these particulars.

First, His Majesty will find by our letters to Mr. Speaker (whereof you have a copy here inclosed) how highly distressed we were in spoils committed on his good subjects at sea, even in the mouth of this harbour, and that in scorn and disdain of us and his authority entrusted with us, until the now arrival here of Captain Brookes with His Majesty's ship the *Providence*, which hath cleared this harbour of the rebel's shipping that annoyed us.

Secondly, if we should go about to execute His Majesty's commaud by putting another to take charge of the ship, we found we could not do it, for all the means we have in our power to enforce it is only the restraint of Brookes, who now hath charge of her, which would be no tie on the ship's company to take in another commander.

Thirdly, if we should restrain Brookes and could find out another (which also would be difficult, considering how few there are here, of whom such choice may be made) to be sent by us to take charge of that ship, it would come to pass that the ship's company would not only contemn our commands (seeing we have no power sufficient to enforce their obedience) but also immediately depart with the ship from this harbour, and so expose His Majesty's good subjects trading hither to the depredations of pirates and sea rovers, and quickly carry the advertisement of our fruitless attempt to the rest of the fleet, who would from thence take such occasion of provocation, as to forsake the coasts especially this place altogether, and perhaps they might also (which we find reason to doubt and fear) turn so upon us as to make prey and booty of all relief coming to us, which would give the rebels here so much advantage as would quickly occasion the loss of this His Majesty's crown and kingdom.

These considerations of His Majesty's service and the sense of the dishonour which might reflect on His Majesty by our attempting such a thing as is not feasible by us, have moved us thus humbly to acquaint His Majesty with these particulars, and until we understand his further pleasure, to respite the attempting to execute his commands, which we hope His Majesty, according to his accustomed goodness, will graciously interpret, and guide us further by the clearness of his discerning judgment, as His Majesty shall think fit, which shall be readily obeyed by us his servants.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
La. Dublin. Ormond. Roscomon.
Edw. Brabazon. Ant. Midensis.
Cha. Lambart. Ad. Loftus. J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Jas. Ware. G. Wentworth.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, July 11.—The commanders of the army (seeing we have no money to pay them their entertainments) desire warrants of full pay, that so it may appear what is due to them, which warrants we are willing to issue as being most just and reasonable. But considering that the usual form and style of warrants of full pay is for payment of the monies out of His Majesty's treasure, and for that, if through failure of payment in the Parliament the contents of those warrants should not be paid, the warrants of full pay being in the ordinary form, it might perhaps be interpreted that the sums of those warrants are His Majesty's debt and not the debt of the Parliament, we therefore dare not adventure to sign the warrants of full pay in the usual form, lest we should thereby engage His Majesty beyond his royal intendment, but have chosen rather humbly to acquaint His Majesty with our scruple, that from his high wisdom we may be directed herein by the signification of his gracious pleasure, which shall be readily obeyed by us. In the meantime for satisfaction of the army in present we have directed the Muster Master General to issue certificates of what is due to them after all necessary defalkations, which certificates we intend to attest.

And considering that the Parliament have ordered the payments to begin from the first of April, 1642, without looking back to the 23rd of October, 1641, although from the 23rd of October, 1641 to the first of April very many of the army underwent as great travail and pains with the hazard of their lives and expense of their remaining fortunes, as hath been since the first of April undergone by any, which if they had not done, there would have been no good subjects here to have been preserved from the first of April forward, which certainly may render them worthy of payment as well for that time as the time subsequent, we therefore humbly sue to His Majesty for a

signification of his good pleasure in this particular also, as in the former.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.

La. Dublin.	Ormond.	Roscomon.
Edw. Brabazon.	Ant. Midensis.	Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus.	J. Temple.	Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby.	Ja. Ware.	G. Wentworth.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to WM. LENTHALL, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, July 11.—By our letters to you of the tenth of June we signified that none of the ships designed for guarding these coasts did attend this harbour or the passage between England and this, and that ships were daily chased by pirates even at the mouth of this harbour, and that the shipping designed for guarding the coasts did interrupt those that would bring us in victuals and other provisions, as all men are discouraged from adventuring hither, the army in the meantime being ready to starve for want of bread.

Since which time the shipping employed by the rebels having taken at sea and carried to Wexford sundry of His Majesty's good subjects and much provisions bound for this place to be sold, continued still to annoy us, insomuch as besides hindering all intercourse and intelligence between England and this place, they might in short time have put us into a condition of being ready to starve, but that within these three days Captain Brookes with His Majesty's ship the *Providence* arrived here with Captain Willoughby, who lately commanded the Fort of Galway, and to the number of two hundred soldiers besides many others brought by him hither from that fort, which in June last was rendered up to the rebels on quarter for want of sufficient supply of victuals which we had not to send hither.

And although by our letters of the 22nd of May to Captain Swanley we did recommend it to him to give strict and special directions to all the ships under his command not to give any hindrance or interruption to any that shall be found bringing victuals or other provisions to this and other ports of this kingdom not possessed by the rebels, or returning from any of those ports having brought in provisions, but that all encouragement and furtherance be given them from time to time, as that within these times is of mighty importance towards preservation of this kingdom, yet we hold it necessary to desire that directions to that purpose from that honourable House may be also sent him, which we entreat you may be hastened to him with all possible speed.

Soon after our letters of the 11th of May to you the vessel laden with match and powder, bound hither from Holland and carried into Calais, and there at last set free arrived here, which did very much relieve us, we being then brought to a very low condition for powder and match, since which time by the frequent sending out of parties to gain provisions of victuals by

the sword, by the furnishing of several necessary garrisons abroad, and by continual guards and watches here, even that supply of powder and match is so far spent, as it is of absolute necessity that we be speedily supplied with a further supply of powder and match, and that in so large a proportion as may not only enable the army and garrisons abroad in the Province of Leinster, but also may enable us to supply other forces to be drawn out of Ulster into Connaught, if we may, to recover that Province, now, since the Fort of Galway is taken from us, in greater danger than ever to be totally lost, and as well there as here the expense of powder will be now more by much than usual in continual fights to be had with the rebels for gaining from them as much as we can of the corn and hay of this harvest. And therefore we earnestly desire that particular new supply of powder and match may be sent us, lest otherwise we perish in the want of those only, if we were supplied with all other requisites of war, which also we must still solicit and move for, and particularly the provisions of all sorts mentioned in the several letters of this Board of the 20th of January, the 20th and 25th of February, the 23rd of March, and 4th and 22nd of April.

By our letters of the 11th of May we minded you that this Board by letters of the 20th of January and almost in every despatch sent since that time, besought earnestly that the seven thousand, eight hundred, four score and thirteen pounds, three shillings for arms to be provided in Holland, besides those we still expect from London, might be paid to Anthony Tierens in London, or to Daniel Wybrants in Amsterdam, and as then so now we still desire it may be so paid, that when our other supplies arrive they may not for want of those arms prove fruitless, and so we lose the advantage of this season for prosecution of the war.

The course of gaining money by way of imposition mentioned in our letters to you of the 10th of June, we are proceeding in, but so inconsiderable is the money to be raised that way in this poor place, which we formerly foresaw and mentioned in our said letters, as it will do little towards rendering relief to the officer or soldier, or enabling us towards the vast charge requisite to be daily undergone here, so as we must desire instantly that treasure be sent us in a large proportion, as well to relieve the officers and soldier as to answer the other many great and needful occasions of expense here, our extremities for money being such as though a numerous body of the rebels are besieging some of our garrisons within 22 miles of this town, our forces are not able to march to encounter them for want of means to furnish them for a march, no officers being able to furnish themselves with necessaries for their accommodation, the horsemen wanting money even to shoe their horses, or mend the defects of their furniture and arms, and the foot also wanting means to fix their arms, which defects hindering our march is to us a heavy vexation of mind, as it gives the rebels too great advantage and occasion to insult, and indeed the sufferance of

the officers are such as very able officers, having sold and pawned all they had and now no longer able to live, are departing from us, and by degrees will be all gone, if treasure arrive not speedily.

The soldiers' wants of clothes and shoes are also very grievous, which of necessity must be speedily supplied, they being now so bare even to rags as doth much dishearten them, and is indeed besides the grief to them and us a shame and dishonour to behold. And for victual the extremities undergone by the soldier in the want of it, and by others from whom we have wrested means, even to a high degree of oppression and violence, to supply the soldier, are very lamentable, for since our despatch of the 11th of of May there arrived here as sent from the Parliament but these particulars (vizt.) in the ship called the *Grace of God* of Patenwemb, Robert Cooke, master, of butter and cheese nine ton and one quarter; in the *Confidence* pinnace, Thomas Bartlett, master, of butter and cheese fourteen ton, and six barrels more of cheese, seven ton and a half, and two hundred two quarters and four pound, and of wheat six ton, whereof Thomas Bartlett is to have for his own use by order of the Parliament in part of money due to him, ten firkins of butter, four quarters of wheat and seven hundred three quarters and seven pound of cheese; and in the ship called the *Thomas and Elizabeth* of London, Robert Shibbs, master, two hundred quarters of wheat, two hundred quarters of peas, and two hundred quarters of oats. And in that time there arrived here very little provisions on private men's accounts, partly by reason of the dangers of the sea so ill guarded, and partly in regard of our necessitated wresting from merchants for relief of the soldier the small provisions they brought in to be sold, and that without payment of ready money, for we had it not, only giving them bills to be paid by the Parliament of England, which bills not being paid on that side, as we expected they should, hath subjected us to very great inconvenience, all men esteeming such bills as no manner of payment. And although we found some relief for the present in so taking up men's goods, which we confess we did with very unwilling hearts, yet that course of ours and the non-payment of our bills in England we found to threaten so much danger in the consequence, affrighting all men from bringing in any provisions, as we were enforced to publish a proclamation to free those that should import provisions of victuals from those fears they had justly apprehended of having their goods taken from them without ready money, which perhaps may give some encouragement to men to bring in provisions of victuals on their own accounts, but we are so bound up in honour to the performance of that needful proclamation, as if they come we shall not be the better, unless we be forth of England supplied with money to buy, and if we were but so supplied with money, we should then be plentifully supplied with victuals by merchants and others, who for gain would find means to furnish us, whereas we are now in such want of corn as famine is ready to seize upon us, and will doubtless within a few days so prevail as here will be no

bread, and little is the relief which is to be expected from the harvest, the country is generally so wasted, so as in present you see the necessity of hastening victuals hither, otherwise the soldier will be yet further so distressed for want of victual, as may be of very perilous consequence. And we assure you, though the quantity of victual lately arrived be but small, yet if it had not arrived we see not how the army could subsist, nor can those small provisions sent us hold out but for a few days, and then the army if not supplied further from thence will be enforced to disband, and they and all others destroyed, who have hitherto stood here in the gap.

We only touch upon these particulars to put you in mind of them, the reasons necessarily pressing them being formerly so fully and so often mentioned in several former despatches and so well understood there, as we at this time forbear to trouble you in the repetition of them, only we desire (wherein we must never be silent whilst we have time left us to call upon it) that all those several supplies of victuals, money, arms, munition, clothes, shoes and other provisions mentioned in the said former despatches, may now at last be sent us to enable the services intended and prevent the dangers threatened, which are so apparent and eminent, as if those provisions come not immediately, no industry can by any possibility prevent it but that the kingdom must be lost, and we and this army given up as a prey to the rebels, which how dishonourable and dangerous it may prove to England any man may easily judge, and we hope the wisdom of that honourable House will now before it be too late, prevent; otherwise if the kingdom be lost, heaven and earth will witness with us that the fault is not ours, who have adventured and are ready to sacrifice our lives in the cause, and have not failed fully and often and seasonably to represent thither the means of our supply, although to our grief (that we say not to the dishonour of the English nation) we have not been so happy as to be supplied as for the piety and wisdom of the act we had reason to expect.

Jo. Borlase.	Hen. Tichborne.
La. Dublin.	Ormond.
Roscomon.	Edw. Brabazon.
Ant. Midensis.	Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus.	J. Temple.
Tho. Rotherham.	Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware.	G. Wentworth.

[*Postscript.*]—Since the writing of these letters we have intelligence that Preston's forces have taken in the garrisons of Croghan and Edenderry, and in them great quantities of corn, and that he is now before the garrison of Castle Jordan, and that some of his troops are advanced already near us towards Maynooth, within ten miles of this city, and you may easily perceive how grievous it is to us that they should thus insult over us, whilst our forces for want of means out of England are unable to move towards them.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to SIR EDWARD BAGSHAW.

1643, July 11.—After our hearty commendations, we have received certificate from Sir Robert Meredith, knt., one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs here, that there remains in your hands of His Majesty's customs of this port the sum of twelve hundred and fifty pounds. We have therefore thought fit hereby to require you forthwith upon receipt hereof to make your repair hither, to make payment into His Majesty's Exchequer here of all moneys as are justly chargeable upon you, whereof you may not fail.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
La. Dublin. Ormond. Roscomon. Cha. Lambart.
Ad. Loftus. J. Temple. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, July 29.—We have received His Majesty's letters dated the 12th day of April last, and therein inclosed Sir John Netterville's petition presented to His Majesty, upon receipt whereof we gave him time to produce his witnesses for proof of his allegations contained in his petition, and we did at this Board examine upon oath all the witnesses he produced. Amongst other particulars mentioned in his petition, he allegeth that some of the examinations taken against him were extorted by menace and threatening with the rack and such like punishment, and that his own examination was much enforced by leaving out all that might lawfully mitigate or excuse his offence.

For proof of the former he produced one Cornelius Moran, who indeed declared before us on his examination that on his examination before Sir Robert Meredith, knt., Chancellor of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, he was threatened by the said Sir Robert to be racked if he did not confess, and said that Sir Robert then told him that he would make him a fist longer than he was, if he did not confess. But Sir Robert Meredith affirms that he never took any examination of the said Moran, and indeed upon search made by us we find not any examination of the said Cornelius Moran, and it appeared unto us by view of the bill of indictment against Sir John Netterville (which we commanded to be brought before us) that the names of the witnesses (on whose examinations the indictment was grounded) are indorsed thereon, amongst whom the said Cornelius Moran is not named, and it appeared unto us by the oath of the Deputy Clerk of the Crown of His Majesty's Court of Chief Place, who hath the keeping of the examinations and other records of that Court, and amongst which all those examinations are, whereon the said indictment was grounded, that no examination of the said Cornelius Moran was ever returned to him, or made use of in that Court against the said Sir John towards indicting him or otherwise. And for those others who were examined before Sir Robert Meredith, and of whose examinations use was made towards indicting of

Sir John Netterville, none of them testify such threats to have been used towards them on their examinations.

And for proof of the other Sir John vouched his own examination, and instanced at this Board in writing under his hand the particulars which he pretended were therein omitted, which very particulars so by him pretended to be omitted we find inserted fully in his examination.

And considering that those allegations of his do highly reflect on the said Sir Robert Meredith, who hath the honour to serve His Majesty as a member of this Board, and whom Sir John Netterville did at this Board expressly by name charge with those particulars, we therefore do discharge our duties to His Majesty and his service, and to do right to the said Sir Robert Meredith, do humbly crave leave hereby to certify this much to His Majesty, humbly submitting the same to His Majesty's excellent judgment.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ormond. Roscomon. Edw. Brabazon.
Ant. Midensis. Tho. Rotherham. Tho. Lucas.
Ja. Ware.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, August 1.—Enclosing a copy of their letter of this date to the Speaker of the House of Commons on behalf of Sir William Cole, and recommending the humble suit of the latter to the King's consideration.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, August 1.—In the beginning of this hideous rebellion Sir Wm. Cole, an ancient servitor of the Crown in the late rebellions in this kingdom in the times of the late Queen Elizabeth, gathering from some observations he had taken of affairs in the County of Fermanagh, where he lives, that something of extraordinary was a-plotting amongst the Irish in those parts (though he could not imagine what the particular was) and being by his long knowledge and observation of the condition and nature of the people confirmed in the jealousies he apprehended, he, from that premonition taken by him, was diligent as to advertise his observations hither (which we formerly signified into England) so to be the more watchful and to stand on his guard in such manner as it was not in the power of the rebels at their breaking out to fall upon him to the destruction of his person, as they did on others, His Majesty's good subjects. And soon after the rebellion was begun, he by authority from this Board raised and armed at his own charge nine foot companies, consisting of one hundred each, including officers,

and a horse troop of three score besides officers, and afterwards by commission from His Majesty (sent unto him forth of Scotland at His Majesty's being in Scotland) he was authorized to be Colonel of five hundred foot and a troop of three score horse besides officers, but the necessity of the service in those parts requiring a greater strength at Enniskillen than that five hundred foot and troop of horse, he (by virtue of the authority issued from this Board) kept together the whole nine hundred foot and troop of horse, and entertained a boatmaster and boatwright and thirty boatmen with boats, which are of very great use on that river of Lough Erne for doing service on the rebels, with which forces (by the blessing of God on his endeavours) he hath been so happy and successful as many great and acceptable services have been performed by him for the honour and service of His Majesty and the English nation in the deliverances rendered by him to many of His Majesty's good subjects, whose lives he preserved, and in great spoils and destruction made by him on the persons and estates of the rebels in many skirmishes had with them.

And now understanding by his agent, employed by him to London, that there are only five hundred of that nine hundred foot received into the pay of the Parliament, and no provision at all made for the other four hundred, nor any allowance designed for the said boats and boatmen, those four hundred men and boatmen having equally with the rest hitherto from the beginning of the rebellion borne a part in the troubles they have all suffered, and the services they have performed, he humbly besought us to recommend to His Majesty and that honourable House his humble suit, that the said nine hundred men may be listed for pay for the time past, wherein they have served, as others of the army are, that he may be enabled to raise the said nine hundred men to an entire regiment of a thousand, to be commanded by him as Colonel of that regiment, that he may be continued Captain of those boats and have entertainment for the same, that thirty boatmen, a boatmaster and boatwright may be also listed in pay from the beginning of this rebellion, they having hitherto discharged the duties of those places, that he may be continually supplied with victuals, clothes, arms, munition and other necessaries, as well for the whole regiment and troop as for the said boatmen, seeing we from hence are not able to furnish him with his requests, we recommend to that honourable House as that which, being granted, would much conduce to the furtherance of the public service in those parts of the kingdom, besides the encouragement to be thereby given not only to many others of good desert, but also more particularly to him, whose increase of merit even since the beginning of this rebellion renders him very worthy of extraordinary favour and encouragement.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ormond. Edw. Brabazon. G. Shurley.
Ger. Lowther. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Tho. Lucas.

Lords Justices to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, August 11.—By His Majesty's special directions signified by His Highness' letters of the third of May last, a commission under the Great Seal of the kingdom hath been directed unto us and unto the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Ormond, the Earl of Roscomon, the Lord Moore, the Lord Brabazon, the Lord Lambart, Sir Francis Willoughby, Sir James Ware, Sir George Wentworth and Sir Maurice Eustace to examine upon oath and to find out by all other lawful ways and means the truth of the several particulars contained in a petition presented by the officers of His Majesty's army to the House of Lords, assembled the last sitting in Parliament here, and by them by reason of the sudden prorogation of the Parliament recommended to His Majesty's princely care, and there is an information presented to the Commissioners by Sir Wm. Sambach, knt., His Majesty's Solicitor General, against Sir. John Temple, knt., Master of the Rolls, concerning the mills and weirs of Kilmainham, unto which information the Master of the Rolls hath put in an answer, and His Majesty's Solicitor hath replied, and the Master of the Rolls hath been ordered by the Commissioners to bring into the hands of the clerk of the Council the sum of four hundred and ten pounds confessed by his answer to be by him received out of the profits of the mills and weirs, over and above all charges, and upon receipt of His Majesty's letter of the 25th of May last we have, according to His Majesty's pleasure therein signified, taken the mills and weirs from the Master of the Rolls, and the same have ever since been employed for the use of His Majesty's army, but in regard we humbly conceive His Majesty was not upon his signing the letter of the 25th May put in mind of his former letter of the third of May, nor any ways informed of the commission now on foot by virtue of that letter, nor how far the cause concerning the mills and weirs of Killmainham hath proceeded before the Commissioners, we have not as yet done anything in pursuance of the latter letter otherwise than as before is expressed, and the Commissioners do still proceed in the further examination of the said cause until His Majesty's pleasure be further known, there being no directions given by the latter letter to issue any commission or to examine upon oath, and divers of the former Commissioners, viz. the Marquis of Ormond, the Lord Moore, the Lord Lambart, Sir Francis Willoughby and Sir Maurice Eustace are left out of the latter letter, and Sir Robert Meredith who now stands committed by His Majesty's direction, that was not in the former, inserted in the latter, all which we humbly submit, and desire to know His Majesty's further pleasure, which we shall be always ready to obey.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, August 11.—This bearer, Captain John Ravenscroft, was employed by this Board in the good ship called the *John True* of Tewxbury, with victual and ammunition for the relief of Sir Wm. Cole at Eniskillen in the county of Fermanagh and the garrisons of Ballyshannon and Donegal, and with ammunition for Sir Wm. Stewart, Sir Robert Stewart and Colonel Mervyn, and was victualled only for three months, although his employment in that service lasted seven months, upon consideration of which his service we thought fit at this Board that the said Capt. John Ravenscroft should have an allowance of six shillings, eight pence *per diem* during his employment in that service, which being two hundred days, amounts to the sum of three score and six pounds, thirteen shillings, four pence. And we likewise thought fit that he should receive for the victualling of twelve men for four months at eight pence each man *per diem*, forty four pounds, sixteen shillings, for payment of which sum, amounting in all to one hundred and eleven pounds, nine shillings, four pence, we gave warrant to Mr. Vice-Treasurer, dated the 7th day of August, 1643, to pay the same to Capt. John Ravenscroft, but there being no monies here, whereby he might receive payment according to that warrant, he humbly besought us for our recommendation to that honourable House for his payment there, and that in respect of his knowledge of these coasts we would recommend him to that honourable House for some employment with a ship for defence of the Northern Coasts, and to bring relief unto this city from the Northern islands of the county of Donegal, which his humble suit as well for payment of the said money as for his employment as aforesaid, we recommend to that honourable House.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ormond. Roscomon. Edw. Brabazon.
Cha. Lambart. Tho. Rotherham.
Tho. Lucas. Ja. Ware.

Lords Justices and Council to Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1643, August 14.—By our letters to you of the 23rd of June last we signified how that both the pinnaces designed for guarding this coast and harbour, commanded by Captain John Bartlett and Captain Thomas Bartlett, being absent from hence, so as this harbour and coast lay open to danger of pirates and sea rovers, and some Englishmen bound from hence into England, and some bound from England hither, having been then lately taken at sea, and some taken even in this harbour by some Wexford men, and some of those pirates then hovering still hereabouts to infest this coast and harbour, the late Lords Justices and Council therefore on the tenth of April last agreed with Captain Muriel Lucas with his ship called the *Constance*, of Yarmouth, to attend this harbour and coast, and to ply to and

again at sea between Dublin and Wicklow from the said tenth of April to the 30th of May then next, being seven weeks, and that during that time he should keep forty men aboard the said ship, and at his own charges victual and furnish his said ship with all things necessary for the said service, in consideration whereof he was to receive after the rate of three pounds, fifteen shillings, sixpence a man per month of twenty-eight days, out of which some abatement was to be *pro rata* for what men he should keep short of his said complement of forty men, and such provisions as he should be supplied with out of His Majesty's stores; and what should remain due to him after such defalkations upon his return hither after the said 30th of May, he was to receive [in] ready money or bills, to be paid the same by the Parliament of England; that the said Muriel Lucas, according to that agreement, employed himself and his said vessel in the said service from the said tenth of April to the 14th day of June last, being two months, one week and one day, and in that time rescued from the rebels several vessels and divers of His Majesty's good subjects taken by them, and by our direction went from hence to Milford, and from thence guarded thither several vessels laden with provisions for this place, which vessels and provisions had otherwise been in danger to be taken by the rebels: and it appearing by certificate of Robert Smith, Marshal of the Admiralty, to whom we referred the same, that the sum due for that service to the said Lucas from the said 10th of April till the 14th of June, keeping forty men aboard, was three hundred, forty five pounds, two shillings, ten pence, we by our said letters desired he might be paid by order of the Parliament. And considering that he had done his duty in that employment with good satisfaction to this Board in the security rendered thereby to His Majesty's good subjects, bringing provisions hither, and to the advantage of the public service here, we thought fit by our said letters to recommend him to that honourable House for hastening his payment, for the encouragement of him and others in such needful services as occasion may be offered.

But now understanding from the said Lucas that the vessel wherein the said letters were was taken by the rebels, and those our letters intercepted, we have thought fit at his humble suit thus to repeat the substance of our said former letters, and so to recommend the same to that honourable House, that so he may not lose the fruits of his labours and services here.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ormond. Roscomon. Edw. Brabazon.
Cha. Lambart. Fr. Willoughby.
Tho. Lucas.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, August 16.—On the 1st of August we the Justices received His Majesty's letters of the second of July concerning

Sir Wm. Parsons, knt., Master of His Majesty's Court of Wards here, Sir John Temple, knt., Master of the Rolls, Sir Adam Loftus, His Majesty's Vice Treasurer and Sir Robert Meredith. Upon receipt of which letters we immediately that morning assembled the Council, and communicated with them His Majesty's said letters. And Sir Adam Loftus, Sir John Temple and Sir Robert Meredith being present, we the Justices in humble obedience to His Majesty's royal pleasure and by advice of this Board committed them to His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, where they remain. And concerning Sir Wm. Parsons, he being then as he had [been] for several weeks before, absent from this Board by reason of his sickness, we issued like warrant for his committal also, as we did for the rest, to the constable, yet so, considering his infirmity appearing by certificate from his physician, as he was not to be removed from his own house until further direction from us, but the constable to send one of his servants to attend him at his house as his keeper, which is done accordingly until further direction from us. On the 3rd of August we the Justices issued warrant for the Commission concerning them required by His Majesty's said letters, and the commission being passed under the Great Seal, is now in the hands of the Commissioners to be proceeded in.

Also on the 3rd of August a petition was brought to this Board in the name of Sir Adam Loftus, Sir John Temple and Sir Robert Meredith, and therein they humbly prayed the favour to be enlarged upon such security for the securing of their persons as unto us should be thought sufficient, and also humbly besought us to afford them a copy of the particulars, a copy of which petition we send here inclosed, upon consideration whereof had at this Board on the 8th of August, forasmuch as they stand committed by His Majesty's express direction, and for that they are not yet appointed to make answer to the complaint presented to His Majesty against them, and for that in cases of like nature such requests have not been formerly granted, it was not thought fit at this Board to grant either of these their requests, which our resolution we required the Clerk of the Council to signify to them, which he did accordingly. On the said 3rd of August, direction was given at this Board to the Constable of the Castle to admit Sir Adam Loftus, Sir John Temple and Sir Robert Meredith to the Chapel in the Castle with their keepers from time to time for hearing divine service and sermons.

On the 12th of August a petition was exhibited at this Board in the name of the said Sir Adam Loftus, Sir John Temple and Sir Robert Meredith, upon consideration whereof at this Board on the 14th of August we took notice of this passage therein :— That they understood from us by the Clerk of the Council that they were not to expect a copy of the complaint exhibited against them, nor their liberty upon security, with this addition :—That the former in the petitioners' observation was never before denied, and the latter lately afforded unto several of the rebels indicted for treason. And considering that we conceive those expressions to reflect highly on the honour and dignity of this Board, as

charging us in effect with injustice to them and with favouring the rebels more than them, we have thought fit to transmit a copy of that petition also herein inclosed, humbly submitting to His Majesty's excellent judgment to ordain such reparation for us herein as he shall adjudge fit.

And as we have herein formerly expressed the reason wherefore we denied to bail them, so we hold it necessary here to declare the reasons inducing us to give order to the Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of Chief Place for taking good security of those persons they mention, indicted of treason, for their appearance in His Majesty's Court of Chief Place the first day of the next Michaelmas term, namely that they had continued above a year in restraint, and not brought to their trial, that by reason of the rebellion juries of the proper counties cannot be had to bring them to their trials according to law, that upon their petition His Majesty by his letters of the 22nd of April last required that all such of them as had observed His Majesty's proclamation in the said letters mentioned should enjoy the benefit thereof, that divers of them came in voluntarily soon after that proclamation was published here, and pretend to have come in upon that proclamation, and although the proclamation express not particularly what that benefit should be, yet to give order to bail them we conceive reasonable. And those are the reasons which induced our said order for bailing of them, and the Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of Chief Place informed us that he had bailed divers others who stood indicted for the like offences, and that without any direction from the Board. And considering those expressions in the said petition of Sir Adam Loftus, Sir John Temple and Sir Robert Meredith, we held it not fit in present to give them any other answer to their said petition than only again to require the Constable of the Castle to admit them to go to the Chapel in the Castle to prayers with a keeper.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc.' Ormond. Roscomon.
Edw. Brabazon. Ant. Midensis. Cha. Lambart.
G. Shurley. Tho. Rotherham. Tho. Lucas.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, July 16.—We having received letters from His Majesty dated the 23rd of April last, declaring his royal pleasure that, this Board consulting therein with Sir Charles Coote, such an approved commander-in-chief, furnished with forces and necessaries requisite, should go forth for clearing of the Fort of Galway, and the rest of His Majesty's castles and forts in the Province of Connaught, and reducing that province to His Majesty's obedience, as should be found most fit. And we having fully heard Sir Charles Coote therein, and having at this Board taken into consideration the state of the other parts of the kingdom and particularly the Province of Ulster, we resolved to

call some forces out of that province to the number of two thousand two hundred foot and three hundred and three score horse to be employed towards Connaught; and of them we required no more of the army sent out of Scotland hither than five hundred foot, and no more than one hundred and twenty of the horse appointed to attend them, which by our letters of the 13th of July last directed to General Major Monro we made known to him (a copy of which our letters we send here inclosed). In answer whereof we received letters from the said General Major Monro, dated the 25th of July, in a style very unusual and strange to us, and for the matter of it not only contrary to our expectation but also of high concernment as to His Majesty's services here, which letters we humbly offer here inclosed to His Majesty's royal view, as also a copy of our letters to him of the 11th of August in answer of his said letters. All which we humbly submit to His Majesty's high wisdom.

Our very good Lord the Lord Marquis of Ormond, Lieutenant General of His Majesty's army here, shewed unto us at this Board a petition exhibited unto him on the 5th of August, in the name of the officers of His Majesty's army in these parts, and subscribed by divers of them, which is of such a nature as we adjudged it fit to take the same into serious consideration at this Board, and to give answer thereunto in writing, which petition together with a copy of our said answer we herewith transmit to His Majesty, which we humbly submit to His Majesty's excellent judgment, and although in our answer we mentioned that by the Thursday after they should find the effects of our endeavours for them, yet we now find our and their hopes therein so disappointed as we shall not be able to do anything here that may give them satisfaction, other than in giving them good words, with which they are so well acquainted, having already had much experience how fruitless they have hitherto found words, as will give them no contentment.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. Ormond. Roscomon.
Ant. Midensis. Cha. Lambart.
Fr. Willoughby. Ja. Ware.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, August 18.—This bearer, Captain Anthony Willoughby, eldest son of Sir Francis Willoughby, knt., Serjeant-Major General of His Majesty's army here, commanded in the Fort of Galway from the beginning of this rebellion and therein underwent much labour and pains for preservation of that important piece, which (notwithstanding all the force and fraud used by the rebels to possess themselves of it) he maintained against them until the 26th day of June last, at which time through want of victuals, we not being able to relieve him, he was enforced to give it up to the rebels on honourable quarter.

He became an humble suitor at this Board for our licence to him to repair into England to attend His Majesty, which we have thought fit to grant, and considering his merits in His Majesty's service in the maintenance of that fort, often besieged by the armies of the rebels, in his careful advertisements to us of his condition there, as frequently as he could, and calling upon us for relief, in his constant and resolute holding out until there was no possibility for him longer to subsist, we crave leave humbly to recommend him to His Majesty's gracious favour.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. Ormond. Roscomon.
Ed. Brabazon. Ant. Midensis.
Ge. Shurley. Tho. Lucas.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, September 9.—Whether the treaty touching a cessation of arms here shall beget a cessation of arms or not, it is of absolute necessity that His Majesty's stores here be furnished with powder and match, and therefore seeing the stores are so near to be totally exhausted, as we have not at this time so much powder and match left as we usually spend in a month, we adjudge it necessary humbly to make known the same to His Majesty, and do most humbly beseech him immediately to command present order to be taken for our further supply with all possible speed, for in case the cessation be not agreed upon our danger will be very great if we want the needful habiliment of war, nor can we expect to be free from danger in case the cessation be agreed upon.

We have advertisement by letters of the 22nd of August, sent hither to Captain Yarner from Sir Abraham Shipman, who hath some command in His Majesty's army at Chester, that the shipping employed by the Parliament have lately taken and carried away some ships bound hither, with provisions to be sold for relief of the army and inhabitants here, and converted those provisions to their own uses, and it seems Sir Abraham Shipman (doubting the like usage to others) intends not hereafter to admit the exportation of provisions from Chester water hither, unless some course be taken to prevent such usage hereafter, which stay if he should make may prove very dangerous to His Majesty's affairs here; in respect whereof, and for that the shipping your last letters to us mentioned to be in sending by His Majesty from Bristol hither, are not yet arrived on these coasts, we therefore humbly sue to His Majesty as to prescribe the best means he may to render safety to the shipping bringing provisions hither, so to command that at Chester and at all other ports in England there be full and free liberty given for exportation of provisions bound hither, and that those shipping may be hastened hither, if they be not already in the way.

The soldiers' wants, as of all things, so especially of clothes

and shoes is very great, nor have we materials wherewithal to supply them with clothes or shoes, nor money to buy those materials where they are, and now that winter is drawing near, if they be not clothed, they cannot live. This hasty but most necessary dispatch we hold fit to quicken to His Majesty, that so by his high wisdom a course may be prescribed for our speedy supply, especially of powder in the first place, so to prevent the sad consequences here which may otherwise happen, and to enable us to expect the rest.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. La. Dublin. Ormond.
Roscomon. Ant. Midensis. Ger. Lowther.
Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby. Ja. Ware.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Secretary of State.

1643, September 13.—We have been necessitated (through want of shipping to guard these coasts) to make use for His Majesty's service of a ship called the *Adventure* of Dublin, whereof John Hendra is captain, who acquitted himself towards those duties in His Majesty's service wherewith he was entrusted with good satisfaction to this Board. And he with that vessel being lately employed by our direction to relieve His Majesty's Castle of Wicklow, when he had performed that service, finding the wind fair, made from Wicklow to Holyhead by our direction to bring us from thence such packets from His Majesty as he should find there, and putting in at Holyhead was there very much abused by one Thomas Cheadle, Esqr., high sheriff of the county of Anglesey, as by information presented at this Board upon oath may appear.

And forasmuch as he and all others that have any ships of force are by that usage which he found there so discouraged as they dare not adventure thither, unless some course may be taken to secure them from such violences, and that the coasts here are so infested by the shipping employed by the rebels as no vessels can pass with safety between England and this place without a ship of force for a convoy, so as no despatches from His Majesty hither, or from hence to His Majesty, can now pass with safety; and for that the said Cheadle takes a liberty to despise His Majesty's authority intrusted with us, and to vilify our persons as you may perceive by those informations, copies whereof we send you herewith, we therefore humbly beseech His Majesty to cause the said Cheadle to be called to account for those his miscarriages, and to compel him to cause restitution to be made of the ship's boat taken by him from Captain Hendra, with satisfaction for his damages and for the curing of his hurt men, and that some such direction as His Majesty in his high wisdom shall think fit may be sent to Holyhead and Chester and those parts to prevent such disorders hereafter, whereby the said Hendra's ship and other vessels passing between England and this place may pass without any hindrance or

interruption, or otherwise His Majesty's service here will become exceedingly disappointed.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. La. Dublin. Ormond.
Roscomon. Ant. Midensis. Ge. Shurley.
Ger. Lowther. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Ja. Ware.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, September 19.—According to His Majesty's royal pleasure signified unto us by his letters of the 31st of July, we caused a commission under His Majesty's Great Seal to be made unto our very good Lord the Lord Marquis of Ormond, authorizing him to treat and conclude for a cessation of arms with His Majesty's subjects in this kingdom who have taken arms here against His Majesty and his authority. By virtue of which commission his Lordship hath concluded upon a cessation of arms for one whole year, beginning on the 15th day of this month at the hour of twelve of the clock of that day, a copy of which conclusion we humbly offer here inclosed for His Majesty's royal view. It is now a-transcribing to be prepared for the press, and we accompany it with a proclamation confirming and publishing the same, and requiring obedience thereunto, and as soon as they are printed we shall disperse printed copies thereof to all parts of the kingdom; we are also causing His Majesty's letters patent of confirmation under his Great Seal to be made for the ratifying, confirming and strengthening the said cessation, as His Majesty by his said letters hath required.

And considering how much His Majesty's army here hath already suffered through want of relief out of England (though the same was often pressed and importuned by his most gracious Majesty, who hath left nothing unattempted which might conduce to their support and maintenance) and unto what common misery not only the officer and soldier, but others also, His Majesty's good subjects within this kingdom, are reduced; and considering also how many of His Majesty's principal forts and places of strength are at this present in great distress, and the eminent danger the kingdom is like to fall into, and finding no possibility of prosecuting this war without large supplies, whereof we could apprehend no hope nor possibility in due time; and considering further that this Board having several times called upon the forces sent out of Scotland hither for their help and assistance, wherein they failed, and that if the war had proceeded and we not supplied forth of England the kingdom must unavoidably be lost, which as they are the motives inducing or rather necessitating His Majesty to descend to that treaty, so those together with His Majesty's gracious directions were the reasons which did necessitate the cessation; and considering also that notwithstanding all the industry used therein by the Lord Marquis, he could draw no further supply from the rebels

towards relief of this army than thirty thousand and eight hundred pound, to be paid in manner as in the inclosed copy of the assurance given for the same appears, which if duly paid upon the several days of payment, is far short of what is necessary for relieving the soldier with victual only, and can do no more than keep him alive for a time to expect further supply out of England.

We therefore humbly crave leave to offer to the consideration of His Sacred Majesty (who hath abundantly manifested his deep sense and feeling of the unspeakable miseries and calamities of this army and Protestant subjects here) that his stores here are wholly exhausted of arms, that our provision of powder and match is almost wholly spent, as by our letters to you of the 9th of this month (hitherto withheld here for want of shipping to guard them at sea) we formerly declared, that this and all other garrisons here are already calling upon us for supply of powder and match for their winter provision (wherewith to supply them fully would quite empty the stores) that the soldiers, who are so naked for want of clothes and shoes, as it is a grief and shame to behold, do cry out to be clothed, and indeed such is their nakedness as they cannot live this winter if clothes be not speedily sent them forth of England; that the few arms left them are decayed and worn out in service and now become in a great part unserviceable; that the officers suffer all manner of extremities for want of pay; that when any of them through grief or want fall sick, or happen to be wounded with service or die, we are neither able to relieve them as were fit in their sickness, nor to issue money to bury them when they die, which begets in the rest very great discouragement; that we have to rake up but some temporary subsistence for the soldier, even in a manner to ransack this city and all the dwellers therein, and all men trading hither, though some of them were those that brought us in provisions of victuals, without which we had perished; that the imposition settled here in nature of an Excise, which we formerly certified thither we conceived would yield us but little help, falls out to be much less than the little we expected, and yet as little as it is the necessities of the army have enforced the anticipation thereof, so as for a quarter of a year to come the profits thereof must be paid to answer the warrants which we have already necessarily issued; and finally how necessary it is and agreeable with honour and wisdom, especially where no less than a crown and kingdom are at the stake (as we may so speak it), that we be not too believing in the undertaking of an enemy whose wounds of distrust given us are not yet healed, but rather that we be so supplied from thence, without depending on this cessation, as the enemy may not through our want be emboldened to a breach, but that by His Majesty's power and greatness they may be so awed as not to dare to attempt a breach.

We therefore most humbly beseech His Majesty that, seeing by the blessing of God his forces are now become possessed of the Western parts of England, that by His Majesty's wisdom

some way may be found, whereby as much supply of clothes, as also arms, munition and victuals, or as many of those particulars as from those parts we may have, may be provided and sent us, and above all powder and match in as large a proportion as can be spared, which we humbly submit to His Majesty's excellent judgment.

Jo. Borlase.	Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc.'	La. Dublin.
Ormond.	Roscomon.
Ant. Midensis.	Ger. Lowther.
Tho. Rotherham.	Fr. Willoughby.

Ja. Ware.

[*Postscript.*]—The articles of cessation being printed before we could send away these our letters, we now send you some of those printed books.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, September 20.—According to His Majesty's royal pleasure signified unto us by his letter of the 25th of May last, we caused a commission to issue to certain persons here for melting down plate, coin, bullion or silver into small pieces, as His Majesty's said letters directed, and have issued a proclamation for making such pieces current here, as His Majesty by his said letters commanded. And in regard His Majesty by his said letters hath declared his gracious intention to make the same current in England, and for that it will not otherwise pass here but with much loss, we therefore have sent the said proclamation here inclosed, humbly beseeching His Majesty that by his royal commandment the said pieces be made current in England, and that a public notification thereof be sent hither as speedily as conveniently may be.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.

Rich. Bolton, Canc'.	La. Dublin.	Ormond.
Roscomon.	Ant. Midensis.	Ger. Lowther.
Tho. Rotherham.	Fr. Willoughby.	Ja. Ware.

Lords Justices and Marquis of Ormond to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, September 28.—Seeing a cessation of arms is now concluded here (as is fully represented to His Majesty by our joint despatch now sent to you from the Board), it is become necessary that we apply ourselves to the discharge of our duties in rendering an account to His Majesty of some other particulars, contained in his letters of the second of July, directed only to us.

Concerning the Parliament we have by a joint despatch from the Board, now sent you, declared our humble apprehensions upon good grounds of good assurance. For giving licence to such as the Irish shall appoint to go over thither to treat of the particulars in His Majesty's said letters mentioned, we shall

humbly obey His Majesty's pleasure therein. And for such able and fitting ministers or servants of His Majesty on his side, as we humbly conceive are fit to be sent thither to assist in the treaty there, when the Commissioners shall go over from the Irish, we humbly crave leave to name the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, the Lord Viscount Ranelagh, the Lord Baron of Kerry, the Lord Baron of Inchiquin, the Lord Lambart, Sir Gerard Lowther, knt., Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, Sir William Stewart, knt. and baronet, Sir Wm. Ryves, knt., one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, Sir Thomas Tempest, knt., His Majesty's Attorney General, Sir Wm. Sambach, knt., His Majesty's Solicitor General, and Sir Charles Coote, knt and baronet, of which persons His Majesty may be graciously pleased to choose such as in his high wisdom he shall think fit.

And we hold it necessary to let you know that some of the said persons are now in England, namely, the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, the Lord Viscount Ranelagh, the Lord Baron of Kerry, Sir Wm. Ryves, Sir Thomas Tempest and Sir Wm. Sambach.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ormond.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, September 28.—By our letters of the 11th of May we signified to you that the Commission for holding the Parliament here is directed only to the late justices, and that if a new Commission for holding the Parliament arrive not here before the 13th day of November next (the day to which it stands prorogued), the Parliament will be determined.

And we held it necessary by our letters of the 11th of July again to mention to you that particular, and not having hitherto heard from you therein, we esteem it our duties to His Majesty now again to mind you thereof, and are hereunto induced by sundry reasons which, albeit they cannot be fully seen there yet, are very visible unto us here upon the place to be of great and weighty consideration, as that which otherwise may beget to His Majesty and his royal posterity irrecoverable damage, and that in a very high degree, which we may not without breach of duty conceal from His Majesty.

And doubting that His Majesty's learned council there may be now absent from His Majesty, we (who now find ourselves exceedingly straitened in time in this important business) have thought fit (for preventing loss of time on that side) to send here inclosed a draft of a new commission ready engrossed for continuing this Parliament, and do most earnestly desire you (in prevention of the great and dangerous consequences to His Majesty and his service, which the determining the Parliament may occasion) that you would move His Majesty for hastening hither the said new commission for continuance thereof, if

His Majesty in his high wisdom shall adjudge it fit, as we hope he will.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. La. Dublin. Ormond.
Ed. Brabazon. Ant. Midensis. Cha. Lambart.
Ge. Shurley. Ger. Lowther. Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware.

Lords Justices to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, September 28.—The entertainment designed by His Majesty for the support of us his Justices here, being two hundred pounds a month, vizt., to each of us one hundred pounds, is all we have to enable us to keep our tables, and support us for His Majesty's honour in a condition in some degree suitable to the dignity of that power we represent here. Yet such is our condition as we have not for divers months past received any part of that entertainment, whereby indeed our condition is very hard; besides our toil and labour for His Majesty's services here are exceeding great and continual without the least intermission, and if we be not enabled to continue tables, and support ourselves in some degree suitable to the eminency of the place we hold, it may reflect upon His Majesty's honour.

We therefore humbly beseech His Majesty to send his gracious letters hither requiring payment to be made of the entertainments due, and to be due, to his Justices here, out of any of His Majesty's revenues or casualties here, and out of any other moneys whatsoever, whereout payments of entertainments may be made to any, and that in the first place before any others, seeing our trust and charge, and indeed our continual labour of body and mind for the public services here is above all others, and that notwithstanding former direction from His Majesty for payment of others.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.

Lords Justices and Council to the Vice Admiral of North Wales.

1643, September 28.—After our hearty commendations, we have received information from John Hendra, Captain of the *Adventure* of Dublin, now employed in His Majesty's service by us, that Thomas Cheadle, Esqr., high sheriff of Anglesey, pretending some authority from the Lord Capel to arrest the said vessel, did of late seize upon the person of the said Hendra at Holyhead for refusing to give him possession of the said vessel, kept him prisoner, took away the boat belonging to the said ship, and offered other abuses to the company thereto belonging, we conceive that you, being Vice Admiral, by yourself or Ministers are the proper officer to make stay of shipping and execute such commands. We do therefore signify unto you that the said ship, the *Adventure* of Dublin, is and hath been for a good space

employed in His Majesty's service, of which we desire you to give notice to the Lord Capel, and to see the Captain of the said vessel nor his company be not molested or troubled in executing our commands, they behaving themselves like good and faithful subjects to His Majesty, and to take order that the boat taken from them by the said High Sheriff, be restored to them again.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
La. Dublin. Ormond. Edw. Brabazon.
Cha. Lambart. Fr. Willoughby.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, September 28.—About the end of December last the late Lords Justices and Council, having received letters that His Majesty's Fort of Galway was in extreme want and not able without speedy supply long to subsist, thought fit to employ the *Adventure* of Dublin, under the command of Captain John Hendra, for the relief of that fort, and prevailed with Robert Smith to fit her forth and victual her for that service and for the guard of this coast, which service the said Hendra discharged very faithfully, as appears to us by good testimony from the Governor of the said fort, and upon her return thence she hath been revictualled and supplied with other necessaries by the said Robert Smith, and ever since and still is employed in His Majesty's service for the clearing of these seas from sea rovers, and convoy of packets between this and Holyhead, and for the guard of this harbour, she being the only vessel that obeys our commands and is employed by us in these occasions, notwithstanding we have not been able to give the said Smith any satisfaction for all his disbursements, yet nevertheless the said Smith doth offer to continue the said vessel in His Majesty's service for the winter guard of this coast and harbour, so he may have reasonable satisfaction for what he hath disbursed formerly, and such further encouragement that he may be enabled to do His Majesty's service in the future. All which at the humble suit of the said Smith we thought fit to certify you, to the end there might be some way thought on for his satisfaction. And we do further assure you that we have found him ready at all times to contribute his labours and endeavours for the furtherance of His Majesty's service here to the utmost of his power.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
La. Dublin. Ormond. Edw. Brabazon.
Ant. Midensis. Cha. Lambart. Fr. Willoughby.

LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, October 12.—On the 6th of this month our very good Lords the Earl of Kildare, the Lord Viscount Ardes and divers other persons of quality of His Majesty's Protestant subjects here, presented at this Board a petition in the name of divers

of His Majesty's Protestant subjects of this kingdom, upon consideration whereof at this Board we adjudged it necessary to give them our answer in writing on their petition.

And although for the reasons appearing therein we do forbear of ourselves to grant their requests, yet we crave leave humbly to transmit to His Majesty a copy of their Petition and our answer thereunto, and do earnestly entreat you that with all convenient speed we may understand his gracious pleasure therein, which we shall readily obey.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ormond. Roscomon. Edw. Brabazon. Ant. Midensis.
Cha. Lambart. Fr. Willoughby. Tho. Lucas. Ja. Ware.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, October 14.—A petition hath been lately exhibited at this Board by our very good Lord the Lord Viscount Mountgomery, Sir Wm. Stewart, Sir James Mountgomery and Sir Robert Stewart, shewing that by virtue of a commission from His Majesty they levied the several regiments and troops now under their command, and at their own charge and by the credit of themselves and their friends provided them with arms and ammunition, and have ever since maintained them and preserved a great part of this kingdom and many thousand Protestant subjects without any other help except some small supplies which they had in victuals [and] in clothes from the Parliament out of England, or by loan from such parts of the country which they preserved undestroyed by the rebels, for which the petitioners stand also engaged, or by what they were able to gain from the rebels from time to time, that now their estates being wasted either by the rebels' fury, or the soldiers' cess, and the rest of the country where they quartered, quite impoverished, they are not any longer able to relieve them, and therefore became humble suitors to us for some present supplies and future subsistence for them and their regiments and troops, and in what manner they shall be disposed of during the cessation; upon consideration whereof at this Board we signified unto them that we earnestly desired to pay them and to make all needful provision for their subsistence to their full satisfaction, as holding it most fit and just and agreeable to their merits in His Majesty's service; but that we are not able to do it, and therefore would humbly represent to His Majesty the acceptable services performed by them and their regiments and troops, and would recommend their desires to His Majesty, from whom we well know they will find so gracious an acceptance of their endeavours in his service, and such comfortable fruits of their merits therein, as may give them great encouragement cheerfully to expect his princely goodness for their just relief.

And now at their humble suit we crave leave humbly to represent their desires to His Majesty, and to recommend to His Majesty the petitioners and their regiments and troops, beseech-

ing His Majesty to take into his royal consideration the many good and acceptable services performed by them and the said regiments and troops, and to ordain such means for their relief and reward of their services, and disposing of their regiments and troops during the cessation, as His Majesty in his high wisdom shall adjudge fit, whereby they and others may be encouraged to go on the more cheerfully and industriously in their good endeavours for His Majesty's service.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ormond. Roscomon. Edw. Brabazon.
Ant. Midensis. Tho. Rotherham. Tho. Lucas.
Ja. Ware. Ge. Wentworth.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, October 18.—As affairs now stand there and here, we under favour conceive it will much conduce to the furtherance of His Majesty's service that Beaumaris be secured for His Majesty, so to preserve uninterrupted the means of sending directions hither from His Majesty, and sending advertisements hence to His Majesty from time to time; for which purpose we understanding that there is a fort or blockhouse now in preparing at Beaumaris which will want ordnance, have now sent from hence two whole culverins of iron and four demi-culverins of iron with their carriages and appurtenances, and four hundred demi-culverin bullets and two hundred culverin bullets, all which we have appointed to be delivered by Thomas Bartlett captain of the *Confidence* pinnace, to Thomas Bulkeley, Esqr., at Beaumaris, which we have adventured to do of ourselves without His Majesty's direction, in regard we doubt and fear it would be unsafe to defer it so long as until we might receive his commands therein. Wherefore we do humbly hope that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to declare his royal approbation of what we have so done, which we humbly submit to his high wisdom.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. La. Dublin. Ormond.
Roscomon. Ger. Lowther. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Tho. Lucas. Ja. Ware.

Lord Justices and Council to Captains Morgan and Clerke.

1643, October 18.—We have received your joint letters of the 16th of this month, and albeit we have just cause to resent your presumption in the matter of those letters, yet we are pleased hereby to signify to you that any persons or ships, barks, or other vessels that shall bring in provisions of victuals hither, shall not be pressed here, or employed from hence upon any occasion without their free consents. And as we cannot but take notice that you have very much failed in your duties in the interruption given by you to shipping bringing provisions hither for the relief of His Majesty's army

and other good subjects here, so we must require you by your future carriage to redeem that high neglect, which renders you liable to just question and deserved punishment.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. La. Dublin. Ormond.
Roscomon. Cha. Lambart. Tho. Lucas.
Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, October 28.—Since our letters to you of the 12th of October, wherein we sent inclosed a copy of a petition exhibited at this Board by our very good Lord the Earl of Kildare and others, in the name of divers of His Majesty's Protestant subjects of this kingdom, and of our answer thereunto, the said Earl and the rest on the 13th of October, presented at this Board a petition in the name of divers of His Majesty's Protestant subjects, as well commanders of His Majesty's army as others, as also a copy of their petition which they intended to exhibit to His Majesty, both which being read at this Board, they were directed to declare their meaning more fully in their petition to the Board, and to make the copy of their petition to the King a perfect copy by adding the names of those that subscribed thereunto, to which end both were then restored to them.

On the 14th of October they exhibited another petition at this Board, and brought a copy of their petition to the King, and declared that many more besides those [who] had signed, were desirous to sign the petition, and therefore they desired further time for bringing in their names, whereupon the 16th of October was assigned them for that purpose. On the 16th of October they gave in the names of the subscribers, and on the 19th of October we gave them answer in writing to their petition exhibited on the 14th of October, a copy of which our answer, as also of their petition whereupon that answer was given, and of their petition to His Majesty, and of the names they gave in of those subscribed thereunto, we send here inclosed, holding it our duties to let His Majesty know all our proceeding in that matter, which we humbly submit to his excellent judgment.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. La. Dublin. Ormond. Roscomon.
Ed. Brabazon. Ant. Midensis. Cha. Lambart.
G. Shurley. Ger. Lowther. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Tho. Lucas. Ja. Ware.
Geo. Wentworth.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, October 28.—Enclosing for the King's information copies of the letter addressed to them by the Speakers of both

Houses of Parliament dated the 4th of July, and of their answer thereto dated on this day. The original of the latter is also enclosed for the King to cause to be delivered, if having perused the copy he shall think fit to do so.

Lords Justices and Council to the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament.

1643, October 28.—Your joint letters of the 4th of July last directed to us, were so long in coming, as they came not to our hands until the 6th of October.

By those your letters you signify that the Lords and Commons in Parliament have commanded you to let us know that they have seen our letters of the 10th of June directed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied with an act of state, in the preamble whereof there is an expression to this effect, that our present difficulties are occasioned through the failure of the Houses of Parliament in England who undertake the charge of this war, to which expression (it seems) exception is taken and interpretations made thereof far otherwise, we are sure, than was intended by us, and (as we conceive) otherwise than the true sense of those words can bear.

It is true that when we were necessitated to set on foot the new imposition raised here in nature of an Excise towards keeping of this army from perishing by famine, it became necessary to express (in the act of council whereby we ordered it) the reasons inducing us to set on foot here a thing so unknown to His Majesty's laws and gracious government, and the difficulties wherewith we contended which did necessitate that resolution, and in expressing those difficulties we used that expression to shew whence our difficulties were occasioned, and that we have therein declared the truth, we crave leave to mind you of some particulars.

If we should look so far back as to repeat the substance of many despatches sent from this Board since the beginning of this rebellion, some to our very good Lord the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, some to the Lords and others, members of both Houses, His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of this kingdom, and some to the Speaker of the Commons House of Parliament there, it would prove a voluminous work, and therefore we forbear to look further back into those despatches than to the time when the committee sent thence hither were here, who at their arrival here in the end of October, 1642, brought with them some money and provisions, but far short of that which the necessities of this army required, and indeed so inconsiderable in respect of those necessities, as even before that Committee departed hence, they saw the money they had brought wholly issued, and the high and unavoidable necessity of a further speedy and plentiful supply of money and other provisions.

By letters from this Board of the 20th of January, 1642[-3], and directed to the Speaker of the Commons House of Parliament there, it was signified thither that the provisions of victuals here

were at the very bottom, that that Committee then here had certified those wants, that if a plentiful supply of victuals arrive not here very speedily the army could not subsist, but must have been constrained to disband, to the loss of this kingdom and utter destruction of the few subjects here; that the want of treasure here to pay the army enforced this Board to issue victual to the common soldier and others towards their pay, which did the sooner exhaust the Magazines of victual; that the captains and other officers (not having had relief that way) were reduced to great extremities, as had been formerly often represented thither; and therefore this Board by their said letters then moved that treasure might be sent us speedily, so to redeem the officers from the calamities they suffered, and this board from their unsupportable clamours, and to enable the payment of some part in money to the common soldier, so to make the victual we then expected, to hold out the longer. It was also by those letters then advertised thither that the extremities of the officers of the army had begotten so much discontent amongst them, as divers Colonels and others of them presented at this Board a remonstrance, whereof a copy was then sent inclosed in the said letters, which remonstrance did exceedingly trouble and perplex us, lest it might beget such distractions amongst us as might give too much advantage to the rebels. But after full debate thereof at this Board, it was here directed that (in present to render some subsistence to the officers until treasure arrived forth of England) every man in this city should bring in half of his plate to be paid for it when treasure arrived, whereupon some plate was brought in and applied towards the army. This Board did also signify by those letters that without some speedy relief forth of England, the burden here was become too heavy to be borne, and therefore in discharge of our duty to God, to our gracious Sovereign, to that kingdom and to this, we held ourselves bound clearly to make known that unless we were speedily supplied from thence with money, arms and victuals, it would be impossible for us any further to prosecute this war, or to preserve from sudden confusion this state and Government, so highly did the discontent of the officers and the disorder of the soldier threaten us; that it might easily be apprehended what in all human probability must become of us, when it was then evident that here was no money, nor any possibility of procuring any in this city, when our victuals were spent, when a great part of the army had no arms, when we doubted and feared for the reasons in those letters expressed, that the soldiers would make prey of us and this city at last, and when we saw that the destruction then threatened against us, must then go further, even to the loss of this crown and kingdom, and to the highly endangering of that kingdom also, which for the honour of His Majesty and the English nation we by our said letters desired might (by the wisdom of that honourable House) be speedily prevented by hastening away with all possible speed supply of money, arms and victuals.

By other letters of this Board directed to Mr. Speaker and dated the said 20th of January, 1642[–3], it was advertised thither that it was become of absolute necessity that there should be sent us from thence speedily six hundred able light geldings for recruits, to be defalked out of the entertainments of those that should receive them.

By other letters from this Board of the same date directed to Mr. Speaker, it was signified thither that we had contracted an agreement here with Theodore Schoute and Jacob Ahlin, merchants, that Anthony Tierens in London or Daniel Wybrants in Amsterdam should receive seven thousand, eight hundred, four score and thirteen pounds, three shillings, for which the said Theodore and Jacob had undertaken by their agreement with us to buy in Holland, and to transport from thence hither at their own charge and adventure, the several proportions of arms mentioned in a docket then sent inclosed in our said letters, and they undertook so to secure it by insurance and to provide such a ship of force as we might be assured to have all these arms arrive here by the 10th of March now last past; and we by our said letters earnestly besought that the said sum of seven thousand, eight hundred, four score and thirteen pounds, three shillings might by order of that honourable House be speedily paid to the said Tierens or Wybrants, that so those provisions might arrive here by the 10th of March, that we might not lose the advantage of the then next spring for recovering of such of the seaports and other places of importance, as the rebels had gotten, and for proceeding effectually in this war. Those letters also moved for other provisions of war, which we conceived might be had in England in reasonable time, and we then sent a docket of those, also desiring earnestly they might be sent us speedily.

And although there was an agent sent from hence in November, 1641, to solicit the despatches sent from hence, who attended at London when those our letters were sent hence, yet of so great importance was that despatch, requiring instant and speedy answer and supply from thence, as we adjudged it necessary to give special instructions to the Lord Conway and others (besides that agent then there attending) to move His Majesty and solicit the Houses of Parliament to hasten unto us with all possible speed the provisions in those three letters mentioned. And that there might nothing be omitted that by solicitation could be obtained, there were agents also sent thither from the army to solicit for them.

By letters from this Board of the 20th of February, 1642[–3], directed to Mr. Speaker, we again desired with all possible earnestness that the provisions of all sorts expressed in those three letters of the 20th of January, and in the dockets therewith sent, might be hastened to us, and that the said seven thousand, eight hundred, four score and thirteen pounds, three shillings, for arms to be provided in Holland, might be speedily paid, and in those last letters we again signified our miserable and unspeakable wants of victuals, arms, munition, money, clothes, shoes and other necessaries, and that if the supplies we moved for

came not speedily, that we were unavoidably in danger to be as much devoured by our own wants, as by the sword of the rebels, and that our want of corn was so much the more, in regard that (in confidence to be plentifully supplied forth of England) we caused great destruction to be made of corn, there being indeed nothing conducing more to the destruction of the rebels than the burning of all corn. We also then signified the necessity of sending a further supply of powder and match, and we declared that no words could sufficiently express the greatness of the danger we should incur, if our supplies came not speedily; that the plate brought in amounted not to twelve hundred pounds, a sum very inconsiderable towards relief of the officers.

By letters of this Board of the 25th of February, 1642[–3], directed to Mr. Speaker, we signified that when our means from thence failed, and our credits could hold out no longer, we were constrained towards relief of the army to force from the Protestant merchants here, as well English as strangers, not only the commodities they had brought hither, but the native commodities also, undertaking to them that they should receive payment at London, which failing, that those that would supply us were dishearted, and durst not come hither with commodities. Wherefore we again by those letters besought speedy supply from thence, declaring that otherwise the army and we must perish, and so far were we transported with grief in the considerations of the high extremities of this kingdom and army, as we did by those letters lament for the shame and dishonour which we then foresaw would reflect upon the English nation, if then after so long and often forewarnings given by us to that honourable House, this kingdom were lost, and that for want of supplies from thence, wherein we then declared that all the comfort left us was that we had done our parts and discharged our duties to God, to His Majesty and to all his kingdoms, who must have borne their parts with us in so heavy a loss.

By letters from this Board dated the 23rd of March, 1642[–3], directed to Mr. Speaker, we signified that our wants enforced us to distribute the soldiers for their victuals in and throughout this city and suburbs, which we signified could not long hold, considering the poverty of this place, and therefore (to avoid utter confusion) we did again and again beseech most earnestly that above all things victuals and munition might be sent us speedily, and that money, arms, clothes, shoes and other provisions might be also sent, declaring that if they yet come speedily, the kingdom and His Majesty's forces here might be thereby redeemed out of part of their distresses, and we enabled (by the blessing of God) to give His Majesty such an account of this kingdom, as would be for the glory of the King our master, and the honour of the English nation, in the subduing of this horrid rebellion, which by reason of our wants (and in no other respect) was then grown very terrible, and we did again call for the provisions moved for by our former several letters of the 20th of January and 20th of February, and for the payment of the seven thousand, eight hundred, four score and

thirteen pounds, three shillings, for arms to be provided in Holland, and those also which we expected from London, declaring that unless those supplies came, we should be disabled from doing service on the rebels the then next Spring or the then succeeding Summer, and must undoubtedly put the rebels into a condition of prevailing against us; which we well believed the kingdom of England would never have permitted against the faithful servants and valiant soldiers as His Majesty yet had here. By those letters also we signified that it was necessary that there should be here at this harbour of Dublin by the middle of April at least two ships of good strength, and that the ships designed for guarding the other parts of the coasts of this kingdom should be hastened away with all possible speed.

By letters from this Board directed to Mr. Speaker dated the 4th of April, 1643, we presented again the unspeakable miseries of the officers and soldiers for want of all things, and all those made the more unsupportable in the want of food, and that this city was then apparently found to be unable to help us, as it had formerly done, and repeated again in as lively terms as we could the high extremities falling and increasing upon us, declaring that we were enforced to see who had any thing yet left him, not taken from him, to help us, and that although there were but few such, and some poor merchants whom we had formerly by the law of necessity utterly undone, yet that we were forced to wrest their commodities from them; that there were few here of ourselves or others that had not felt their parts in the enforced rigour of our proceedings towards preserving the army, and we earnestly desired that His Majesty and the English nation might not suffer so great, if not irrecoverable, prejudice and dishonour as must unavoidably be the consequence of our not being relieved suddenly, but that yet (although it were then even almost at the point to be too late) supplies of victuals and munition in present might be hastened hither to keep life until the rest might follow, declaring also that there was no victual in the store, and that there would not be an hundred barrels of powder left, when the out garrisons (as they must then instantly have been) were supplied, and that the residue of our provisions must also come speedily after, or otherwise that England could not hope to secure Ireland, or secure themselves against Ireland; but in the loss of it must look for such enemies from hence as would perpetually disturb the peace of His Majesty and his kingdom of England, and annoy them by sea and land, as we had often formerly represented thither; which mischiefs we signified might yet then be prevented, if we were but yet then forthwith enabled from thence with means to overcome this rebellion. We then also again renewed our requests for the provisions mentioned in our letters of the 20th of January, and for the payment of the seven thousand, eight hundred, four score and thirteen pounds, three shillings for arms to be provided in Holland, besides those we expected from London. We then also sent inclosed in our letters to Mr. Speaker a copy of a writing signed by sundry officers of the army, which was in a style threatening much danger, whereby

appeared the high necessity of hastening treasure hither to pay them and the rest of the officers, and provide victual for the soldier.

On the 10th of April, 1643, we received letters from Mr. Speaker of the 17th of March, in answer of our letters of the 20th and 25th of February. Those letters from Mr. Speaker advised free trade and truck to be given to merchants by taking our native commodities that cannot be manufactured here, for their corn and other victual, and carrying them into England, or other places not prohibited. And by our letters directed to Mr. Speaker, dated the 22nd of April, in answer of his said letters of the 17th of March, we made appear that that design could not hold to derive benefit to this army. By those our letters we signified also that the necessities of the army still pressed us by degrees to break the merchants here, by wresting their commodities from them upon promise of satisfaction in England; that the failing of that satisfaction in England, as it had undone them so had it infinitely prejudiced the service here; that we engaged the word of this state to procure payment to many others out of the next treasure, that shall arrive forth of England, which courses though very hard did help us for a time; that when those failed we began at ourselves, then at others, then at all fraternities and corporations as bakers, brewers, butchers, vintners and the like, then at all particular persons observed to have any visible substance, not being able to spare poor men who (to gain a poor living) made profession some of selling hot waters, and some of cutting tobacco, that in the end (all other means failing) we had recourse to the only native commodities, hides, seizing on all that could be found, either on ship board ready to be exported hence (with purpose in some of the owners of them to return victuals hither, which we were not able to wait for) or on shore prepared for shipboard, and made use of them to get the army a few days bread, still hoping provisions of victuals might come to keep them alive, which did draw upon us infinite clamour. And by the said letters we earnestly besought that before we should be utterly swallowed up in the confusions of affairs, wherewith we were beset, the destruction of this state and army and kingdom being then no less feared to arise from the army, though sent hither for their preservation, than from the fury of the rebels, if that honourable House would not look back into all our several letters sent thither, which we then declared should for ever acquit us before God and the world as having discharged our duties to God, to His Majesty and to this his kingdom, in fully and timely and often representing thither the evils then ready to seize upon this state, the army and kingdom, and the means of preventing them, yet that at least they would be pleased to receive our said several letters of the 20th and 25th of February, of the 20th of January, 23th of March and fourth of April. We then also signified that the soldiers (pressed through wants) attempted tumults and mutiny, plundered divers of the inhabitants of this city, as well English and Protestants as others, that we apprehended those disorders but beginnings of

what we doubted would then shortly ensue, even the ransack of this city, if by timely supplies forth of England it were not prevented, that then there would be no refuge left either for the army or other English here, that we were not able to send out the soldiers for want of money to furnish ordinary necessities, and of ammunition, wherefore we then again earnestly moved that some means might be found for complying with our desires in those our several letters expressed, certifying that the state of affairs here could not possibly admit the least deferring, and that no help was to be expected from hence, as we had often and fully in former letters signified thither; that if we were not immediately supplied forth of England with powder, we should not be able to defend ourselves, or offend the rebels, and that above all things munition, money and victuals were of necessity to be sent in the first place, and the other provisions to be sent after, which also we certified most needful to be done with all possible speed.

By our letters of the 6th of May, 1643, directed to Mr. Speaker, we signified how necessary it was that the intended establishment should be considered there, and put into such a way, as to be made perfect and (receiving His Majesty's gracious approbation) might be sent hither, which we desired to be hastened, that the officers who daily labour in the public services might the better know what they are to have, of which establishment we have not yet had any return.

By our letters to Mr. Speaker of the 11th of May, 1643 we signified that although by letters from Mr. Speaker dated the 17th of March, it was advertised hither that six weeks provision of victuals for each Province was in preparing, yet that it was not come, or if it were come, that it was a supply far below that which was necessary to be then sent hither. And we then again repeated the miserable condition of this army through want of all things especially money, victuals, clothes, arms and munition, that there was not above forty barrels of powder in the store (a mean and inconsiderable quantity for this army on whom depends the preservation of the kingdom), and we again desired in a case of so high and eminent danger, and that with all possible importunity, that a course might then instantly be taken for hastening away powder with all speed, and that the other provisions also of all sorts mentioned in our former several letters of the 20th of January, the 20th and 25th of February, the 23rd of March, and 4th and 22nd of April, might be also hastened away, and that the seven thousand, eight hundred, four score and thirteen pounds, three shillings for arms to be provided in Holland (besides those we expected from London) might be paid. By those letters also we signified that we could not but lament our misfortune and the dishonour reflecting on the English nation, that the season of the year should be so far entered into, and yet notwithstanding all the representations often and timely enough made thither of affairs here, no means put into our power to make use thereof in a vigorous prosecution of the war, but instead thereof

(notwithstanding all the endeavour and industry used here to prevent it) we then beheld ourselves sunk deeply into a gulf of confusion and distress of affairs, being equally in danger to be devoured through our wants, or to be destroyed by the rebels for want of needful habiliments of war to enable our defence, as had been formerly often and fully declared thither, and therefore we again pressed to be redeemed from the terribleness of our condition by such timely accessions of supplies forth of England, as were contained in our said former despatches.

By our letters to Mr. Speaker dated the 16th of May, 1643, we desired that three hundred and twenty pounds might be paid there, as we had formerly desired, for sundry particulars necessary for the chyrurgions of this army, there being great want thereof for the cures of wounded men. And then we sent and employed Sir Thomas Wharton, knight, a member of this army, purposely to solicit the means of our relief, that so we might omit nothing that we conceived might conduce to the hastening of our expected supplies. And by our letters of the 16th of May, then sent to Mr. Speaker, we signified that the kingdom was in more danger than ever to be forced out of our hands for want of timely supplies out of England, and we desired most earnestly that his despatch might be hastened for our preservation, that if it were possible the King and kingdom of England might yet then be preserved from that irrevocable prejudice and dishonour which must necessarily accompany and follow the loss of this kingdom.

And here we may not omit to mention that we prevailed with divers persons to advance provisions to us at several times to answer the crying necessities of this army, and to some we gave our bills in nature of bills of exchange, and to others our own bonds, undertaking repayment at London by the Parliament there, which we did in confidence to find ready payment made there accordingly, and we do not yet hear that those bills of exchange or bonds are yet paid there, but we find some of the parties ready to sue and implead us here for those debts, though contracted only for the public service.

Which proceeding of this Board from time to time we thus at large deduce, that so it may appear fully that we have discharged those duties, which we owe to His Majesty, and to the trust of His Majesty's affairs here, in representing thither fully and timely and often the wants and extremities to which this his kingdom and army were reduced, and the means requisite to be sent for the relief and preservation of both, and yet in all that time namely from the said 20th day of January, 1642, to the 10th of June, 1643, which is the day of the date of our letters to which yours of the 4th of July is an answer, or from that time to this there arrived here as sent from the Parliament of England towards relief of this army and for the maintaining of this war, but the particulars following, vizt. *forty-nine thousand, two

*[Note in margin of Transcripts.] This was not above a week's provision of victuals or thereabouts for the army in Leinster, being 15 regiments of foot and 22 troops of horse and four troops of dragooners, besides the train of artillery and 400 firelocks.

hundred, forty-eight pounds of butter; forty-nine thousand, six hundred, forty-nine pounds of cheese; four hundred, forty-seven barrels and a half of wheat and rye; three hundred, three score and seven barrels of peas; and three hundred, fifty-six barrels of oats: also five hundred suits of clothes; one thousand cassocks; two thousand, eight hundred and eighteen caps; also eight hundred and twenty-three quarters and one pound of match: thirty-eight hundred, two quarters and nine pounds of shot; and three hundred, three score and fourteen barrels of powder; of which provisions of munition there were three hundred and one and forty barrels of powder, and five hundred, fifty-two hundred, two quarters and four and twenty pounds of match, which was the munition we had contracted for here, and in the way coming from Holland was intercepted at sea, and carried to Calais, and afterwards set free there by the mediation of His Majesty and the Houses of Parliament in England, but the price thereof stands charged on the said Houses of Parliament. So as certainly there was a failure in supplying us, and that that failure was not occasioned through any neglect on our parts in not representing thither the wants and extremities endured by this army, and the means of their supply, is, as we conceive, very clear by those several despatches sent from us to Mr. Speaker.

And seeing that the charge of this war was referred to, and undertaken by, the Houses of Parliament of England, and that by those despatches, they fully understood the condition of affairs here, we offer it to any man's consideration whether or no we had not just cause to conceive, and accordingly to express in that Act of Council, that our difficulties (which were necessary to be mentioned in that Act) were occasioned through the failure of the Houses of Parliament in England.

And whereas you write that the Lords and Commons in Parliament do believe we have sent copies of our said letters and Act of Council to His Majesty, it is true that we have so done, and therein acquitted ourselves towards that duty which we owe him, and had failed in our duties, if we had done otherwise. But how from that (as we conceive necessary and true) expression of ours in the said Act of Council, or from our sending a copy thereof and of our said letters to His Majesty, there can be any just cause to suspect (as your letters seem to infer) that there is such an impious design now on foot, as your letters mention, we confess we do not understand; or any design at all, other than the needful settling here of the imposition in nature of an Excise, in those our letters and Act of Council mentioned, without which this army could not have subsisted to this time, and which was pressed by the Committee from the Parliament here, but then avoided; our hopes being then more and our necessities not so great, as they were when we laid it.

And as we find by your letters that the Lords and Commons in Parliament there have done us the right by your said letters to signify that they cannot think we intended by that expression to further the design in your letters mentioned, so we hold it

necessary to declare that we neither have forgotten nor can forget the present condition of that kingdom, but we have a long time beheld and still behold and lament with bleeding hearts the woful condition of that kingdom, and how God's hand is still stretched out against us in those heavy distractions there, yet we comfort ourselves with hope that God (in mercy to His Majesty and to all his kingdoms and people) will at length in his own good time answer the prayers and tears of us His Majesty's servants, and many thousands of others his good subjects, there and here, continually poured out for His Majesty and his kingdoms, in removing that heavy judgment, and settling peace and tranquillity there to the glory of God, the honour of His Majesty and the joint happiness of all his subjects in all his kingdoms and dominions.

Nor have we forgotten the supplies of all sorts sent hither by the Parliament, but do very well remember them. But we confess we know not what relief sent hither hath been taken away either by sea or land, or by whom, or what discouragement hath been given them in return, only we have heard that the shipping employed by the rebels at Wexford did give them some interruption at sea, and that was occasioned by neglect of duty in those who commanded the ships designed for the guard of the coasts of this kingdom; and the said ship bound hither from Holland with munition, which we had contracted for here, was intercepted at sea and carried to Calais, and afterwards set free by the mediation of His Majesty and the Houses of Parliament in England; and we find that some ships sent hither, it seems, at first with provisions from London, and other ships bound hither with provisions from private men's adventures, were taken away even in this harbour a few days before the cessation of arms here, as they were coming in, and carried to Liverpool by one Captain Dansk, a person employed by the two Houses of Parliament there in the command of a ship. And that ship commanded by Dansk, and other ships employed at Liverpool, do now and have a long time stayed on that side very many vessels laden with provisions of victuals, coals and other necessary relief, bound from thence hither to be sold, which if they had arrived here would have brought great relief to this army and the inhabitants in this city, though on the adventure of the bringers, which we hold necessary to represent thither to the end that their uncharitableness towards those poor men that would adventure hither to relieve us, and their inhumanity towards this distressed army and city, and many of His Majesty's Protestant subjects therein, may (being found true) receive due punishment there, so as they or others may not hereafter presume to offend in that kind.

And whereas you write that we should not conceive that only the charge of this war was referred to, and undertaken by the Parliament, as if their part were to be our bankers, only to provide moneys for us to spend, and were not to advise and direct the managing of the war, we confess we neither did nor do conceive the Parliament there to be bankers for us, but did esteem them as those to whom the King our master referred the

charge of this war, and to whom, as so intrusted by His Majesty, this Board from time to time made application. And if any advice had come from them concerning the managing of the war, we should have endeavoured to have made the best use thereof for the furtherance of His Majesty's service here. And here we hold it necessary to declare that when we understood that His Majesty at the humble desire of the Lords and Commons of Parliament in England had in April, 1642, granted a commission to some members of both Houses for ordering and disposing all matters there for the defence, relief and recovery of this kingdom, and that His Majesty commanded all his officers, ministers and subjects of his kingdoms of England and Ireland to be obedient, aiding and assisting to the said Commissioners in the due execution of the said commission, and that by His Majesty's instructions annexed to the said commission His Majesty gave it in charge to those Commissioners to advertise his Lieutenant of Ireland, the Council and other Governors and Commanders here what they conceived to be needful for the prosecution of the war in the best manner for the defence of this his kingdom, and ease of the great charges and expenses which by occasion of this rebellion lay upon his loving subjects of his kingdom of England. We therefore by our letters of the 7th of June, 1642, directed to those His Majesty's Commissioners, besought, amongst other things present and particular direction for the prosecution of the war, which yet we have not received, only we had advice from thence to send some forces into Connaght, which was done, and for sending some forces into Munster, which by our letters of the 13th of September, 1642, to the Commissioners there we signified was not possible for us to do, unless we were plentifully supplied of those things whereof the wants, then certified thither, did then disable us.

Concerning the Commission in your letters mentioned, it was not to hear what the rebels could say or propound by their own advantage, as your letters mention, but His Majesty having received an humble petition in the name of the recusants of Ireland, desiring to be heard, His Majesty thought it not unjust or inconvenient for him to receive for them what they could say unto him, to whom they insinuated that they would yet yield due obedience. And therefore His Majesty by commission under his great seal of England, wherein he declared his extreme detestation of the odious rebellion which the recusants of Ireland have without any ground or colour raised against him, his Crown and dignity, authorized some of his Ministers here to hear at large what the petitioners should say or propound, which His Majesty by the said commission directed that the petitioners or the principal of them authorized by the rest, should set down in writing under their hands, and the Commissioners to send the same to His Majesty, whereupon His Majesty by the said commission declared he would take such further consideration as should be just, honourable and fit for His Majesty, and that that course gave not the least interruption to the proceeding of the war appears by this, that on the 18th of March (being in the

time the Commissioners authorized by His Majesty gave meeting to those of the other side upon that commission) the Lord Marquis of Ormond, though one of those Commissioners, in his return from Ross with about two thousand, five hundred foot and five hundred horse of His Majesty's army fought with the army of the rebels, consisting of about six thousand foot and six hundred and fifty horse, and obtained a happy and glorious victory against them, and the rebels' army being defeated and wholly routed, and their baggage and munition seized on, His Majesty's forces lodged that night where they had gained the victory, as by former letters of this Board of the 4th April, 1643, directed to Mr. Speaker, we formerly signified thither, which we thus repeat to manifest that that commission or the meeting thereupon gave not any manner of interruption to the proceedings of the war.

Concerning the letters you mention to divest the committee of both Houses there of an authority given them by both Houses, we remember that His Majesty by his letters of the third of February, 1642, understanding that the then Justices and Council had admitted without his order or knowledge to sit in Council with them in this his kingdom Mr. Robert Goodwin and Mr. Reynolds, and that thereby they were become so bold as to take upon them to treat and debate of matters treated of in Council, His Majesty by his said letters signified his express command that they should not be permitted to sit or be present any more at His Majesty's Council table here, but if they had any business, His Majesty willed that they should attend as others of their quality, which His Majesty's pleasure was humbly obeyed by his said Justices and Council with that duty and submission which was due from them to his royal commands. And as His Majesty by his said letters required that if those persons had any business they should attend as others of their quality, so if they had afterwards offered any business at this Board, they should have been heard therein, which was also signified to them, before their departure hence. And now upon this occasion we having perused the copies they delivered at this Board of the order of both Houses, dated the sixth of October, 1642, and of their instructions, do find indeed that by the said order the said Robert Reynolds and Robert Goodwin were to have the credence, power and esteem of a Committee sent hither by the advice and authority of both Houses of Parliament, and that by the said instructions they were admitted to be present and vote at all consultations concerning the war, yet there is nothing in the said order or instructions for admitting them to sit or being present at His Majesty's Council table, which is that which His Majesty by his said letters required should not be permitted, which cannot be perceived to be a divesting them of any authority given them by both Houses.

And as to the late alteration of Government here, expressed in your letters, although His Majesty in his high wisdom adjudged it fit to alter one of those Governors which he had placed here, which was no more than he and his royal predecessors had

usually done in all ages, as often as they thought fit, yet that made no alteration in the Goverment, but it in all times continued and still continues the same, though in other persons.

That part of your Lordship's letters that you are forbidden to tell us what supplies of victual, ammunition and other necessaries were then in a good forwardness to be sent hither for the support of the officers and soldiers here, requires no answer on our parts, or than this truth, that they are not yet arrived here.

Concerning Monroes' letters to Colonel Crawford, we know of no treason to be discovered thereby, but for the sea captains in your letters mentioned, it is certain that their neglects and misdeeds deserve punishment, which we desire they may find rather to their correction, than to their ruin.

Thus we have given answer to those parts of your letters which we conceive concerned us, whereby we hope both Houses of Parliament there will now remain satisfied, as in the necessity and justness of our actions, so in the truth and candour of our intentions in those particulars to which your said letters seem to take exception.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc.' La. Dublin. Ormond. Roscomon.
Ed. Brabazon. Ant. Midensis. Cha. Lambart.
Ge. Shurley. Ger. Lowther. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Tho. Lucas. Ja. Ware.
G. Wentworth.

Lords Justices and Council to Orlando Bridgeman, His Majesty's Vice Chamberlain of Chester and Solicitor to the Prince.

1643, [Oct. 30].—Requesting him to alter the directions given by him to Captain Thomas Bartlett of the *Confidence* pinnace, so as not to interfere with the shipping passing between Dublin and England for the relief of that city and the army there, and stating that they intend in their next despatch to acquaint the King with the effect of his commission and the directions mentioned therein for the signification of his pleasure on the subject.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, November 9.—We have seen His Majesty's Commission to Thomas Bartlett, captain of the *Confidence*, pinnace, dated the 26th of September last, and referring to directions to be given by Orlando Bridgeman, Esq., His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain of Chester and Solicitor to the Prince; we have also seen the directions thereupon given to Captain Bartlett by Mr. Bridgeman, whereby Captain Bartlett is to stay all ships, barks and other vessels, that shall be found any way adhering to the rebels of England or Ireland.

And for as much as there are divers ships, barks and other vessels at Liverpool and elsewhere in England, laden with provisions of victuals, some belonging to persons resident here and some belonging to persons resident in England, which provisions are intended to be imported hither for relief of this army and city, and for that we humbly conceive it was not His Majesty's intention that any stay should be made or interruption given to any of those ships or other vessels bringing relief hither, we by our letters of the 30th of October, 1643, signified to Mr. Bridgeman that we would humbly acquaint His Majesty therewith for the signification of his gracious pleasure therein. But in the meantime, because such stay or interruption may prove of very dangerous consequence to His Majesty's affairs here, we by our said letters desired Mr. Bridgeman to alter his direction to Captain Bartlett in that point, so as he may not give any interruption to shipping bringing relief hither, either in coming hither or returning back hence, which we signified unto him we were well assured His Majesty would take in good part at his hands.

And considering how highly prejudicial it must prove to His Majesty's affairs here if interruption be given at sea to such as bring hither provisions of victuals or coals, whereof this army and His Majesty's Protestant subjects here have already very uncomfortable experience in the present stop given by the shipping employed by the two Houses of Parliament in England to some shipping bound hither with provisions, we humbly beseech His Majesty not only to require Mr. Bridgeman to alter his said directions given to Captain Bartlett in that point, so as he may not give any interruption to shipping bringing in relief hither, either in coming hither or returning back hence, but also that His Majesty may be graciously pleased to give direction to all the shipping employed and to be employed on that side in His Majesty's service not to give any interruption to shipping bringing in relief hither, either in coming hither or returning back hence, and to give direction also to all shipping employed in His Majesty's service that shall come on this side to receive and execute such instructions as for His Majesty's service this Board shall find necessary to give.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
La Dublin. Ormond. Roscomon. Ed. Brabazon.
Ant. Midensis. Cha. Lambart. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.

LORD JUSTICES and COUNCIL to SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, November 17.—Finding by [y]our letters of the 13th of September last, directed to our right trusty and well beloved Sir James Ware, kn^t., His Majesty's pleasure that the examinations and papers therein mentioned should be instantly published here, or sent thither to be immediately put into the press, we thereupon resolved to cause them to be imprinted here, but afterwards upon

further consideration thereof we hold it fit to transmit them to His Majesty, to be disposed of as in his high wisdom he shall adjudge fit. And therefore we now herewith send them, made up into a book, signed by such as are now here of the Commissioners entrusted with the taking of those examinations.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. Ormond. Roscomon. Ed. Brabazon.
Ant. Midensis. Cha. Lambart. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, November 18.—In the packet which we received from His Majesty on the 12th of November, which brought us the commission sent hither by His Majesty for continuance of the Parliament, we received a copy of His Majesty's letters [of] the 17th of October last, directed to us the Justices, signifying that His Majesty had by his several letters to the Lord Baron of Kerry, Sir Gerrard Lowther, Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas here, Sir Wm. Stewart, knt. and baronet, James Donnellan, Esq., one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and Sir Paul Davis, knt.. Clerk of the Council here, given them command to repair thither to His Majesty at what time we should direct, that His Majesty may receive their advice in matters concerning his affairs here, but the original of His Majesty's said letters to us the Justices we had not yet received, nor, as we are informed, have the said Sir Gerrard Lowther, Justice Donnellan, or Sir Paul Davis (who are now here at Dublin) as yet received His Majesty's letters, which that copy mentions to be directed to them. Upon receipt of that intimation of His Majesty's good pleasure, we the Justices communicated the same with the Council, and the said Sir Paul Davis then attending at this Board, we find him ready and forward (as in all things else which concern him in his duty to His Majesty, so particularly in this) to render humble obedience to His Majesty's royal commands, but considering the great use and necessity we daily find of his personal attendance at this Board, and the advantage rendered thereby to His Majesty's service, and that his absence from that attendance may beget much inconvenience to His Majesty in his affairs here (which we humbly conceive was not made known, when he appointed him one of those now to attend him from hence), we therefore have adventured to stay him, until upon this our humble representation concerning him, we may receive a further signification of His Majesty's gracious pleasure herein, which (for the furtherance of His Majesty's service here) we humbly crave leave to desire may be for his admittance to stay here to attend us at this Board, and which we the rather presume to move in regard we well know the great abilities of the other parties now appointed by His Majesty to attend him from hence. And if His Majesty expect information from Sir Paul Davis of

any particulars relating to the public in the course of his employment in the office of Clerk of the Council, care shall be taken upon the least intimation thereof that copies thereof be sent to His Majesty.

John Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. La. Dublin. Ormond. Roscomon.
Edw. Brabazon. Ant. Midensis. Cha. Lambart.
G. Shurley. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.

Lords Justices and Council to Lord Digby, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, November 18.—On Sunday the 12th of November, we received His Majesty's letters of the second of November, concerning the prorogation of this Parliament, and two commissions under His Majesty's royal signature and great seal of England for the continuance thereof, which otherwise we could not have prorogued, but it must have been determined. Those Commissions came very opportunely the day to which the Parliament stood prorogued, being the thirteenth day of November, on which day both Houses assembled, and by several committees sent by them to us, the Justices, declared the humble thankfulness of both Houses to His Sacred Majesty for his gracious care of this his kingdom in sending his royal commission for continuance of this Parliament, wherein his princely goodness is the more manifested in that he vouchsafed to send several commissions by several hands, lest any of them should miscarry in the way hither, and they desired that they would represent to His Majesty their humble and thankful acknowledgments of his goodness towards them.

The Commons House moved also by their Committee that they might continue a few days unprorogued, to the end they might apply themselves to some business concerning the affairs of the kingdom. but His Majesty's pleasure to us, the Justices, being expressly for a present prorogation, we (without acquainting them with His Majesty's said letters) declared to them that our deferring to prorogue could not consist with the other weighty affairs of His Majesty now in deliberation here, and therefore on the said 13th day of November we prorogued the Parliament to the 18th day of December next, being within the time limited for prorogation by the intention of His Majesty's said letters, which our proceeding together with the humble thankfulness of both Houses, we thus humbly represent to His Majesty, submitting the same to his high wisdom.

John Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc'. La. Dublin. Ormond. Roscomon.
Edw. Brabazon. Ant. Midensis. Cha. Lambart.
Ge. Shurley. Ger. Lowther. Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby. Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir John Pennington.

1643, November 25.—We have sent you the good ship called the *Adventure* of Dublin, of the burden of one hundred tons or thereabouts, warlikely appointed, having the force of ten guns mounted, whereof one John Hendra is captain, and one Robert Smith, who is now at Oxford or London, as appeareth by his letters to that effect, is owner. The vessel wants rigging and other appurtenances to make her complete, and especially the Captain and company are in arrear of their pay, and complain they want victuals to manage her upon the least design, and indeed such are our necessities here, as that we are no ways able to maintain her and the company any longer in His Majesty's service, or to help them to any considerable sum of their arrears, resting assured if she and the company were provided with necessaries, the vessel may do His Majesty good service, the Captain being a very honest, stout and staid man, and his company very willing to do His Majesty faithful service, and to this purpose have taken an oath to be true unto him against all his enemies, which hath been a principal motive to direct her unto you, it being likewise the desire of Mr. Smith to have her sent thither. But if Mr. Smith, the owner, do not make sale of said vessel to some of His Majesty's loyal subjects, while she is at Bristol, or give good security unto you that she shall be employed no otherwise than in His Majesty's service, we conceive it may conduce to the good of His Majesty that she be entertained in his service.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
La. Dublin. Ormond. Roscomon. Ed. Brabazon.
Cha. Lambart. Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby.
Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, December 8.—We the Justices lately received two letters directed to us, dated the 15th of November and signed by the Lord Viscount Mountgarrett and others, to which we have given answer, not to them all jointly but to some particular persons of them, lest by writing to them all jointly they might thence infer a tacit assent in us to that usurpation of His Majesty's roya power and authority, which they presume to assume of being a Supreme Council. Their said letters to us and a copy of our answer thereunto, as also a copy of General Major Monroe's letters to us mentioned in their letters, we transmit here inclosed for His Majesty's view.

And howsoever they pretend breaches on General Major Monroe's part of the articles of cessation, yet the truth thereof is not known to us, and their pretences thereof in their said letters are in generalities, not mentioning the times when the persons, by whom, or on whom, or the places where the acts pretended were committed, nor (for ought we know) any proof made thereof, so as no certain judgment can be framed thereon.

And here we crave leave to observe to His Majesty that the Popish titulary Archbishop of Tuam and Bishop of Down and Connor (even in their subscription to those letters, wherein the subscribers pretend they cannot think of serving two Masters, and which they desired should be sent to His Majesty) have to their other crimes added the high presumption of introducing the Pope's authority, as if he were to bear a part with His Majesty in his royal power, styling themselves Bishops in those Episcopal sees in apparent contempt and derogation of His Majesty's royal power and authority, and so shewing plainly they serve two Masters, though even in the same letters they pretend the contrary.

We have lately received His Majesty's letters of the 17th of October concerning those persons whom His Majesty hath commanded from hence to repair hither to attend him, and with those letters His Majesty's several letters directed to those persons, and for such of them as are here in Dublin, they have received His Majesty's letters to them. And for Sir Wm. Stewart, who is resident in the north parts of this kingdom, we have sent His Majesty's letters to him with direction that he repair hither as speedily as conveniently he may, to the end he may be in readiness with the rest now here to repair to His Majesty, at such time as we shall direct, which we shall do when we know what time the Catholics of this kingdom shall send persons thither to solicit His Majesty on their parts according to the articles of cessation, such being His Majesty's pleasure by his said letters to us of the 17th of October. But as to the Lord Baron of Kerry, seeing he is not in this kingdom, as we signified to you by our letters of the 28th of September, but is in England, either at Court or at London, we have thought fit to return back to you His Majesty's letters directed to him, that, if His Majesty so think fit, they may be sent to him, where he is.

Jo. Borlase. H. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc. Ormond. Roscomon.
Ed. Brabazon. Cha. Lambart. Tho. Lucas.
Ja. Ware. G. Wentworth.

Lords Justices to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, December 11.—On the 21st of November we received His Majesty's letters of the 17th of October, concerning the payment of our arrears of entertainments as His Majesty's Justices here, and as we do joyfully embrace His Majesty's gracious acceptance of our endeavours in his services here, so we do with all humble duty and thankfulness acknowledge his princely care of our support therein. We then also received His Majesty's Commission for continuing the Parliament here, having on the 12th of November received two duplicates of the same commission, which came very opportunely (the day to which the Parliament stood prorogued, being the 13th of November), as we formerly

signified thither by our letters of the 18th of November to our very good Lord the Lord Digby, whose subscription we found to His Majesty's letters of the second of November, accompanying the said Commissions, and requiring the prorogation of the Parliament, which was done accordingly.

On the said 21st of November we received also your letters of the 17th of October, and do acknowledge to you with special thanks your continued care of His Majesty's affairs here, whereby three several Commissions were sent us three several ways, lest any of them should miscarry. His Majesty's proclamation touching the Irish coin we have received, and caused it to be reprinted and published here. We do much rejoice to hear that His Majesty's affairs there do go on so prosperously, as we find by your letters they do, which we wish may still continue, to the honour and advantage of His Majesty.

In the last place we may not omit to return you hearty thanks for your friendliness to us in our own particulars, in advancing to His Majesty our suit for our entertainments, and in obtaining for us his gracious direction therein.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir John Pennington.

1634, December 13.—The Master of His Majesty's ship called the *George* of Bristol, came and exhibited a petition to Doctor Cooke, Judge of the Admiralty here, on behalf of himself and some of his company, setting forth how that the said ship was so leaky as that she was not fit for service any longer, and that he and they wanted provision both of meat and money so that they were not any longer able to subsist, wherewith the Lord Lieutenant General being acquainted, for the truth thereof willed the said Doctor Cooke to examine the Master and mariners employed in the said ship, which he having performed, certified their examinations taken upon oath unto us, which we seriously taking into our consideration and considering the insufficiency of the said ship, gave order to doctor Cooke to defray such charges as they have been at for diet, and to give the Master and every mariner six shillings apiece to bear their charges homewards to Bristol. And before their departure we commanded him to minister an oath of fidelity to every one of them to be true to His Majesty and his lawful successors, which was accordingly performed. And for the ship we have given order that she be forthwith sold for His Majesty's best advantage, and that it may the better be done we have stayed the Master to look unto her until she be made sale of, otherwise the rigging would be stolen and the ship pulled in pieces for want of firing, a thing so scarce here that it is not to be had for money. The want of that and corn will prove very prejudicial to this kingdom, if not speedily relieved, coals being at forty shillings a ton, and corn being worth thirty six shillings a barrel, and the prices daily increasing with our wants. We have likewise caused the said

petition and examinations taken of the mariners to be exemplified and sent you under the seal of office of the Admiralty. And we have further thought fit to advertise you that the shipping which were sent by you hither for the carrying over the soldiers, took away sails, cables, anchors and other tackling from some shipping riding within the harbour of Dublin, and especially from a ship called the *William* of London, which was by our directions seized upon to His Majesty's use before their coming, by which means the ship was like to perish. They likewise took an anchor from the Custom House key by force, worth twenty pounds, which was not well done, for if they had made their necessities known we would have strained ourselves to have furnished them with anything which should have been wanting for the performance of His Majesty's service. The sails, cables, anchors and other rigging belonging to the said London ship, were valued to be worth thirty pounds at least, but what ships they were of that fleet we know not, yet we signify these to the end you may make some inquiry of these things and to call the parties (if they may be known) to an account, whereby His Majesty may have allowance thereof.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
La. Dublin. Ormond. Roscomon.
Cha. Lambart. Tho. Lucas. G. Wentworth.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643, December 19.—Our very good Lord the Lord Marquis of Ormond, Lieutentant-General of His Majesty's army having lately received letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Mathew, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment under the command of Colonel Chichester, and therewith a copy of letters from the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament in the kingdom of England, directed to Colonel Chichester and received by Lieutenant Colonel Mathew in Colonel Chichester's absence, as also a printed paper entitled a Solemn League and Covenant for Reformation and defence of Religion, the honour and happiness of the King and the peace and safety of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, his Lordship on the 13th of this month made known the same unto us at this Board.

And we finding by those letters from the Speakers that they commended to some Colonels in Ulster that they should join together in taking a national Covenant, which is conceived to be that Solemn League and Covenant, which in the matter of the oath differs much from the title, we therefore by our letters of the 14th of this month directed to General Major Monroe, and to all the Colonels of His Majesty's army in the province of Ulster, required them not to permit the said Covenant or oath to be offered unto, or taken or sworn by any of the Commanders, officers, or soldiers under their commands, but that they use all

their endeavour to suppress it, and to their power to hinder all men from taking or swearing it, copies of which our letters, as also of Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew's letters to the Lord Marquis, and of the speaker's letters to Colonel Chichester, we send here inclosed.

On the fifteenth of this month the Lord Marquis shewed us at this Board [a despatch] which his Lordship received from the north of Ireland from Sir James Mountgomery, and certain copies which his Lordship received with that despatch, namely a copy of a petition signed by many in Ulster, and sent to the nobility and estates of Scotland, a copy of letters sent from the Committee of Adventures at London to the Colonels of the English army in Ulster, and a copy of letters sent to the Lord Chancellor of Scotland by the commanders and gentlemen in or near Londonderry, an extract of which letters to the Lord Marquis, as also copies of the rest, we also send here inclosed.

And although it seems that Sir Wm. Stewart and Sir Robert Stewart did amongst others sign those letters which were sent to the Lord Chancellor of Scotland, yet we must do those two gentlemen the right to declare what we observe in the said letters to the Lord Marquis, which brought those advertisements hither, that when they, namely Sir Wm. Stewart and Sir Robert Stewart, were here at Dublin, (soon after the beginning of the cessation of arms) some seditious persons incensed the people and many of the soldiers against them for submitting to the cessation, that they (at their return hence) opposed the others, but the more they appeared the greater the furies of the others were, and their numbers increased both of English and Scots, and of the best sort, so that to gain time and to stop the current, and the better to divide them, afterwards Sir William and Sir Robert thought fit to seem to comply with the multitude, and to concur in a letter, and having qualified it all they could, did sign it with others, wherein Sir James Mountgomery that gives the advertisement hither, declares he is assured their ends are good. and that he cannot misdoubt of their affection and fidelity to His Majesty.

We then taking those second advertisements with the former into our consideration at this Board, although we had sent away our said letters of the 14th of December to General Major Monroe and to all the Colonels of his Majesty's army in Ulster, yet that we might omit nothing that we could possibly think of, whereby (if it may be) to prevent the setting on foot a thing which threatens so much danger and division amongst His Majesty's good subjects, as that covenant doth, we therefore adjudged it fit on the eighteenth of this month to second those our letters with a proclamation forbidding all men to tender or take the said oath, which proclamation we likewise send here inclosed.

Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.
Ric. Bolton, Canc.' Ormond. Ed. Brabazon. Ant. Midensis.
Cha. Lambart. Ge. Shurley. Ger. Lowther. Tho. Lucas.
Tho. Rotherham. Fr. Willoughby. Ja. Ware.

Lords Justices and Council to Sir Edward Nicholas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

1643[-4], January 15.—His Majesty by his letters of the 28th of March last, directed to his then Justices of this his kingdom, or to other the Chief Governor or Governors of the same for the time being, signified hither that information had been given to His Majesty of an affront given by Sir Adam Loftus, knt., unto our very good Lord, Edward, Lord Brabazon, a member of this Board, in a public and disgraceful manner openly in the streets in His Majesty's City of Dublin upon occasion of words spoken by the said Lord Brabazon tending (as he conceived) to His Majesty's service at the Council board here. And His Majesty by his said letters willed and authorized his said Justices, or other the Chief Governor or Governors of this kingdom, to cause a commisson under the great seal of this his kingdom forthwith to be issued to our very good Lords, the Earl of Roscomon and the Lord Lambart, and to Sir Francis Willoughby and Sir George Wentworth, knts., and to any two or more of them, to take examinations upon oath of that whole matter, and of the original cause which moved the said Sir Adam Loftus to do as aforesaid, and of his whole carriage and words uttered towards the said Lord Brabazon, and upon the examinations so taken and returned unto His Majesty's said Justices, or other the Chief Governor or Governors of this kingdom, His Majesty required them immediately to proceed to the judgment and censure of the said Sir Adam Loftus, as the merit of the cause should deserve.

In obedience to which His Majesty's commandment we the Justices caused a commission to issue under His Majesty's great seal to the said persons named in His Majesty's said letters, who having thereupon taken divers examinations and returned the same to us the Justices, we adjudged it fit to bring the same to this Board to the end to have the assistance of the Council therein. And the said examinations being read and taken into consideration at this Board, we conceived the cause to be of such a quality and nature as was fit to be proceeded in in His Majesty's Court of Castle Chamber, and therefore we ordered that it be proceeded in in that Court accordingly, and in discharge of our duty we think fit to make known the same to His Majesty.

Jo. Borlase. Hen Tichborne.

Ric. Bolton, Canc'.	La. Dublin.	Ormond.
Roscomon.	Cha. Lambart.	Tho. Rotherham.
Fr. Willoughby.	Tho. Lucas.	Ja. Ware.
	G. Wentworth.	

Petition of Protestant Subjects to the King.

The humble petition of divers of your Majesty's Protestant subjects in your kingdom of Ireland, as well Commanders of your Majesty's army here as others, whose names are subscribed in,

the behalf of themselves and others your Protestant subjects in this your kingdom.

Sheweth that this your Highness' kingdom, reduced with a vast expense of treasure and much effusion of British blood to the obedience of the imperial crown of England, hath been by the princely care of your royal progenitors, especially of Queen Elizabeth and of your royal father of ever blessed memory, and your sacred Majesty in many parts happily planted, great sums of money disbursed in buildings and improvements, churches edified and endowed, and frequented with multitudes of good Protestants, and your customs and revenues raised to great yearly sums by the industry of your Protestant subjects especially, and great sums of money by way of subsidies and contributions cheerfully paid unto your Majesty by your said subjects, in which happiness this your kingdom hath flourished in a long continued peace and under your Highness' most glorious and happy government, until that by the present general conspiracy and rebellion raised out of the detestation of your blessed government, and for rooting out of the Protestant religion, and so for the dispossessing of your Majesty of this your said kingdom without the least occasion offered by your Majesty or your Protestant subjects, and notwithstanding that your Majesty immediately before, had enlarged beyond precedent your royal favour and bounty to them, in granting all that their and our joint agents did desire of your Majesty, and we continuing amongst them in all love and amity without distrust, your petitioners and others who laboured to oppose those damnable designs and practices, have been driven from their dwellings, estates and fortunes, their houses and churches burnt and demolished, all monuments of civility utterly defaced, your Majesty's forts and places of strength thrown down, and the common and statute laws of this your kingdom utterly confounded by taking upon themselves the exercise of all manner of authority and jurisdiction, ecclesiastical and civil, both by land and sea, proper and peculiar to your sacred Majesty, being your just prerogatives and the royal flowers of your imperial diadem, to the disherison of your crown, and your royal revenues brought to nothing, and the Protestant clergy with their revenues and support for the present destroyed, this your kingdom, in all parts formerly inhabited by British Protestants, now depopulated of them, and many thousands of your Protestant subjects most barbarously used, stripped naked, tortured, famished, hanged, buried alive, drowned and otherwise by all barbarous cruel sorts of death murdered, such as yet remain of them are reduced to that extremity that very few of them have wherewithal to maintain a being, and all of them so terrified and afflicted with those barbarous and inhuman cruelties, the true reports whereof being now abroad into the Christian world, your suppliants conceive fears that your Majesty's British subjects will be discouraged from coming again to inhabit this kingdom, and the remnant of the British left here, will be forced to depart. All this being done by the conspiracy of the Papists, who did publicly

declare the utter extirpation of the Protestant Religion and all the British professors thereof out of this your Majesty's kingdom, and to the end it may the better appear in some measure your suppliants have made choice of Captain MacWilliam Ridgeway, Sir Francis Hamilton, knt., baronet, Captain Michael Jones and Mr. Fenton Parsons, whom they have employed and authorized as their agents to manifest the truth hereof in such particulars as for the present they are furnished withal, referring the more ample manifestation thereof to the said Captain MacWilliam Ridgeway, Sir Francis Hamilton, knt. and baronet, Captain Michael Jones and Fenton Parsons, or any two or more of them, and such other agents as shall with all convenient speed be sent, as occasion shall require to attend your Majesty, from your Protestant subjects of the several provinces of this your kingdom.

We therefore your Majesty's most humble, loyal and obedient Protestant subjects, casting down ourselves at your royal feet, and flying to you for succour and redress in these our great calamities as our most gracious sovereign Lord and King, and next and immediately under Almighty God our protector and defence, most humbly beseeching your sacred Majesty to admit into your royal presence from time to time our said agents, and in your great wisdom to take into your princely care and consideration the distressed estate and humble desire of your said subjects, so that (to the glory of God, your Majesty's honour, and the happiness of your good subjects) the Protestant religion may be restored throughout the whole kingdom to its lustre, that the losses of your Protestant subjects may be repaired in such manner and measure as your Majesty in your princely wisdom shall think fit, and this your kingdom may be so settled, as that your said Protestant subjects may hereafter live therein under the happy government of your Majesty and your royal posterity with comfort and security, whereby your Majesty will render yourself throughout the whole world a most just and glorious defender of the Protestant religion, and draw down a blessing on all other your royal undertakings, for which your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

List of Signatories to Petition of Protestant Subjects.

A true list of the names of such persons as have already signed a petition entitled, To the King's Most Excellent Majesty. The humble petition of divers of your Majesty's Protestant subjects in your kingdom of Ireland, as well commanders of your Majesty's army here as others, whose names are subscribed, in the behalf of themselves and other your Protestant subjects in this your kingdom,

Humbly desiring your Lordships that they may from time to time hereafter add to this list the names of such other of His Majesty's Protestant subjects as shall likewise sign the same petition, begging your lordships to command the Clerk of the

Council to accept of such addition of names as shall from time to time be brought unto him.

G. Kildare, Mountgomery H. Blaney, MacWilliam Ridgeway, Ja. Mountgomery, Cha. Coote, Fr. Hamilton, Ar. Forbes, Robt. Hanway, Fr. Slingsby, Wm. Cooly, Robt. Stewart, Ar. Blundell, Jo. Dunbarr, Edw. Povey, Tho. Meredith, Ar. Loftus, Wm. Usher, G. Moncke, Fr. Willoughby, Ro. Sterling, Jo. Morris, Hen. Jones, Jo. Piggott, Rob. Bayly, Fr. Moore, Edw. Philpott, Wm. Parsons, Ar. Culme, Eras. Burrowes, Jo. Edgeworth, Wm. Dodwell, Jo. Numan, Wm. Plunkett, Jo. Farrar, Jo. Jo. Cliff, Pe. Wybrants, Theo. Shout, Bryan Stapleton, David Dunbar, Tho. Hill, Geo. Lander, Hen. Tillier, Hugh Cockan, Wm. Gibbs, Sam. Mountgomery, Ja. Colvell, Wm. Johnson, Geo. Mountgomery, Robt. Whitfield, Jo. Campbell, Ant. Mountgomery, Jo. Kivan, Jos. Wheeler, Arch. Hamilton, Wm. White, Wm. Piggott, Tho. Tallis, Rog. Atkinson, Nic. Sympson, Oliver Wheeler, Wm. Alfrey, Adam Meredith, Tho. Coote, Edw. Pigott, Jo. Darwell, Geo. Booth, Wm. Knight, Ro. Sanderson, Jo. Sterling, Anth. Dopping, Radcliff Dukenfield, Wm. Lucas, Tho. Leigh, Daniel Forster, Robt. Persivall, Wm. Palmes, Jo. Crafford, Stephen Allen, Wm. Awbry, Jo. Doyle, Edm. Spring, Jo. Johnson, Tho. Aylmer, Jo. Hoey, Robt. Kenedy, Cooly Phillips, Rob. Cole, Tho. White, Paule Canning, Dudley Cooly, Nic. Pinnar, Sam. Mullineaux, Jo. Kennedy, Hen. Kenney, Wm. Hamilton, H. Bellingham, Wm. Humphry, Hugh Gun, Jo. Light, Andr. Brereton, Jo. Clerke, Roger Hellan, Jo. Shering, Nat. Higginson, Jo. Walter, Jonath. Holte, Edm. Fisher, Tho. Lawton, Tho. Manly, Jos. Holte, Ja. Cambledge, Andr. Crerabell, Geo. Osbaldston, Jo. Roe, Fr. Barber.

MSS. ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE EARLY LIFE OF JAMES, 1st DUKE OF ORMOND.*

List of Documents contained in MS. Volume labelled "MSS. Illustrative of the Early Life of James, 1st Duke of Ormond."

*1. Passages in early life of James, 1st Duke.

*2. Articles of agreement for the marriage of James Viscount Thurles and Lady Elizabeth Preston, dated August 26, 1629.

*3. Articles of agreement for the same match, dated April 2, 1621.

*4. Concerning the question through whose default the intended marriage between the Viscount Thurles and the Earl of Desmond's daughter is not proceeded in and effected.

5. Monies paid of the debt of £15,000 due to my lord of Holland [showing £8,200 thereof to have been paid down to Dec. 8th, 1632].

6. A note of the several acquittances of the monies paid by my lord in England out of my lord of Holland's monies due by my lord of Ormond.

7. A bill of exchange of Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Miller, bearing date the 7th of July, 1630, of £300 ster. due to Mr. George Canning or his assignees.

8. Some domestic information touching the life of James Duke of Ormond, etc. [a transcript of a part of Sir Robert Southwell's notes in a modern hand, inserted in the volume as an inset].

*9. Letter from Robert Wallis to Lady Elizabeth Preston, dated 29th June, 1629.

*10. A series of letters and attestations certifying to the loyal demeanour of Elizabeth, Duchess of Ormond during the Rebellion of 1641, dated December, 1652, and January, 165⅔.

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* Only the documents thus marked in the subjoined list are printed in this volume.

°11. Order of the Parliament and letter addressed in its behalf by Speaker Lenthall to the Commissioners of Parliament in Ireland relative to the estates of Elizabeth, Duchess of Ormond, dated 11 of Feb., 1552, with letter of the said Commissioners to the Commissioners of Revenue at Kilkenny, dated April 1, 1653.

12. Rental of part of the Duke's lands in Kilkenny for 1638.

13. A true and perfect survey of certain lands in the County of Kilkenny belonging to the Countess of Ormond exactly taken according 16 foot ½ to the perch by orders of the Commissioners of the Commonwealth for the affairs of Ireland, Ann., 1653.

14. An elegy on Her Grace Elizabeth Duchess of Ormond, who died July the 21st, 1684. By E. A. M. A., of Trin. Coll., Dubl. Printed by Tho. Newcomb, 1684. [8 p. folio, Printed. Probably by Edward Armaker, a clergyman of the Church of Ireland educated at Kilkenny, and the author of several works in prose and verse.]

15. Letter from Sir Cyprian Horsfall to [Richard Preston] the Earl of Desmond, dated May 8, 1627. The writer appears to have acted as agent in Kilkenny for the Countess of Desmond's estates. The letter is an account of his stewardship in reply apparently to accusations brought against him, and defends Mr. Patrick Wemys (Desmond's nephew) from similar aspersions.

°16. Letter from Robert Wallis to Lady Elizabeth Preston, dated July 6, 1629 [concerning the management of her estates in Ireland].

17. Letter from Robert Wallis to the Lady Elizabeth,° Viscountess Thurles, dated April 12, 1630, relative to his tenure of lands at Durrow.

18. A copy of the letter of Oliver Wheeler forming part of the series in No. 10 above.

I.

Some Passages in the Early Life of James, First Duke of Ormond.

Thomas (Duogh or Duff) Earl of Ormond, having been blind several years before his death, on the last Christmas he kept invited most of his nearest relations to solemnise the festival with him; and amongst the rest came Sir Walter Butler, his third brother, who then lived at Kilcash, his son, and his grandson, the late Duke of Ormond, who was not then above four years old. The table being full, and no room for the younger James Butler to sit at it, he, being then a sprightly boy, entertained himself with whipping his gig in the dining-room, just behind the Earl of Ormond's chair; who, hearing the noise, asked his servant that attended him who it was that made the noise behind

° Lady Elizabeth Preston was married to James, Viscount Thurles, afterwards 1st Duke of Ormond, in Dec. 1629.

him. His servant replied it was young Jemmy Butler a-whipping his gig. The Earl then asking again what Jemmy Butler it was, the servant answered it was Jemmy Butler of Kilcash, Sir Walter Butler's grandson. The Earl then bid him bring Jemmy to him; and placing him between his knees stroked his head, and fetching a deep sigh said "My family shall be much oppressed and brought very low; but by this boy it shall be restored again, and in his time be in greater splendour than ever it has been." Upon which prophetical expression by the Earl, the Lord Viscount Tullogh, who then sat near him and was his nephew and son-in-law, having married his only daughter (who was mother to the late Duchess of Ormond) and was to be his successor to the earldom, being a very proud and conceited man, he in great indignation put back his chair and rose up and flung from the table, and in doing so making a great noise, the Earl asked his servant who made the noise. To which he replied that it was my lord Tullogh, who in discontent had left the table upon the discourse his lord had made of Jemmy Butler. The Earl said "He is a flower that will soon fade; and what I have said I am confident will prove true." And within a short space after the lord Tullogh died without issue and before the Earl of Ormond; and his widow, soon after his father the Earl of Ormond's death, married [Richard] Preston, Lord Dingwall, whom King James the First, recommending by his letter to the lady's favour, and in order to it, created him then Earl of Desmond. Soon after this marriage there happened a very high contest in law between Walter, then Earl of Ormond, and the said Earl of Desmond; who having married the only child and heir general of Thomas Duff, late Earl of Ormond, pretended in her right to the greatest part of that ancient and noble estate. Walter, Earl of Ormond, soon after the commencement of this suit went into England to pay his duty to King James, by whom he was very graciously received, having served the king very honourably and bravely in the wars in Ireland during Queen Elizabeth's reign, and in Tyrone's rebellion which happened soon after King James's accession to the Crown of England. But the Duke of Buckingham looking with an envious eye on the splendour and greatness of that ancient and noble house of Ormond, and more particularly for their Palatinate of Tipperary, and observing the Earl to be an easy man, told King James that he had now an opportunity to make his kingdom of Ireland secure and quiet, and free from those frequent rebellions which had disturbed the reigns of his predecessors, and was occasioned by the ancient and great families of that kingdom, who had large territories of land, and numerous relations and dependencies, instancing in the Earls of Desmond, Tyrone and Tyrconnel, and adding that His Majesty had then an opportunity of so depressing the House of Ormond (which might prove as dangerous as any of the other three to the Government) that it should never hereafter be in a condition of raising disturbance in that kingdom. The King upon their asking him the means of doing it, he told his Majesty that if he could prevail with the Earls of Ormond and

Desmond to refer to himself the controversy which was now between the said Earls, concerning the estate, the matter might be so continued by His Majesty's arbitration as not only to weaken the present power of the House of Ormond in Ireland, but also to divide the dependencies of the family as well as the estate; and by that means to secure the better interest of the family to a perpetual dependance on the Crown. King James, approving of the policy, very easily procured the reference to be made to him; for the Earl of Desmond being a favourite to the Duke of Buckingham, in whose influence upon King James he knew himself secure, easily consented to what he was satisfied would be to his greatest advantage. And the Earl of Ormond being of a generous and noble nature, and as little mistrusting the king's justice as he did the right of his title to the estate, very proudly and without the least limitation concurred in the reference, and signed a bond of £20,000 to stand to and abide by [the] king's award. Thereupon His Majesty heard the cause solemnly argued by counsel on both sides, and by the Duke of Buckingham's persuasions awarded the Castle of Kilkenny, the house of Dunmore and the better half of the estate to the Countess of Desmond and her heirs. By which the Earl of Ormond finding an inevitable ruin to himself and family, chose rather to sacrifice himself by running the risk of the penalty of his bond, tho' he was convinced it would be prosecuted against him with all severity, than he would be the instrument of ruining himself and his family by submitting to so destructive an award; and accordingly he was committed to the Fleet, where some years after he died. And while he was there under confinement was under such hardships that he had starved for want of meat had he not been relieved by a charitable pension of five shillings per diem allowed him by an old servant who, in gratitude for his lordship's former bounty to him, straitened himself to supply his noble benefactor.

Upon the committal of the Earl of Ormond, the Earl of Desmond was despatched away into Ireland with His Majesty's award and effectual orders to put him into quiet possession of that part of the estate which was granted to his lady by it, and much about the same time the Lord Viscount Thurles, eldest son to the Earl of Ormond and father to the late Duke of Ormond returned also into Ireland to prosecute his suit-at-law, and defend his father's and his own right as well as he could. When the Earl of Desmond had practically settled himself in the possession of the lands decreed him, and had got together the rich furniture of his father-in-law Thomas Duff, late Earl of Ormond, together with his plate (which solely in those times was valued at £12,000) he repaired to Dublin, carrying his treasure and furniture there with him, in order to transport them and himself to his lady in England. And about the same time, the lord Thurles repaired also to Dublin, with intention to go into England and render his father an account of the miserable and deplorable circumstances of his affairs. Thus these two lords happened to embark the same day in the same port of

Dublin, but in two several ships (for their animosities were too great to be contained in the same vessel). But they both had the same unfortunate fate and were buried in the same grave; they both suffering shipwreck by the same storm and not very far distant from one another on the coast of Carnarvonshire, where neither of their persons nor any of their riches were ever found; but all were together swallowed up in the same merciless and voracious gulf.*

After this fatal catastrophe the Countess of Desmond, with her only child (the lady Elizabeth Preston) to humour her melancholy lived retiredly in Berkshire; and the younger lord Thurles, as the King's ward, was put into the hands of Doctor George Abbott, Archbishop of Canterbury, for his education. The unfortunate brother, Earl of Ormond, worn out with the miseries of his confinement, but much more broken by the death of his son, had an end put to his miseries and life in the Fleet. His grandson, hereby Earl of Ormond, was carefully educated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who conscientiously laboured to instruct him in the principles of the Protestant religion, in which his pious endeavours had so good success that his lordship, through all the vicissitudes of fortune and traverses in the Government, continued in it steadfast and unshaken to his death.

The Countess of Desmond after a few years' solitary retirement in Berkshire, wasted with melancholy, died in the country. And her fair and rich daughter became by that means the king's ward, and was granted to the Earl of Holland strictly guarded and bred up by the Countess of Holland, who by her uncle, the Duke of Buckingham's contrivance, designing to marry her to her brother Fielding, the more effectually to recommend him to the young lady's favour, procured him to be created Earl of Desmond.

After the deaths of Walter, Earl of Ormond, his son Lord Thurles, and the Earl of Desmond, and during the minorities of their children the younger Earl of Ormond and the lady Elizabeth Preston, the suit for the estate was discontinued and laid asleep; they being both the king's wards. But the Archbishop of Canterbury being dead, and James Earl of Ormond grown up towards man's estate, being of very pregnant and forward parts, as he grew riper in years he was the more capable of considering the unfortunate circumstances of his own condition. To remedy this and to rescue himself from the ruin that was so long contrived against himself by the Duke of Buckingham, he saw no possibility but by his marrying his cousin, the lady Elizabeth Preston, whom he had never yet seen; nor, by reason of her being so strictly guarded by the Countess of Holland in prosecution of the projected match between her and the now Earl of Desmond, could the Earl of Ormond imagine any way possible for him to obtain such an interview between him and

* The statement that Lords Desmond and Thurles perished in the same storm is a picturesque addition to the facts. Both were drowned in the passage between Dublin and Holyhead, but at an interval of nearly nine years. Thomas Lord Thurles met his death Dec. 15, 1619. Lord Desmond's death occurred on Oct. 28, 1628.

his cousin the lady Elizabeth Preston as might give him an opportunity of conversing or corresponding with her. Whilst he was under these difficulties and discouragements, and tormented with the apprehensions that delay would ruin his hopes and expectations by those opportunities and advantages which his corrival the Earl of Desmond had to accomplish his aims, it fell out very happily that Mr. Patrick Weymes, a near kinsman of the Lady Elizabeth Preston, and one who was chiefly intrusted with the management of her estate in Ireland, arrived at London; which the Earl of Ormond understanding he soon found means to be acquainted with him, and so far insinuated himself into his friendship as to prevail upon him to be an instrument of endeavouring an happy union between him and his cousin the Lady Elizabeth.

The first step Mr. Weymes made towards this was to give his lordship an opportunity for a view of the lady at Church next Sunday in the City of London (which was a good omen) without the privity of the lady; and whether designedly or by good fortune his lordship had the satisfaction of sitting with her ladyship in the same seat. The next step after this interview his lordship made himself by going in disguise (as a romantic lover) unto Kensington with a pedlar's pack upon his back: where first encountering the young ladies, daughters to the Earl of Holland, his lordship so charmed them with his civil deportment that they run into the house to the Lady Elizabeth, and told her there was at the back door one of the handsomest pedlars they had ever seen, and represented him so advantageously to her that they obliged her to come to take a view of him and the wares in his pack. It is not improbable that notwithstanding the Earl's disguise the young lady had some impression and idea of the person who had sat with her in the seat the Sunday before; for on opening his pack he presented to her a pair of gloves, into one of which he had before conveyed a letter, which she, in his drawing on of the glove perceiving, pretended to have no money in her pocket to pay for the gloves; and notwithstanding the young ladies offered to lend her money, yet she retired to her chamber to fetch money, and being there, perused the letter, and soon after returned with the gloves again (into which she as cunningly conveyed an answer) which she returned to the amorous pedlar, pretending they had an ill smell. What were the contents of either of these letters can be no otherwise possibly guessed at (because they were so secretly contrived, as all amorous intrigues are) than by the success. For within a small space after the young couple liked each other so well that notwithstanding all the circumspections and strict guards of the Countess of Holland they were happily married, to the great surprise and displeasure of the Court, the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Holland. But they being both the king's wards and under age, the Earl of Ormond as an atonement and peace offering was necessitated to enter into bonds to pay the Earl of Holland £30,000, which for several years before it was paid lay as an heavy load upon the Earl of Ormond. And yet notwithstanding

the Earl and his lady had no favour or countenance showed them at court.

Some time after, the Duke of Buckingham being declared general of His Majesty's forces which were designed for the invasion of the Isle of Rée in order to the release of Rochelle, which was then besieged and hardly pressed by the French King Louis the 13th, his Grace went to Portsmouth to hasten his preparations for his expedition. The Earl of Ormond being of a brisk and active spirit, and observing that most of the young noblemen attended the Duke as volunteers in that expedition, being instigated by their example, resolved to give His Majesty as early a proof of his zeal to his service as others did; and notwithstanding the severe effects he felt of the Duke's animosity to his family, with an unparalleled generosity designed to accompany his Grace and signalise himself in the expedition. As soon as he arrived at Portsmouth he immediately went to the Duke's lodgings, where he found him environed with several young noblemen, and the officers of the army; and as he entered into his presence the Duke saluted him with great civility and asked him what occasioned his lordship coming then to Portsmouth. His lordship told his Grace, in the first place to pay his duty to his Grace, and in the next to wait upon him in his expedition into France. The Duke replied, "Good God! Is it possible that your lordship can so easily forgive the injuries I have done to your family and yourself as not only to honour me with your company here, but also to hazard your life with me in France?" My lord answered that as he was ignorant of the cause of his Grace's animosity to his family, so he was innocent in it, and took this opportunity to convince his Grace of it, and to give him a real proof of his service to him. The Duke embraced him and told him he should never outdo him in generosity and since his lordship had made so obliging a step towards a friendship, he was resolved to clinch the nail, and if he were so happy as to return alive from that expedition he would make his lordship full amends for past injuries and be his fast friend and faithful servant as long as he lived. But Providence so ordered it that the very evening after, his Grace was murdered by Felton, by which an end was put as well to his Grace's life and generous resolutions as to his lordship's hopeful expectations. For his lordship returning the next day to London, and after finding no countenance from the King nor prospect of favour from the Ministers of the State who succeeded in power at Court, his lordship was convinced there was no other means left for him to retrieve his fortune than by repairing to Ireland and, by good husbandry and careful management of his estate to free himself from the great incumbrance he had contracted for his own and his lady's wardship, and to ease himself of some debts his grandfather had incurred during the suit of the late Earl of Desmond and his imprisonment in the Fleet. And in pursuance of this prudent resolution his lordship soon after transported himself, his lady and family into Ireland, where he lived upon

his own estate, unconcerned in all public affairs, till the arrival of the Earl of Strafford brought him first to Dublin to pay his respects to the chief governor; who, upon conversation with him, finding his youth accomplished with great vivacity and excellent parts, took so good a liking to him that he first prevailed for his being sworn of the Privy Council, and after procured him leave to buy a troop of horse in the standing army for £1,500. Upon this happy beginning and foundation of the Earl of Strafford's favour, his lordship by his own industry and noble deportment by degrees built up his future greatness. In the meantime he was not ungrateful to his first benefactor, who having the misfortune in the year 1640 to be impeached at the same time in the Parliaments of England and Ireland and brought upon his trial in England, he wrote a letter to my lord of Ormond, wherein he told him it would be of great advantage to him in his trial if the articles of impeachment that were preparing against him in the Parliament in Ireland were for some time delayed; and desired his lordship, upon whose friendship he could safely depend in that kingdom, to use all possible efforts to obstruct them. There then being a confederacy between both Parliaments to ruin the Earl of Strafford, because he was the sole man who stood in the gap in opposition to those mischievous designs that then were on foot against the Crown; which the factions in both kingdoms could not well bring about until the said Earl of Strafford was taken out of the way; the Earl of Ormond, perceiving that if he directly opposed the articles the violent torrent against the Earl would be too great for him to stem upon his own high interest, and he finding that among the Earl of Strafford's enemies in the House of Lords no man was more fierce against him than Doctor Anthony Martin, Bishop of Meath, who, being a man of excellent parts, a good orator, and one who had received no small disobligations from the said Earl during his government, in all his speeches reflected on the Earl with most acrimony. Him therefore my lord of Ormond on purpose fell foul of with severe expressions, which the Bishop in his choler resenting complained to the House for breach of privileges and breach of orders of the House, and appealed to their lordships for reparation. This begat a great debate and heat in that house, which spent the rest of the day without any proceedings upon the articles. My lord of Ormond finding this success in his artifice (for otherwise he had a very great esteem for that reverend prelate) pursued the same practice for six days together, and by that means kept off the articles, which was the only mark he aimed at. Then Donagh, Viscount Muskery, his brother-in-law, and one who by his interest among the Catholic peers (with whom he was firmly united against the Earl of Strafford) came to the Earl of Ormond to his house and told him that he had smelt him out and was convinced that his carping for six days against the Bishop of Meath was not out of any pique he had to the said bishop, but out of design to keep the House in heats to delay by that means the impeachment against the Earl of Strafford; and therefore in plain dealing he

told him he must no longer depend upon his friendship to be defended from being called to the bar and sent to the Castle Chamber (which was in Dublin the prison for the peers as the Tower is in London) if he any longer persisted in his indecent usage of the Bishop of Meath. So my lord of Ormond was necessitated to give way to the proceeding upon the impeachment, which soon after and without hesitation passed in the House, and by a Committee of Lords and Commons was sent into England.

In October, 1647, the Marquis of Ormond waiting the last time upon the king, who was then a prisoner at Hampton Court, his Majesty told him that he was certainly informed that the Parliament and the army, notwithstanding their several treaties with him for a peace, had resolved among themselves to bring him to a public trial for his life, and would cut him off, if by an invasion from Scotland and a diversion to be attempted by the Marquis in Ireland it was not prevented. And therefore as to the first his Majesty commanded him to meet and confer with the Earl of Loudon, Chancellor of Scotland, and the Earl of Lauderdale (both these [being] Commissioners from Scotland to the Parliament) and after he had adjusted matters with them, then immediately to repair to his son Prince Charles into France and receive directions from him concerning his repair [to] Ireland pursuant to a treaty then on foot with the Irish and the lord Inchiquin. In order to this the Marquis returned to London, where he was no sooner arrived but he found an ordinance by both Houses published that all cavaliers and malignants should withdraw themselves the next day out of the city, and not reside nearer than within twenty miles of it. This was a great surprise upon the Marquis, for by it he thought himself deprived of all possible means of executing his Majesty's commands in the designed conference with the Earls of Loudon and Lauderdale for the preservation of his Majesty's person. Therefore he immediately went to General Fairfax, who then had his headquarters at Putney; hoping, if his articles with Parliament upon his surrender of Dublin did not exempt him, that at least with his lordship's mediation with the Parliament he might have some few days indulgence allowed him from the common case of cavaliers. But the lord general, though till then extremely civil and obliging to him, told him plainly he durst not undertake to mediate with the Parliament for him; and he had as ill success in his addresses that same evening to some of his old acquaintance amongst the House of Lords: who were so far from interposing for him that they advised him the next day to begone out of town, lest a lodging might be provided for him in the tower. In this strait he sent his secretary, Sir George Lane, to the Earls of Loudon and Lauderdale to acquaint their lordships with the commands he had from his Majesty to confer with their lordships about his affairs, which it was impossible for him to do in his present circumstances; having no choice left him but either of going out of town the next morning pursuant to the

directions in the ordinance of Parliament that day published, or, if he stayed, to run the risk of being sent prisoner to the tower; that his lordship had determined to go to my lord Paget's house near Marlow beyond Henley, where he would stay till he heard from their lordships, who he hoped would contrive some means for their speedy private conference with him about his Majesty's affairs which required despatch. Their lordships returned answer that within a few days they would repair to Henley, from whence they would advertise his lordship of the time and place of meeting them.

The next day my lord of Ormond with the Countess of Holland, and in her coach, went out of town towards my lord Paget's house, and as they approached Henley wood they had notice of several people who had been robbed in their return from Henley market; that there were within less than a quarter of a mile of them ten highwaymen who had robbed all upon the road that had passed that afternoon. His lordship was a little alarmed at this, but more the Countess of Holland, who had that morning before she took coach delivered to his lordship for her better security her box of jewels, amounting to the value of £2,500, to protect which and the person of the lady his lordship thought he should be better able to do it on horseback than in the coach. So he called for his horse, which was led by his groom, which he no sooner mounted than he desired the highwaymen which were drawn up ready to receive him and those few servants which attended him, in number not exceeding five, and having no better arms than their swords, which they drew (firearms being prohibited to all Cavaliers). As they approached to the highwaymen, by whom his lordship expected to be attacked, they cried out, "God bless your lordship, my lord of Ormond, we have nothing to say to your lordship, for you are as poor as we." So his lordship passed freely on to Marlow without any disturbance from them, who would not have treated the Countess of Holland with such civility, had her ladyship not had the good fortune to be then under his lordship's protection. After three days spent in jollity with my lord Paget, his lordship in the evening received a letter from the Scotch lords that they were then at Henley Castle and desired his lordship to meet them in a little coppice wood between Marlow and Henley the next morning at eight o'clock. Whereupon my lord gave order to his groom to have his pad ready saddled at seven o'clock the next morning, and there happening to be present one Sir Henry Leigh, a good fellow and pleasant companion of my lord Paget's, when my lord Marquis was ready to take horse Sir Henry swore he would accompany him, though he heard my lord command his servants that none of them should go with him. My lord having no mind to be encumbered with so impertinent a companion, called him aside to him and whispered him in the ear that he would do him a great kindness to go along with him, for he was engaged to fight a duel and he wanted a second. Sir Henry immediately started and said he begged his lordship's pardon, for though he had a great honour for his

lordship, yet he did not love to have eyelet holes made in his body so cold and frosty a morning: by which ingenious raillery his lordship was rid of his troublesome spy and with freedom met the two lords in the coppice, who came without any attendance; when they agreed, as the only means for his Majesty's preservation that Duke Hamilton should march out of Scotland into England with an army of thirty thousand Scots, and that my lord Marquis should hasten into Ireland to join the Irish and the loyal English, and by that means give a diversion to the Parliament's forces, who being attacked in both kingdoms might be under some awe in their proceedings against the king's person. And according to this resolution my lord Marquis two days after went from Marlow into Sussex, where he got opportunity of a safe conveyance into France, where he was graciously received by the Prince, by whom, with the Irish Commissioners then at Court his lordship was with the commission of lord lieutenant despatched into Ireland. And though his lordship concluded the peace of '48 there with the Irish and prevailed with my lord Inchiquin to join with him with all his forces; and notwithstanding [that] pursuant to conclusions and agreements in Marlow coppice, Duke Hamilton invaded England with a brave army, yet the fatality of King Charles the First was so deplorable and the vengeance of God so severe upon the three kingdoms that this brave army being ill conducted was ruined and destroyed without fighting; and by that means that Sacred Head was soon after brought to the block, and barbarously and unhappily chopt off to make room for a bloody and villainous usurper.

II.

Articles of Agreement for the Marriage of James, Viscount Thurles and Lady Elizabeth Preston.

Articles of agreement indented and made and concluded upon the 26th day of August, anno domini, 1629, and in the fifth year of the reign of sovereign lord King Charles, by the grace of God, etc., between the right hon. Henry Earl of Holland, Edmond Earl of Mulgrave, and the Lady Elizabeth Preston, daughter and heir of Richard, late Earl of Desmond, and the late Lady Elizabeth his wife, sole daughter and heir of the late Earl of Ormond and Ossory, deceased of the one party, and the right hon. Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory and James Lord Viscount Thurles, grandchild and heir apparent of the said Earl of the other party in manner and form following.

Imprimis.—It is concluded and agreed upon by and between the said parties to these presents, that forasmuch as neither the estate, manors, and lands of the Earldom of Ormond and Ossory, nor of the lady Elizabeth Preston, her manors and lands, according to the true intent of these following articles, can be perfected or settled but in Ireland, that as well the office for entitling the king to the wardship of the body and lands of the said lady Elizabeth Preston, as the estate, by the general feoffees shall be settled as soon as may be, or at the furthest by

the end of next Easter term, according to the advice of learned counsel; and that there shall in the mean time any assurance be given for the solemnising of the marriage on the lady Elizabeth's behalf with the lord Viscount Thurles before the first day of January next ensuing. And for the better effecting thereof, the said Earl of Holland doth promise to secure his Majesty's royal assent thereunto under his Majesty's signature and privy signet.

Item.—It is agreed that all those manors and lands conveyed at the request of Queen Elizabeth by the said Thomas, late Earl of Ormond and Ossory, to certain feoffees and their heirs, to the use of the said lady Elizabeth, his daughter, late Countess of Desmond, and her heirs of her body begotten, shall be settled on the said lady Elizabeth Preston, and the heirs of her body begotten, with remainder according to the estate settled upon her mother, the said late Countess of Desmond.

Item.—It is agreed, etc., that all the manors and lands awarded by his late Majesty King James of blessed memory to the said late Countess of Desmond, and the heirs of her body begotten, shall be settled on the lady Elizabeth Preston and the heirs male of her body begotten, and for want of such issue to the said Walter, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, in like manner as other remainders of the lands of the said earldom of Ormond and Ossory are already limited and settled, only such lands are to be excepted, mentioned in his late Majesty's letters, dated in February, 1618, which are to be left according to the tenor of the said letter, or sufficient proof made of the particular contents thereof by the said Earl of Ormond and Ossory, his heirs or assigns, if the said lady Elizabeth Preston or some other person or persons for her cannot produce a letter under his late Majesty's royal signature countermanding the aforesaid rocited letter.

Item.—It is agreed that the said Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory shall receive the whole rents and profits of the said lady Elizabeth Preston her lands, so to be conveyed and settled as aforesaid, that hereafter shall grow due from time to time until the said lady Elizabeth Preston comes to the age of sixteen years, and then she is to have and receive the whole rents and profits of the whole lands so to to be settled upon the said lady Elizabeth Preston as aforesaid quietly and peaceably, and the said lady Elizabeth Preston is to have and receive all arrearages of rents now due to her own use, the said Walter Earl of Ormonde and Ossory paying for the maintenance of the said James Lord Viscount Thurles and the said lady Elizabeth Preston seven hundred pounds of lawful money of England per annum yearly, and if the said James Viscount Thurles shall happen to die within that time then the said Lady Elizabeth Preston shall have that full allowances to herself during all the time she is under the said age of sixteen years, the said sum of £700 to be paid half-yearly by equal portions and the first payment thereof to begin and be made out of the rents to grow due at Michaelmas next.

Item.—It is agreed, etc., that if the said lady Elizabeth Preston have no heir male of her body begotten living at the time of her death then such daughters as she shall have as well by the said Lord Viscount Thurles as by any other husband, shall receive their portions out of the said Lady Elizabeth's first mentioned estate and lands which she hath by descent from her said mother, the said Countess of Desmond, and they shall equally inherit that land between them. And if the said Lady Elizabeth have heirs male of her body begotten by the said James Viscount Thurles, then her own estate and lands aforementioned and also the lands awarded by his late Majesty unto the said Countess of Desmond and the heirs of her body which are to be settled on the said lady Elizabeth Preston and the heirs male of her body begotten, as in the aforesaid third article is mentioned, shall be alike and equally liable with the said lady Elizabeth Preston's land for portions of such daughters as the said lady Elizabeth shall have by the said Lord Viscount Thurles, together with such lands of the said earldom of Ormond and Ossory, as shall be settled on the said James Lord Viscount Thurles; but if the said lady Elizabeth Preston shall have an heir male and a daughter or daughters by any other husband, that then the lady Elizabeth her own lands, and the said lands awarded to the said late Countess of Desmond, shall be only liable to the said lady Elizabeth Preston her last mentioned daughters portions, and if she have but one daughter she to have £3,000 current money of England for her said daughters portions, and if she shall have more daughters two thousand pounds of like money apiece when they shall attain to the several ages of fourteen years.

Item.—It is agreed that all manors, lordships and lands which came any way to the said Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory or his feoffees, and which were not awarded by his Majesty to the said late Countess of Desmond and the heirs of her body begotten as aforesaid shall be settled to the use of the said now Earl of Ormond and Ossory for life without impeachment of waste, with power to make leases of one and twenty years or three lives, receiving the rents now accustomed for the said lands or more, and after to the use of the said James Viscount Thurles for his life in like manner, the remainder to the use of the first begotten son of the said James Viscount Thurles and the heirs male of his body begotten, with like remainders to the other of the said James Lord Viscount Thurles his sons begotten successively one after another, and to the heirs male of their several bodies begotten, and for want of such time the remainder to the heirs males of the body of the said Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory, with other remainders over according to the entails of the earldom of Ormond and Ossory made by the said Thomas, late Earl of Ormond and Ossory.

Item.—It is agreed, etc., that all the lands formerly assured to the now Countess of Ormond for jointure, as well such as were awarded to the said Countess of Desmond as others now in the said Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory his possession, shall be

settled on the said Countess of Ormond during her life if she survive the said Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory, the reversion thereof to be conveyed as the lands of the earldom of Ormond and Ossory (are) to be conveyed as aforesaid.

Item.—It is agreed, etc., that all those manors and lands which, were the said Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory his father's, and which have been by the said Earl purchased by others, other than from Thomas late Earl of Ormond and Ossory his feoffees, and likewise all these lands which were left to the said Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory by the said late Majesty's award, are to be left wholly in the disposition of the said Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory, for provision of the said Lady Elizabeth and the Lady Eleanor, his daughters, their portion, being unmarried, and for the remainder of the portion of the lady Mary, and other of the said Earl of Ormond's daughter already married, and for portions for the said lord Viscount Thurles his sisters and younger brethren as he shall see cause.

Item.—It is agreed, etc., that out of the estates, manors, and lands of the said Earldom of Ormond and Ossory to be settled as aforesaid on the said James Viscount of Thurles and the heirs male of his body together there shall be presently upon the settling thereof conveyed to the said James Viscount of Thurles for his maintenance during the said Earl of Ormond and Ossory his life, and for the jointure of the said lady Elizabeth Preston out of that estate, one thousand marks per ann. current moneys in England, but the said James lord Viscount Thurles is not to receive any part of the 1,000 marks until midsummer, 1632, and if the said James Viscount Thurles die, the said Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory living, the said lady Elizabeth Preston is not to have any part of the said 1,000 marks to be conveyed unto her for jointure until after the said Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory his death; and if the now Countess of Ormond outlive the said now Earl her husband, then the said Lady Elizabeth Preston is during the life of the said Countess to have but 500 marks a year of like money of the said 1,000 marks.

Item.—It is agreed, etc., that the said Lady Elizabeth Preston, her feoffees, if there be any after settling of the estate of the said Earl of Ormond and Ossory, shall at the request of the said Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory make leases of her lands for one and twenty years upon improved rents without fine, such lands not being in lease already nor belonging demesnes to any of the said Lady Elizabeth Preston, her chief houses of Kilkenny, Callan and Donmore, but the said Earl of Ormond and Ossory not to join therein.

Item.—It is agreed, etc., that the said Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory, the debt of fifteen thousand pounds being paid to the said Henry Earl of Holland, shall settle the whole tithes and altarages which he holds in Ireland for divers years yet to come, the reversion to the Crown, upon the said James Viscount Thurles, as

the manors and lands of the said earldom of Ormond and Ossory are now settled upon the said Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory.

Item.—It is agreed, etc., that the said Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossary shall not meddle or receive in his possession any of the goods, chattels or household stuffs that was the said late Earl and Countess of Desmond's in either England or Ireland, but leave them wholly to the said Lady Elizabeth Preston and such as she shall appoint either for payment of debts or otherwise as she in honour shall think good to dispose of them, and that the goods and chattels whereof the said late Earl of Desmond died possessed of shall not be removed of or from the houses or lands where the same were kept till the first day of December next.

Item.—It is agreed, etc., that the castle, town and lands of Danesfort and the lands of Bennetts-bridge with all the mills and appurtenances thereunto belonging in the County of Kilkenny within the said realm of Ireland, which are demised by the said Earl of Ormond and Ossory, James Viscount Thurles, and the said Lady Elizabeth Preston and Edward Comerford, surviving feoffees of the said Earl, unto Patrick Weames and Richard Christy, gentlemen, the said Richard late Earl of Preston his sister's sons and cousins german to the said Lady Elizabeth Preston, and their assigns for the terms of one and twenty years to begin at Easter next, yielding therefor yearly unto the said Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory and his heirs, for the two first years of the said term of one and twenty years, the sum of one hundred pounds of lawful money of and in England at the feasts of Michaelmas and Easter or within twenty-one days half-yearly, and also yielding therefor yearly, for the residue of the said term of one and twenty years, one pair of gloves price 20 shillings unto the said Lady Elizabeth Preston and the heirs of her body begotten, at the feast of Michaelmas yearly, if the same be lawfully demanded, shall be enjoyed by the said Patrick Weymes and Richard Christy and their assigns for and during the said term of one and twenty years, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in any notwithstanding.

In witness whereof the parties first there mentioned to these articles have interchangeably put their hand and seals the day and year above written.

Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory.
James Thurles.
Wm. Fairfax.
Christopher Darcy.

Signed and delivered by the within named Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory and James, Viscount Thurles, in presence of us—

Ed. Sheffield.
Richard Hodson.
Pat. Weymes.
Wm. Smith.
Wm. Corke.

Copia vera.

III.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT INDENTED AND MADE THE SECOND DAY OF APRIL, 1621, AND IN THE NINETEENTH YEAR OF HIS MAJESTY'S REIGN IN THIS HIS REALM OF ENGLAND, BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WALTER EARL OF ORMOND AND OSSORY OF THE ONE PART, AND THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD, EARL OF DESMOND, AND THE LADY ELIZABETH HIS WIFE, OF THE OTHER PART.

First, it is agreed and the said Earl of Ormond doth for himself, his executors and administrators, covenant, promise and grant to and with the said Earl of Desmond, his executors and administrators that James Viscount Thurles, grandchild and heir-apparent to the said Earl of Ormond, shall marry and espouse the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the said Earl of Desmond, if she shall thereunto consent and agree, or if the said Viscount Thurles shall die before the said intended marriage and years of consent then that John Butler, second brother of the said Viscount Thurles shall marry and espouse the said Lady Elizabeth if she shall consent thereto, and if the said John Butler shall die before the said marriage and years of consent then that Richard Butler, third brother of the said Viscount Thurles shall marry and espouse the said Lady Elizabeth if she shall consent thereunto.

And the said Earl of Desmond doth for himself, his executors and administrators, covenant, promise and grant to the said Earl of Ormond, his executors and administrators that she the said Lady Elizabeth their sole daughter and heir shall marry the said Viscount Thurles if she shall consent thereunto, and if the said Viscount Thurles shall die before the said intended marriage and years of consent that then the said Lady Elizabeth shall marry the said John Butler, second brother of the said Viscount Thurles if she shall consent thereunto, and if the said John Butler shall also die before the said intended marriage and years of consent then that the said Lady Elizabeth shall marry Richard Butler third brother of the said Viscount Thurles if she shall agree thereunto.

And the said Earl of Ormond in consideration of the said intended marriage and of the settling of the lands of the said Earl of Desmond and his lady upon the issue of the said marriage as is hereafter expressed for himself his executors and administrators, doth covenant promise and grant to and with the said Earl of Desmond and his lady, their executors and administrators that the said Earl of Ormond and his feoffees shall by sufficient conveyance in law convey all the castles, manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments awarded unto the said Lady Elizabeth Countess of Desmond and the heirs of her body unto A. B. C. and D. and their heirs to such uses, intents and purposes as hereafter in their part are limited and appointed for and concerning the same.

And the said Earl of Desmond for himself, his executors, administrators and assigns doth covenant, promise and grant to

and with the said Earl of Ormond, his executors, administrators and assigns that he the said Earl of Desmond and the Lady Elizabeth his wife and their feoffees shall sufficiently convey and assure unto A. B. C. and D. and their heirs, all the manors, castles, lands, tenements and hereditaments formerly conveyed or descended to the said Lady of Desmond in use or possession from or by her late father to such uses, intents and purposes as hereafter in this part are limited and appointed for and concerning the same.

And it is agreed by and between the said Earls of Ormond and Desmond, and the said Countess of Desmond, that the said assurances so to be made shall be and inure for and concerning all the said manors, castles, tenements and hereditaments and other the premises with the appurtenances, and the said A. B. C. and D. and their heirs shall stand and be thereof seized to the use of this said Earl of Desmond and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, for and during the term of their natural lives, and after their decease as for and concerning the one moiety thereof to the use of this said Earl of Ormond and the heirs males of his body, with the remainders over to the heirs male of the said house of Ormond as the lands annexed to the said earldom be now limited until a marriage be had and solemnised between the said Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the said Earl of Desmond and the said James Viscount Thurles, John Butler and Richard Butler, or one of them as aforesaid. And after such marriage had and solemnised then to the use of the said Lady Elizabeth the daughter and such her husband and the heirs male of their two bodies lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue male then to the use of the said feoffees and the survivors of them for raising of such portions for the daughters of the said Lady Elizabeth the daughter and her said husband in manner following that is to say, 5,000*li.* portion if they have one only daughter, 3,000*li.* a portion if only two daughters, and 2,000*li.* a portion if more daughters and the said portions to be paid at the age of the said daughters of ——*. And after the said portions raised as aforesaid there to the use of such husband of the said Lady Elizabeth, the daughter, being grandchild and heir of the said Earl of Ormond as aforesaid and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue to the use of the said Earl of Ormond and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten, and in default of such issue then to the use of the heirs males of the house of Ormond as other the lands annexed to the said Earldom be limited and appointed, and after their decease for and concerning the other moiety thereof to the use of the first son of the said lady of Desmond and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten, and so to the tenth son, and for default of such issue then to the use of the said feoffees for the raising of portions for the younger daughters of the said Lady of Desmond, each of them —— *li.** apiece, and after such portion raised there to the use of the Lady Elizabeth the daughter and such of the grandchildren of the said

* Blank in original.

Earl of Ormond with whom she shall intermarry, and of the heirs males of their bodies lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue then for the use of the heirs males of the body of the said Walter Earl of Ormond, and for default of such issue to the use of the heirs males of the house of Ormond, according [as] the lands annexed to the said Earldom be limited and appointed.

And the said Earl of Ormond in consideration of the said marriage of the Lady Elizabeth the daughter and one of the grandchildren of the said Earl of Ormond as aforesaid and of the settling of the said lands of the Earls and Ladys of Desmond as aforesaid, for himself the executors, administrators and assigns doth covenant, promise and grant and with the said Earl of Desmond and his lady their executors, administrators and assigns that he shall convey and assure all the lands of inheritance, whereof he the said Earl or any others to his use standeth seized (excepting such lands as be of his own purchase or descended to him from his father to the use of himself for his life, and also excepting all the lands assured before the submission to the said award to the use of the Countess of Ormond for her jointure) and after his decease to the use of the said Viscount Thurles, or other his brother being heir of the said Earl as shall marry with the said Lady Elizabeth the daughter, and of the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten upon the said lady, and for default of such issue to the use of the heirs males of the said Earl of Ormond with remainders over according to the ancient entail of the house of Ormond.

And likewise the said Earl of Ormond doth for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators promise covenant, and grant to and with the said Earl of Desmond that he the said Earl of Ormond shall sufficiently assure and convey the said land assured in jointure as aforesaid to the use of the said Countess of Ormond for [the] term of her natural life. And after her decease to the use of the Earl of Ormond for and during the term of her natural life and after his decease to the use of the said Viscount Thurles or other his brother being heir of the said Earl of Ormond as shall marry the said Lady Elizabeth his daughter, and of the heirs male of her body lawfully begotten upon the said lady. And for default of such issue to the use of the heirs male of the said Earl of Ormond with remainders over according to the ancient entail of the house of Ormond.

And further that the said Earl of Ormond his executors, administrators and assigns shall pay to the Earl of Desmond and his lady their executors, administrators and assigns the whole and entire sum of 20,000*li.* of lawful money of England in manner and form following that is to say:—

And whereas the said Earl of Ormond standeth bound to the said Earl of Desmond and the said Lady Elizabeth his wife in the sum of £100,000 for performance of the said awards which said bond was assigned over to His Majesty. Now the said Earl of Desmond and the Lady Elizabeth his wife do covenant, promise and grant to and with the said Earl of Ormond that after such time as the said Earl of Ormond shall make the said

assurances according to the true intent and meaning of this present that then he the said Earl of Desmond his heirs, executors and administrators shall procure from His Majesty a sufficient discharge and release to the said Earl of Ormond, his heirs, executors and administrators of the said bond and of all extents and executions thereupon had or hereafter to be had. And that also he the said Earl of Desmond, his executors and administrators shall acquit and discharge the said Earl of Ormond, his executors and administrators from the said bonds.

IV.

Concerning the Question through whose Default the intended Marriage between the Viscount Thurles and the Earl of Desmond's daughter is not proceeded in and effected. [*Undated.*]

The state of that cause stands thus:—

Articles of agreement were made which are annexed.

Upon the making of those articles the Earl of Ormond repaired with them unto Mr. Waterhouse, a prisoner in the Fleet, whose counsels he then used.

Mr. Waterhouse upon sight of the article did draw a paper book report of the tenor, as annexed.

The Earl of Desmond affirmeth that these be the differences between the legal draught tendered by the Earl of Ormond from the articles agreed upon as between the Earl of Ormond and him, which award followeth.

To this the Earl of Ormond giveth answer.

1. Saith that he left the manner of the penning of the book wholely to his counsel, without giving any direction other than to pursue the articles, saving as followeth; and where the Earl of Desmond saith that the articles were that the lands should first be settled accordingly to his award, and after assured, he thinketh his said Counsel drew it with intent to prevent several assurances, and the words of the articles are that the lands mentioned in His Majesty's award shall be settled and confirmed by the Earl of Ormond and then divided.

2. To the second it is true that the Earls did covenant to do their endeavours that the Lord Thurles should marry the Lady Elizabeth, and the Earl of Ormond conceiving that the said articles were to end suits and controversies, and much desiring it, did move Mr. Waterhouse to insert into his paper book that there should be a marriage with his second son in case the Lord Thurles died, and with the third son in case the second died, and to that and to no other end it was done; and [the Earl of Ormond] saith that in other things he left command of the paper book unto his counsel, without giving any direction other than to pursue his articles save as is before expressed.

3. The Earl of Ormond confesses that the moiety of the Earl of Desmond's lands after the death of the said Earl and Countess of Desmond should be immediately to the Lord Thurles and

Lady Elizabeth, and this variance was mistaking of the counsel and proceeded not from any informations of his.

4. It is true in the articles there is no limitation of the other moiety, but this assurance was intended to settle the whole lands, and the general intent was that after the decease of the Countess of Desmond without issue the lands should return to the Earl of Ormond's house, and this manner of assurance was to be settled in that manner, and that it might not be divided, and this also proceeded from the counsel and without direction of the Earl of Ormond.

5. Though the land assured in joint be not excepted from the said articles, yet could not the Earl of Ormond assure them to defeat the jointure, and in them the Countess had but an estate for life and by the draught engagement the inheritance of those lands are to be assured as the rest are; so as the exception of the jointure lands is no other than the law would have made it if it had not been expressed.

6. When the articles were drawn the last article was written, upon perusal whereof the Earl of Ormond signified his dislike of it, so thereupon it was strucken out, and thereupon the Earl of Ormond after that last article was strucken out did sign them. After that another part of those articles was written, with consent of all parties, wherein the last article was wholely omitted, and that other part was signed by the Earl and Countess of Desmond, without signification of any mislike of the omission.

The Earl of Ormond also saith that the drawing up of the articles in a paper book differing in some things from the articles is not a present breach.

Also the paper book was sent to the Earl of Desmond to be perused by him. This was to the intent that if any difference were it might be altered. Neither did the Earl of Desmond, as the Earl of Ormond conceiveth, take this as a breach, for he shortly after fell into consideration of perfecting the agreement between them.

After the agreements the Earl of Desmond sent to the Earl of Ormond to provide £10,000 which was half the money agreed upon, or else he would not stand to these agreements, which just sum the said Earl could not so suddenly provide, yet promised to do it according to the said agreement.

The 10th of April then next following the Earl of Ormond petitioned His Majesty that he would vouchsafe to explain any difficulties that were in the articles and by this said petition complained of to the Earl of Desmond's rendering from the agreement.

Shortly after His Majesty's Attorney-General by His Majesty's command treated with the Earl of Ormond (amongst other things) concerning the agreement, advising him to submit it to the Countess of Desmond.

27 January, 1621, in answer of this with his letter he sent a copy of the articles of agreement and signified his desire that they might be performed.

Shortly after Whitsuntide that year, by message to the Countess of Desmond, he signified his desire of a match, and then the lady answered that she might get a [better] match, and protested that if the Earl of Desmond should dispose of their daughter otherwise than she would have him she should not have one foot of her lands without the consent of the Countess.

The last of June by petition to His Majesty he desired performance of the agreement.

9 July, 1621, in answer of a letter from Sir [Sidney] Montagu by His Majesty's commands receiving [*obliterated*] and charging the Earl of Ormond with breach of the agreements by the drawing of the paper book in manner as it was, he writes to His Majesty, desireth performance of the agreement, sheweth that the paper book was sent by the Earl of Desmond to be perused and altered if he found it varying from the articles. By letters the 12 of July to His Majesty's Attorney General, who had again treated with the Earl of Ormond concerning the submission to His Majesty or referring him to the Countess, he signified his desire to proceed in the match, and submission to His Majesty to settle, expound and compare the articles; and sheweth his desire to give his consent, and that if they would set down her demands, unless they should be unreasonably unreasonable, he would frame himself to yield to them.

The Earl of Ormond also sheweth that upon the articles, there having been some several things as tokens of love delivered mutually between the Lord Thurles and the young lady, the Countess of Desmond, within less than ten days after took those that the Lord had, and sent back those that the young lady had.

In the beginning of June the Earl of Ormond solicited the Earl and Countess of Desmond for a proceeding in the intended match and put them in mind of the agreements, and they answered they cared not for them.

[*Endorsed*]: My Lord of Ormond's answer to the particulars expressed to my Lord of Desmond concerning the agreement.

XVI.

Robert Wallis to Lady Elizabeth Preston.

1629, July 6. Kilkenny.—Right noble Lady, Hearing of so convenient a message, I could do no less than tender my true love and service unto you; though out of sight yet not out of mind; if ever it might please the God of Heaven to make me able to do your ladyship any service. I am so far obliged and bound for the true affectionate love and respect I have many ways found from your noble father and my noble lady your mother. Yet though fatal death hath bereaved us of that comfort which we most had in this kingdom, praised be God who hath reserved you from their loins to succeed, the which I pray unto God Almighty long to continue, to God's glory and the comfort of your true afflicted followers. Noble lady, pardon my boldness and excuse my forwardness. In

the bowels of Jesus Christ, let me become an humble suitor unto your ladyship that you will be very careful and circumspect where you do dispose of yourself, aiming first and principal in the true service of God, and above all things to call upon him for mercy, and the lord of heaven will cast his blessing in full measure upon you. I am afraid that I presume too much, yet affection and duty bindeth me and my endeavours to your mother's child, which shall not be wanting during my life. The next I put your ladyship in mind of is to be wary how you trust as well for your estates as also for employments. Divers have made themselves much the better for employments, and little good to succeed. I cannot dissemble you have made a good choice of your cousin Mr. Weemes [Wemys], yet many eyes do observe him and do hope daily to see an alteration. Such barking bred much mischief betwixt your noble father and him heretofore, where I take God to witness, he was grossly abused. I must be plain. I see the carriage and behaviour of divers. The fewer you trust the better. I do not hold it fit to commit to paper and ink what I have observed sithence your noble father's decease, for I have found that some of my letters have heretofore miscarried. So resting with my daily prayers to the Almighty to bless, preserve and keep you in this world, and in the world to come eternal comfort and happiness, I take leave.

IX.

1629, July 29.* Kilkenny.—Honourable Lady,—The bearer hereof, your cousin Wemys, going over, I could do no less than write these few lines unto you, though lately I have written and I hope my letter you have received by this time. I humbly pray that no offence be taken, or that you do not conceive any otherwise than well of what I have written; for I hold myself bound to put your honour in mind of the true affectionate love and service that I owe to your mother's child, assuring myself that I am not worthy to be your director; yet I will be one that will pray to God to direct your honour in the best and for the best. I have been tenant to my noble lord your father and my noble lady your mother. It is not unknown that I have received much trouble and have been at great charges as well in defending their right in my farm of Durrow as also in building. Our hopes being frustrated by the death of both, our eyes are only fixed upon your honour. I leave to the bearer the true relation. It is reported that the Earl of Ormond hath got your wardship, and that there is hope of full agreement betwixt him and your ladyship. If this may tend to God's glory and the comfort and good of yourself we shall be very thankful to God. If otherwise, we cannot but be sorry and call to mind the unhappy days wherein your noble parents lived in, who had but small joy and less comfort by themselves in this world; but I trust in God both their souls do rest in full glory and all happiness. Be

* In the list at p. 345 *supra* this letter is dated, following the endorsement thereon, but inaccurately, June 29, instead of July 29.

earnest and fervent in your prayers to the Almighty to direct you to the best, and believe it, He will never forsake you, but guide, preserve and direct you to the best and for the best, the which God grant in Christ Jesus. So resting, and craving pardon for this my boldness, I humbly take leave, commiting your ladyship to the protection of the Lord of Heaven, and remain

Yours honour's true affectionate to command.

LETTERS AND ATTESTATIONS TESTIFYING TO THE CONDUCT OF ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF ORMOND, DURING THE REBELLION.

X.

Noble Sir.—Yours of the first of this instant touching the Countess of Ormond I have this day received, of whose deportment in the beginning of this rebellion and after until the rendition of the Castle of Dublin unto the Parliament and her departure thence into England, I was an eye witness here and at Dublin; and therefore have taken the confidence to declare truly what comes to my mind touching her ladyship: not doubting but the testimony of many hundreds more of Protestants who in that time of affliction have received comfort from her may concur in what I say and amplify it to her for greater advantage. I have known that after the rebellion first sprung up in this dominion her ladyship employed the utmost of her endeavours with her friends to preserve and assist the then distressed English Protestants; and afterwards, being for her own preservation forced to withdraw from Carrick, where she formerly dwelled, unto the Castle of Kilkenny, she made the same a refuge and receptacle unto all those distressed English Protestants who repaired unto her, whither a great number of them being come, as well by her invitation as otherwise, they were by her supplied with all befitting accommodation of lodging, victuals and clothing, and kept there at her charge, therein expending what she had for her own in that necessitous time, or could borrow from others, and never lessened her said charge whilst there was any possibility of her people's return unto their former obedience. And being at length necessitated to depart towards Dublin, where her husband then commanded as Lieut.-General, she procured and paid for the convoy of five score of the said protestants into Waterford. And likewise she procured shipping and other necessaries for their freight to Dublin, whither her ladyship (being afterwards with many other protestant families protected by her) come, after a troublesome voyage at sea, not daring to adventure herself by land, she continued no less solicitous in relieving all distressed protestants (whereof that town then abounded) and affording them out of the small substance left her what she could possibly spare; having as I observed more sense of her wants as being disabled to help them than for her own particular sufferings. And truly she was so careful to preserve the goods of such protestants, who intrusted her ladyship with the keeping of them at Kilkenny, as she hath left most part of her own goods behind her to make room

for theirs ; and so punctual in restoring them their own that I have often heard many of them say they had theirs with advantage. And in particular I aver that of two hundred pounds put into her custody by me, although the same was laid out to supply the wants of the said protestants, yet I was paid my whole sum by her, and restored to a parcel of plate I left in her keeping without the least subtraction ; and did never yet learn or find out that any other had from her worse measure, her custom being rather to exceed in bounty than lessen the due of the distressed. I have likewise observed by my own particular knowledge and by the relation of others more intimate with her ladyship, that she hath been exceedingly averse, and as much as in her lay sought to divert her husband from concluding a Cessation with the Irish, apprehending the sure destruction by the English interest in this dominion. Sir, I will not trouble you with further discourses upon this subject, having, to avoid prolixity, omitted to insert more particulars touching this virtuous lady, her charitable and zealous affection to godly and afflicted people, leaving the same to the relation of many others who have received benefit by her pious and charitable actions, I shall only conclude with this assurance, that what I say in her behalf proceeds from a true and sincere heart as a testimony of truth given by, etc. Oliver Wheeler.

Copia vera.

The Attestation of Richard Comerford of Dangin More.

I have been present at Carrick in the year 1641, being the first year of the Rebellion in Ireland, where I have seen in the said house of Carrick five families, men, women and children, relieved by the Countess of Ormond at her own loss and charge, being after losing their goods, who were there entertained for three weeks until she had the opportunity to convey them by night to Waterford to transport to England.

I was also present waiting on the aforesaid lady at Carrick when one of her neighbours, being an Englishman, by name Mr. Cooke, his prey of cows were taken by the Irish and notice given her, she caused her men and such others under her command to follow the prey, which being rescued the cows were delivered to the proprietor by her directions to the number of sixty.

I know also that for revenge thereof the Irish brought away, within a week after, all the cows and sheep and such horses as have been there at grass belonging to the said lady, and she being therewith afflicted sent for me and employed me to speak to those I trusted to conduct her to Kilkenny, but altered her course then to Clonmell, where there was no less than forty of the English for safeguard of their lives (which absolutely were men lost but for her great care of them) and brought them and such others as she met along with her safe to Kilkenny.

I know also when the said Countess of Ormond came back from Kilkenny to Carrick that she brought with her a number of English men and women, which had been altogether lost but

for her, and after that they came to Carrick her honour several times commanded me from Carrick to Kilkenny to bring unto them English gentlemen and women [with] their goods to Carrick.

At which time the said lady hired boatmen and two great boats at Carrick, and loaded them (with other lesser boats) full of English men, women and children, with their goods, which to my knowledge all had been plundered and put to the sword, were it not that the said Countess of Ormond raised such of her servants, friends and neighbours, who guarded them on both sides of the River Sewer [Suir] till they left them safe with their goods in Waterford to be despatched for England or any other place of refuge.

Notice being taken of the favours showed by the said lady unto the English, the Irish began to murmur and stomach at it, and restrained her from having such liberty; whereupon she was driven at last to desire a pass to go by sea to Dublin, being not sure of her own safety. It being granted by much intercession, I was present at Passage when her honour went on shipboard and brought with her along as many as possibly she could of English men, women and children, at least to the number of sixty, in that vessel, who had been all lost if they had stayed twenty-four hours longer at Passage.

I have been present at the Castle of Kilkenny when the Irish came to plunder Kilkenny, and there I did observe and see that there was not two rooms in the Castle there but had been full of English families and Englishmen's goods which had been protected and saved by the said lady.

Of all which I was an eye witness, and further say that there was not to my knowledge in all Ireland a better reliever of the English, to her power, than the said Countess to preserve their lives and goods; and as occasion offereth I can with a safe conscience depose the same.

In witness whereof, etc.

Copia vera.

Attestation by Thomas Roth.

December 24, 1652.—I, Thomas Roth, of Glashare, in the Barony of Galmoy, in the County of Kilkenny, gent., do hereby testify that being plundered in the beginning of the Rebellion in Ireland, anno domini, 1641, and having no estate or substance left me for my maintenance, Elizabeth Countess of Ormond did relieve and maintain me with clothes, money and all necessaries in Dublin and in other places in Ireland and in England for above two years, and to my knowledge the said lady did relieve and provide for many other English in the like condition.

Witness, etc.

Copia vera.

Attestation of William Roth.

25th Dec. 1652.—To all whom these may concern, I, William Roth, living at Inchikilly, in the beginning of the Rebellion in

Ireland anno 1641, do certify that having lost all my goods and chattels, I had no other refuge but to be with my lady of Ormond in the Castle of Kilkenny, who sent me to Castle Cumber to entreat Mr. Richard Butler, who was then Governor of the same, to send Mr. Wandesford and all the English that were there then unto her to protect them, and also that when she went to Carrick she carried with her as many English as she could get, and one (who was my servant) during the abode of the said Lady and English at Carrick, came to me and told me that Colonel Wall with his Regiment intended to come to Carrick to pillage the Lady of Ormond and the English who were with her there, whereupon she sent to Colonel Edmund Butler, the Governor of Waterford, entreating him to come and relieve her and convey her and us to Waterford; who came and conveyed her and us accordingly: so that the said English were protected by her there till some went to England and some to Dublin, where she maintained many widows and fatherless children at her own cost and charges. And that she did save and protect as many of the English as she could find, and that she never maligned any of them. My cause of knowledge is because I was myself protected and maintained by her as one.

In witness whereof, etc.

Copia vera.

Attestation of Jonas Wheeler.

Kilkenny, Dec. 27, 1652.—I, Jonas Wheeler, of Stuncarty in the County of Kilkenny, gent., hereby certify that in the beginning of the bloody unheard of Rebellion in Ireland in the year 1641, Elizabeth Countess of Ormond did use her uttermost endeavours to preserve and protect the poor distressed English; and that she did receive into and keep in the Castle of Kilkenny a great many poor distressed stripped Englishmen, women and children, to the number of one hundred or more, and did clothe, feed and relieve them with all necessaries; and afterwards obtained a convoy for them and did send them safe to Waterford, from whence (I have heard) they were safely transported into England; and that afterwards the said lady being at Dublin did relieve and maintain Joseph Wheeler, Esq., my father, my mother, brothers and sisters and family, to the number of fourteen or fifteen persons (after they had been stripped and plundered by the Irish) with money and all necessaries for the space of two whole years out of her own private purse; and did likewise in Dublin maintain twelve poor English children with all necessaries during the time of her abode there. My cause of knowledge is that I was an eye witness of the particulars and received part of the favours aforesaid.

In witness whereof, etc.

Copia vera.

Attestation of Thomas Davis.

Kilkenny, Jan. 1st, 1652[3].—I, Thomas Davis, now of Kilkenny, do certify that in the beginning of the most bloody

and inhuman Rebellion in Ireland, 1641, I, with my aged mother (living near Gowran), in the County of Kilkenny, were, as many others, plundered and stripped by the Irish, and for relief came to Kilkenny, and were protected by Elizabeth, Countess of Ormond, so likewise were many others who lost their goods in the country.

That a little before the 25th of December, 1641, the City of Kilkenny being pillaged by the Irish rebels, almost all the pillaged and stripped English came to the Castle of Kilkenny as to a place of refuge, some of them naked, others hiding their nakedness with thumbropes of straw or hay, some with old rags which the Irish in derision had thrown to them, in which condition they were by her ladyship received into the Castle, and provision made for them with all the care and speed that possibly could be; which poor distressed persons, together with many others who were in the like condition, and came daily for the space of two or three weeks to her ladyship for succour, were all constantly by her relieved and maintained; her ladyship commanding her servants to be as observant and careful of them as of herself or children, and providing food for them daily in a plentiful manner, some of them with her at her own table, others at tables on purpose for them, and the rest with her servants. Such apparel as her ladyship and her servants could procure she distributed amongst them according to their necessities, and commanded her own servants out of their own chambers and beds therewith to accommodate the said distressed English. I am confident the number of persons relieved as above was more than one hundred men, women and children.

The said lady, notwithstanding the willingness and earnest desires of the distressed persons to go for England, procured a convoy for them to Waterford, and paid the convoy, and did then distribute monies, and what other necessaries she had which were convenient for them, amongst them, and with tears in her eyes of pity towards them, took her leave of them.

Her ladyship's charity did not extend only to the English who came to her for relief, but also hearing of the danger of some English Protestants at Castlecumber she with much care found means to relieve them and preserve them. The former passages to the best of my remembrance happened between the 4th of December and the 9th of January, 1641.

Afterwards the rebels growing more numerous, her ladyship being fearful of them with her family (and some distressed, stripped English who came to her after the convoy was gone for Waterford for her or their safety) went to a house of her ladyship at Carrick-na-Shure [Carrick-on-Suir], as I conceive for the convenience of the river and nearness to Waterford to transport herself to England or Dublin if she could.

During her ladyship's stay at Carrick, which was till about ten days before Easter following, many more distressed, pillaged English, I believe to the number of four score and upwards, came to her for succour, whom she relieved and provided for during the space of six weeks or thereabouts in the same manner

as for others in the Castle of Kilkenny, only some of the said persons were by her ladyship provided for in the town of Carrick and not all in her own house.

Colonel Barry being sent from Dublin for her ladyship, she having obtained leave from the Irish, provided boats, and with her family and all the distressed English there with her at Carrick came safe to Waterford, and there for two days provided for the said English with all care possible.

During her ladyship's stay at Waterford there came to her, I believe, about threescore more poor, distressed, pillaged English for relief, whom she provided for, and supplied their wants as far as possibly she could at that time and in that place, she herself being a stranger there and in like danger with them.

Her ladyship intending to go for Dublin that she might preserve the said distressed Protestants, fearing lest, should she leave them behind her, the rebels would murder them, with much care and trouble and upon security hired a bark at Waterford to carry them to Dublin, and did victual the said bark sufficiently for the voyage; and because the said bark could not carry them all she took many of them along with her in Captain Bartlett's ship, which was provided to carry her to Dublin.

I do remember we were scarce halfway from Passage to Duncannon when (as we were afterwards credibly informed) the Irish rebels being enraged at our departures sent to stop and take us all prisoners.

The wind serving, her ladyship with all the distressed prisoners (except a few of them that were desirous to go for England) and stayed at Duncannon for that purpose, put to sea, as I remember, and in five days came to the bay of Dublin all safe, only the little child that died. During which voyage the great care and love of her ladyship was shown to those that were on the ship with her, whom she comforted and refreshed with her own viands, according as she saw they necessitated. When her ladyship and the said English were landed at Dublin, she did relieve the said English, distributing moneys amongst them, and afforded them other helps according to her ability after which they dispersed.

Her ladyship, during her abode at Skinner's Row, in Dublin, and afterwards in the abbey on the other side the water [St. Mary's], did constantly relieve to the uttermost the many distressed English that from time to time came to her for relief. Her ladyship did likewise during all the time of her abode in Dublin maintain twelve poor distressed English children at her own charge in the College Green in Dublin, and allowed them keepers and all necessaries, and was in a manner herself their keeper, for she would once or twice every week command the sight of them, as she called them, her children. Her ladyship, when the Earl of Ormond was made Lord Lieutenant and came to the Castle of Dublin to dwell there, did during that time until she went to England constantly relieve in the Castle of Dublin one or two men, two or three women and four or five children with daily food from

the tables in the Hall; also many others which I cannot name, neither certainly number, that were distressed, were relieved and in a manner received their lives from her ladyship's goodness and charity.

The cause of my knowledge of all the aforesaid particulars is that I myself was an eye witness thereof; and many times by her ladyship's commands to me from herself or some of the superior servants I was made an instrument for the putting her commands into execution for the relief of the distressed English as before expressed; and I am confident that there are many hundreds of English Protestants who know the truth of what I here aver, and many particulars more of her ladyship's charity extended to the English, which never came to my knowledge, or at least are at present out of my remembrance, will agree with this: the truth whereof if thereunto required I can safely depose.

Copia vera.

Attestation of Sir Richard Butler.

[No date.]—I, the undersigned, Sir Richard Butler, of Knocktopher, in the County of Kilkenny, Kt., do hereby certify and declare that the Countess of Ormond in the first year of the Rebellion hath relieved many distressed English that were plundered at Kilkenny, and elsewhere; and especially hath written a letter unto myself, not only to entertain Mr. Deane Warren, Mr. Gilbert Deane, Mr. George Evelin, and divers others of all sorts, both men and woman and children, to the number of two hundred at least, into my house at Knocktopher, in their throughfare to Waterford, but also to send a convoy with them to Waterford, the which according to the uttermost of my power I have performed. And do likewise certify that I waited upon the said lady from Kilkenny to Carrick and from thence to Waterford and Passage, until her honour was shipped to go with all her family towards Dublin; and that during that progress I have seen Mrs. Hamilton, the Bishop of Cashel's wife, together with Dr. Pullen and divers others, gentlemen and women of several degrees, besides a multitude of the inferior sort that were banished out of the county of Tipperary and plundered there, whom the said lady did preserve and relieve with as much sincerity and charity as she could, both with food and raiment, and furnish most of them with shipping for Dublin and England.

Copia vera.

Order of Parliament, etc., concerning the Duchess of Ormond's Estates.*

Thursday the 1st of February, 1652[-3].—Ordered by the Parliament that it be referred to the Commissioners of Parliament in Ireland, and that they be empowered and authorised to

* This document has already been printed in *Commons' Journal, Vol. VII., p.* 253; but it seems well to reproduce it with the covering letter now first printed.

set apart for the portion of the Countess* of Ormond and her children, the house called Donmore House, near Kilkenny, together with lands of the clear yearly value of £2,000 by the year, as they were in the year 1640, out of lands which were her father's and mother's, and late in the possession of the Earl of Ormond: And that the said Commissioners be authorised to cause the said lands to be set out and to settle the inheritance thereof upon such persons as they shall think fit to be trustees, in trust for the said Countess and her heirs, and that the said trustees do take care that the profit of the premises or any part thereof be not disposed of to her husband, and that Mr. Speaker do write a letter to the Commissioners for this purpose.

Signed, Henry Scobell, Cler. Parliament.

Ordered by the Parliament that the sum of £500 be paid to the Countess of Ormond or her assigns out of the revenue in Ireland by the parliament in Ireland for her relief.

Signed, Henry Scobell, Cler. Parliament.

The Speaker to the Commissioners of Parliament in Ireland.

1652-[3], Feb. 4.—Right Honourable. By the enclosed order you may perceive the good intention of the Parliament towards the Countess of Ormond for whose provision for herself and her children it is referred to you to set apart the house called Donmore House near Kilkenny and land of the clear yearly value of £2,000 of lands which were some time the lands of her father or mother's and late in the possession of the Earl of Ormond, which lands are to be settled upon such persons as you shall think fit in trust for the Countess and her heirs, but with this caution that no part of it be disposed to the benefit of the said Earl; and it is likewise ordered that the Countess have £500 paid her for her present relief.

I pray [you] be pleased to take special care to set out the lands according to the interest of the order and to do the Countess the favour of present payment of the £500, and a speedy dispatch of the settlement; which is all at present.

Signed, William Lenthall, Speaker.

Addressed to the Right Hon^ble^ the Com^rs^ Parliament in Ireland residing at Dublin.

Copia vera.

1653, April 1. Dublin.—Gentlemen,—You will receive here enclosed a copy of an Order of Parliament whereby the House of Donmore £2,000 per annum in lands is to be settled on the Countess of Ormond and her heirs: pursuant whereunto we desire you forthwith to inform yourselves of what lands within your precinct belongeth to his ladyship's father or mother, and

* The lady's proper title at this period was that of Marchioness; but the Parliament probably desired to avoid recognising a title conferred on her husband in recognition of services to the Royalist cause.

were in the possession of her husband the Earl of Ormond, and to consider of such a proportion thereof as was of the yearly value of £2,000 in the year 1640, and to certify the same particularly and in whose holding the premises now are respectively with their conditions forthwith unto your very loving friends.

[*Signed*], Charles Fleetwood, Edmund Ludlow, Miles Corbett, John Jones.

Addressed to the Commissioner of Revenue at Kilkenny.

A true copy.

A BRIEFE RELATION OF THE LIFE AND MEMOIRES OF JOHN LORD BELASYSE.

Written and Collected by his Secretary, Joshua Moone.

My Lord having leisure during his restraint (at his second imprisonment in the tower, being afterwards committed a third time as before for his loyalty and services to the Crown, and a fourth for his religion by impeachment of Parliament by wicked and false witnesses in the late Popish Plot), having leisure during the said restraints to reflect upon his life past in his own thoughts, though he declared it was very inconsiderable to others, yet so many spare hours might perhaps have been worse employed than in ordering some few collections to be made by me his servant how he had spent his time, and what accidents and varieties had hitherto accompanied a life which, through God's assistance, he told me he intended to reform and improve to praise and glorify him who hath preserved it through so many dangers. My Lord was the second son of Thomas Lord Viscount ffalconberge* descended of the antient family of the Bellasyse who came over with the Conqueror and was one and commander-in-chief of the fifty knights that subdued the monks at Ely in the island, where they resisted the Conqueror upon a place called to this day Belsars or Belasyse hills, and in recompense of that service had possessions given them in the bishopric of Durham, where and afterwards in Yorkshire their family hath continued always in an eminent condition of duty and loyalty to the Crown.

He was born at his father's house in Yorkshire, the 24th of June, 1615, which gave him the name of that great saint to whom that day is dedicated, his father being then newly converted to the Catholic faith, and this son, the only of his children that was so afterwards, was educated till the age of twelve years at his father's and the Lord Darcy's, and then sent to the University of Cambridge, and from thence into France, in company of the Marquis of Huntly, who went to command the Scotch troop of Gensdarmes, being the first in that King's Guards, which was very splendid, they landed at Bulloigne. The Marquis being commanded to march to the siege of Nancy, my Lord accompanied him as a volunteer, but at Noyon in Picardy, understanding that that place was surrendered, my Lord, with the Marquis, took post

* The spelling of proper names as given in the original is followed in this transcript.

to Paris and from thence to Fountainbleau, where the concourse of princes and persons of greatest quality were assembled at the creation of the Knight's of St. Esprit, which lasted three days in feastings and solemn processions.

This being over they returned to Paris, where his Governor placed him in the academy of Signor Arnolfen, an Italian, where after one year of learning his exercises, he took those occasions which offered themselves to reap the advantages therein by some public trials, as dancing at the French Court, and running at the ring for prizes; wherein he had the honour to gain a ring of diamonds given by the Duchess of Monbason, not without the envy of others and particularly of one Monsieur de Lasola, a French Marquis, who pretended to have won the prize. But it having been judged against him by the Duke of Angoulesme in my Lords favour, the Marquis sent by the Baron of Roge a challenge wherein my Lord George Gordon was his second. All of them being scholars in the academy, by feigned pretensions got out and in the Preoclare [?] they fought. But Monsieur de Arnolfen interrupted them before any of them were wounded. The second year of his travels he made the tour of France and then was by his father's commands recalled into England, where he maintained him at court, designing him a groom's place of the bed chamber, and was admitted to the honour of dancing at court in a mask; and thus he spent his time till his marriage with the daughter and heir of Sir Robert Butler, a great fortune, which diverted him from his attendance upon the Court, designing a country life, till the disorders which now began in the kingdom brought him to attend upon his Majesty in that expedition he made the first time into Scotland, with the army under the command of the Earl of Arundel, General; Earl of Essex, Lieut.-General; Sir Jacob Ashley, Major-General; Earl of Holland. Lord Goring and Lord Willmot, Lieutenant and Commissary Generals of the Horse; Earl of Newport, Master of the Ordnance, &c., consisting of about 15,000 men, which were very splendid and encamped at a place called the Berks [Birks], near Berwick, of the English side of the River of Tweed. And the Scotch army consisting of about 20,000 under the command of General Lashley [Leslie] were encamped at a place they call Dunshill [Dunse-Law]; the King being in person Generalissimo, attended by most of the nobility, who made up a troop of Cuirassiers, of which my Lord was one, under the command of the Earl of Pembroke and Carnarvon, his Lieutenants. The Marquis of Hamilton commanded a fleet with 5,000 land soldiers by sea. Rebellion being then in its infancy they humbly petitioned the King for a treaty before one stroke was struck, which was not only granted, but such concessions (as extirpation of episcopy in Scotland and diminutions to the Crown), which taught the Scots to rebel the next year and to make more insolent demands, whereupon both the armies were disbanded, and all dismissed to their own homes, Anno. 1639.

This peace was purchased at a dear rate, for it taught the English to complain and underhand to invite the Scots (upon

pretence of new grievances) to invade England, which necessitated the King to call a Parliament (wherein my Lord was chose a member)* to obtain supplies for a new war with Scotland. But this would not be granted till the peoples grievances were redressed, or rather by the treachery of Sir Harry Vane, then Secretary, by representing the King's intentions and private instructions to take less than twelve subsidies, deprived him of the whole; wherefore the King broke the Parliament suddenly by the intended treachery of that secretary, not only in hindering supplies to maintain the war against Scotland, but in calling and then dissolving Parliaments without success, leaving the people discontented, and yet the abettors of factions and discontents unpunished, so raising a new army upon the credit of his own revenue and loans to encounter the Scots which had now invaded England. The treachery or want of conduct in those who commanded this army, who were the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Strafford (though he was innocent), General and Lieutenant-General, and Viscount Conway, Generals of the King's Horse, and when they were routed at Newburne by the Scots' Army, who thereupon took possession of New Castles [Newcastle], upon which defeat His Majesty repaired to York and encamped his army on the north side of that city, and summoned all the nobility of England to attend him at his great council. There they advised a present treaty with the Scots, and a Parliament, to which the King having assented, commanded my Lord to convey his pleasure and resolves of his great council to the Scots with the names of sixteen noblemen appointed to treat on the King's part. He went then to Newcastle and delivered His Majesty's message to the committee of estates which was to signify his pleasure that he would once more hear what they had to say for violating the former treaty and invading England, that he commanded an immediate cessation of arms, and to discharge from their imprisonment Commissary General Willmott, Colonel O'Neale and Sir John Digby, who were taken at the aforesaid fight at Newburne. The Scots consented to all this with great submission, and the treaty was soon after begun at Ripon and from thence was adjourned to London at the meeting of the Parliament in November following 1640. But those fatal counsels, distempers and proceedings of that Parliament, together with the jealousies and fears which increased betwixt king and subject were at last too great to be composed without a war, the justness and occasions of which, with those factions and interests that nourished it, is left to the relation of others and the private consciences of those that were engaged on either side; his Lordship being fully satisfied in that he adhered unto, wherein religion, honour and loyalty he conceived were sufficient arguments to him. And therefore after one year and a half's industry in the House of Commons to understand the cause, and endeavour to prevent (as

* The name of 'John Belasses' appears as member for Thirsk in both the Short and the Long Parliaments in the Return of Members of Parliament.

far as his vote or power extended) the miseries of a civil war, lest he should have been involved in those crimes which opposed his conscience, he retired from the House and waited upon his Majesty to Dover (where the Queen embarked for Holland) from thence to Newmarket, and from thence to York, His Majesty commanding my Lord to prepare before his coming all the loyal nobility and gentry with the trained bands to receive him, which they did with great acclamations of joy and duty. Here a war did soon begin between the King and Parliament with their pens, but that which followed with their swords proved not so powerful upon the persons as the other upon the judgments of all the impartial and uninterested, except those (which I have the charity to believe were many) that were seduced. But now it was strange to find the foundations of this war laid and stated on both parts upon the same pretended principles, vizt., religion, liberty of the subject, and privilege of Parliament, to which the King added the just and known rights of the Crown. But I will forbear to say any more of the occasion of our differences, it being only my design to write something of my Lord's own story and engagements in this war and to confine myself to that.

Things being now to all extremity ill between the King and Parliament, many of the nobility and gentry who adhered to His Majesty being now repaired to York, that county raised a regiment of guards for his person under the command of the Earl of Cumberland, wherein my Lord had a troop listed for him. But after some ineffectual attempts which the King made upon Hull, being resolved to declare a war and set up his royal standard, he quitted this troop of horse and raised a regiment of foot (at his father's charge), with which he advanced to the King at Nottingham, his being one of the first regiments that came into His Majesty's service, which was soon after armed and recruited to the number of 1,000 men from Nottingham. The first march was to Shrewsbury, where the King strengthened himself by supplies from Chester, Lancaster and Wales, and during his stay there he had the command and guard of that city with his regiment.

His Majesty, having now a formidable army, and ready for service, advanced southwards towards the enemy, whose army, under the command of the Earl of Essex, drew downwards and flanked the King's in Warwickshire, at a place called Kenton, of which, so soon as His Majesty had intelligence, he gave order for all his troops to rendezvous at Edgehill. My Lord received his orders by a particular express from His Majesty having then at his quarters the charge of a whole brigade of foot, which he drew out at break of day, October the 23rd, 1642, and advanced to that place, where was met the whole army, and discovered in the valley below that of the Parliaments, standing in batallia. Ours then defended the hill and were drawn up in that order which had been formerly designed by General Ruthin, Sir Arthur Aston and Sir Jacob Ashley, which was into several brigades, after the Swedish way. His Majesty's General, the Earl of

Lindsey, commanded the foot, divided into nine bodies, vitz.: five in front and four in reserve, which in the whole consisted of about 12,000. The right wing of horse was led by Prince Rupert, the General, and the left by my Lord Willmott, their Lieutenant-General, they being equally divided, about 1,200 in either wing. The King at the head of his Guards disposed himself as he saw occasion; before every body of foot were placed two pieces of cannon, and before them the dragoons, and 1,200 commanded musqueteers as Enfants Perdu. That brigade which my Lord led up on foot was in the batallia or midst of the army.

The enemy's army, which consisted of about sixteen thousand foot and 3,000 horse were drawn up in several bodies and reserves, much in the same manner of ours, but plainer order, the Earl of Essex leading the foot, and Sir William Balfour and Sir Philip Stapleton the horse.

His Majesty having now encouraged the soldiers (by what he said at the head of every regiment), gave order for the army to advance till they came within cannon shot, which began to play from both armies. Then our horse on both wings gave theirs the first charge, who immediately were routed and pursued by ours two or three miles, which thing alone occasioned the loss of an absolute victory to us, for tho' some regiments of their foot upon the left were broken, as well as their horse, yet all their right wing of foot stood fast and received our charge by the left wing of our foot (to which my Lord Lindsay commanded my Lord to join). We came after our shot was spent to push of pike and fought very gallantly, till having no manner of relief from our horse (who as I said before were all in pursuit of theirs), and a reserve of my lord of Essex his guards of horse under the command of Sir Philip Stapleton (which had been undiscovered by us) falling upon our flanks and charging through whilst we were at a push of pike, we were at last broken, and upon the place our General, the Lord Lindsey, received a mortal wound, of which he died in three days. The standard bearer, Sir Edward Verney, also lost his life and the royal standard was taken, tho' afterwards recovered by Sir John Smith, with a party of horse, as he returned from following the chase. In this right wing of the King's foot my Lord charged with his pike close by my Lord Lindsey, as also very many gallant officers, most of which were killed or taken. He only received a slight hurt upon his head, and had the good fortune to recover with Sir Jacob Ashley, the Major-General, and some others our foot upon the left wing; who never came to charge at all, so they stood entire. By this time the horse returned (but too late to our relief) and night approaching His Majesty gave order to retreat back to Edgehill. The loss on both sides was about equal, some 3,000 slain, amongst whom of quality, besides those named, was, on the King's part, my Lord Aubigny and others and my Lord Willoughby, Sir Edward Stradling, Colonel Lunsford and Colonel Stradling taken prisoners. And on the Parliament's the Lord St. Johns killed, but few taken. The only thing

made them pretend to the victory was that our General was killed, and that their army kept the field that night. But we say they lost cannon, most of their colours, and the next morning quitted the field, so that the pillage remained to us; and yet Prince Rupert with the horse drew after the enemy till he had fixed them in Warwick. Then we marched still southward as we before designed, and took Banbury with a regiment of the Earl of Peterborough's, newly raised by the Parliament, which the King gave my Lord. And then they marched to recruit those that had been killed of his at the battle, and then they marched on and possessed Oxford. His Majesty having their intelligence that my Lord of Essex was so shattered and dispersed at the battle, and that the City of London would declare for him if he approached, he did advance from Oxford as far as Windsor and Colebrooke where he received a message by the Earls of Northumberland and Pembroke from the Parliament for a treaty. But the King, imagining it only to gain time, drew towards Branford [Brentford], where we had a stiff and well-disputed fight against several regiments of the Parliaments, but in the end got the victory, in which my Lord's service and good fortune was particularly acknowledged by the King. For towards the end, his regiment coming in fresh, he advanced and bet them through the town and pursued almost as far as Hammersmith, having killed many and taken Colonel Lilburn and other prisoners, and six foot colours. The night came so fast upon us or otherwise we had entered London and by the way taken all their train at Hammersmith. But the King looked upon this success so as the next day he expected those of London would not stand out, and therefore commanded strict guards all the night to be kept; my Lord's men lying nearest the enemy. At break of day our hopes from the City were disappointed, for they drew out all their trained bands against us in such infinite numbers as, if we had fought them, we must have been overpowered, if we had kept the place, encompassed by them who were not fewer then 30 or 40,000, as we conceived them to march by Acton, designing to cut off our provisions and to possess themselves of the bridge and pass of New Brandford in our rear, whilst Sir John Merrick with 5,000 men faced our army in the van upon the high way that leads to Branford from Hammersmith.* This obliged the King to make a speedy retreat back over the said bridge, which was ordered by General Ruthin (who afterwards was for the same made Earl of Branford). He ordered first one half of the horse to march over, next the train of artillery, then the colours wrapt up, without beat of drum. The foot marched over, whilst a thousand commanded men faced Sir John Merrick's forces, who not knowing the retreat of the King's army and being entertained by those thousand musqueteers and as many more of dragoons, which possessed their places when they marched off.

* Some words have apparently been omitted from this sentence in the original.

The other half of the King's horse faced the enemy and made good the retreat to Hounslow heath, where the army lodged that night, and His Majesty at Hampton Court. They marched the next morning over Kingston Bridge which they broke, so as the trained bands and auxiliaries from London and the forces under Sir John Merrick, part of my Lord of Essex army, were prevented from pursuing us, from whence His Majesty with his guards returned to Oxford, and the army to Reading, where he fixed a strong and fortified garrison under the command of Sir Arthur Ashton, my Lord's regiment being there, as also at Oxford, where he summoned all the loyal members of both houses to consult the prosecution of the war, and he commanded my Lord into Yorkshire to raise a regiment of horse; which he did, and marched it to Oxford. In the spring the Parliament's army having taken the field besieged Reading (of which my Lord being advertised, repaired to his foot regiment) and after a gallant defence, our ammunition being spent and the Governor dangerously wounded, Colonel Fielding, who pretended to command as eldest Colonel, entered into a treaty with the Earl of Essex, contrary to my Lord's and the rest of the Colonels' opinions. His Majesty's army appearing next day at Canson [Caversham] Bridge, my Lord and all the officers sent to the Earl of Essex to dissolve the treaty, which occasioned a great contest in the garrison betwixt him and Colonel Fielding, whose interest being overswayed by the loyal and stout party, he repaired to His Majesty, and by false suggestions procured the continuation of the treaty and the surrender upon dishonourable terms (His Majesty's army being also forced to retreat), for which deportment the said Colonel was afterwards condemned to be shot to death at Oxford by a council of war, His Highness, Prince Rupert, president, which had been done, but that His Majesty was pleased to extend mercy to him, upon a petition of the army presented by my Lord, who for his deportment during the siege received greater marks of His Majesty's resentment than that service merited.

After this fate at Reading His Majesty united our shattered troops to his army and encamped in the fields near Abingdon, from whence Prince Rupert marched to besiege Bristol on Gloucestershire side, and his brother Prince Maurice and Marquis of Hertford advanced to encompass it on Somersetshire side. Prince Rupert's army consisted of 10,000 foot and 2,000 horse, the Foot divided into three tertias, commanded by my Lord Grandison, my Lord, and Colonel Wentworth. After two days' approaches (having raised several batteries which played incessantly) we gave a general assault at three of the clock in the morning, and his tertia (wherein two gallant Colonels, Lunsford and Moyle, were slain with several other officers besides those wounded in the attack) had the honour to enter the line first and possess the Windmill fort, and opened the way for the pioneers to make entrance for Prince Rupert's horse. It pleased God to preserve my Lord's life in this action miraculously from a musket bullet (a part of which remains in his head till this day)

as the wound, which at first was supposed mortal, being searched by the King's chirurgeons (who was pleased to command their more then ordinary care of my Lord, and after his arrival at Bristol his Majesty came to visit him) was after one month healed. Upon this success Colonel Fines [Fiennes], Governor for the Parliament, treated and surrendered Bristol, and after some days' refreshment of the army a strong garrison being left under my Lord's command (during Prince Rupert's absence, who was made Governor), he being detained by his wounds, the King marched to besiege Gloucester. Soon after my Lord's recovery, the Lord Hopton was sent to relieve him at Bristol and he returned to his commands in the field (vizt.) a tertia of foot, consisting of 12 regiments and one of horse. But the same day he arrived at the army the siege of Gloucester was raised by the approach of the Earl of Essex, His Majesty's design being to give him battle by intercepting his return to London, which was performed by a quick march to Newbery where both armies engaged at 5 of the clock of the morning the [ ] day of October, 1643,* at a heath near the town; where my Lord's tertia having the van, he drew them up in batallia to which the Lord Ashley's tertia joined (who besides his being Major-General, after the Lord Grandison, killed at Bristol, commanded the same) and the brigades of horse of the Lord Willmot and Carnarvon, who charged very gallantly and beat the enemy off their ground, tho' their London auxiliaries fought valiantly to prevent the same, and made an honourable retreat from the heath, so as tho' we obtained the victory, yet it cost us dear by the loss of about 1,000 men and several of quality (vizt., the Earls of Carnarvon and Sunderland, Lord Falkland and others). My Lord escaped a dangerous shot at this battle from a cannon bullet, which killed his horse under him and tore part of his breeches. This battle ended the campania for this year, the Parliament army returning to their winter quarters towards London, and ours to Oxford, where again His Majesty renewed his attempts of procuring peace with them by several messages and concessions on his part; but their hearts were inexorable, and the Independant party began to be so prevalent as nothing but extirpation of monarchy would now content them.

This second winter my Lord was again commanded northwards, where a considerable employment attended him, the government of York and Lieutenant-General (under the Marquis of Newcastle) of Yorkshire during his absence against the Scots' army who entered England to the assistance of the Parliament, their fellow Rebels and Covenanters. They entered with an army of 30,000 horse and foot under the conduct of old General Lashly [Leslie]. Upon my lord's arrival at York he found great disorders amongst the King's party, by reason of the factions and discontents occasioned by the ill government and discipline of my Lord Newcastle's army. He endeavoured to compose the factions and rectified all abuses, by rallying many loose troops

* The first battle of Newbury began on the morning of Sept. 20.

together, before rendered unuseful to service, and destructive in their quarters to the country. He formed several bodies of horse into three general head-quarters, at Leeds for the west, at Malton for the east, and York for the North Ridings, and he settled considerable garrisons of foot at Halifax, Doncaster, Leeds, Stamford Bridge and other places, and all the castles and forts which he found possessed with good garrisons. Besides the care incumbent on him to preserve the country, my Lord Newcastle had imposed that of providing for his army on the bishopric with money, provisions, ammunition and recruits of men and horses, so as no difficulty could possibly be greater to any person in His Majesty's service than those he was involved in through this employment. The Parliament's forces were now very active in this conjuncture to embody themselves and join under the command of the Lord [ ] and Sir Thomas Fairfax and Lambert and fall into Yorkshire during the absence of my Lord Newcastle's army, who obliged my Lord Belasyse also to draw all his troops together and rendezvous at Selby, where he formed a small army of 5,000 foot and 1,500 horse, and marched in person from York to command them, with six pieces of cannon and a train. At Selby he made a bridge of boats over the river Ouse to communicate with the East Riding; from hence he marched 1,000 foot and 500 horse to join in a design with Sir George Lucas, who brought 1,000 horse more to attack Lambert at Bradford, where he fell on with the foot, and had certainly taken both the place and him but for a gallant sally Lambert made through our horse, commanded on that side of the town by Colonel George Porter, and escaped to Halifax, so as the pursuit of him engaged us so late at night as, our ammunition being spent, we drew back to Leeds. Soon after Sir Thomas Fairfax with 2,000 horse from Lancashire, where he had lately defeated the Lord Byron's forces, joined his father's and Lambert's forces from Hull in the Isle of Axholme and advanced against my Lord to Selby, where they attacked him, April 11th.

By break of day he defended the place gallantly for the space of eight or ten hours, and at last by the treachery or cowardice of one Captain Wilson, afterwards condemned to death by a council of war, at his post, Sir Thomas Fairfax's horse entered; whereupon my Lord charged him in person at the head of his horse. But they (the officers only excepted) not advancing, but taking occasion to fly over the aforesaid bridge of boats, he found himself engaged in the midst of Sir Thomas Fairfax' troops, who killed his horse under him and discharged some pistols and blows with swords at him: so as he had certainly beene slain but for the goodness of his arms, and thereby received but two wounds; one in his arm, the other in his head; both with swords: so as (tho' he asked it not), yet they gave him quarter, and carried him to the Lord Fairfax, their General and my Lord's near kinsman, who treated him civilly and sent his chirurgeon to dress his wounds, and ordered his going down the river, together with Sir John Ramsden, Sir Thomas Strickland and the other prisoners taken to Hull.

In this engagement the Parliament forces had more men killed, tho' we were more prisoners. After my Lord's continuance at Hull prisoner about a month, the House of Commons (whereof he was a member), sent orders to have him brought by sea to London, which was done, and at his arrival they required guards to bring him before them at the bar, where he received a formal charge from their Speaker, who accused him by the Commons of England, for that they called high treason, and so he was delivered into the hands of the Lieutenant of the Tower, Isaac Pennington, where he remained ten months, till His Majesty was pleased (having no other means in his power) to procure his enlargement by exchange of prisoners. The persons exchanged for him were Sir Gilbert Carr, a Scotchman, who had been Major-General to Sir William Walter, Colonel Stephens, and Captain Askew (tho' with some difficulty obtained from the Parliament), yet in regard the two last were sons to members of the house, and that His Majesty did declare that without my Lord's enlargement none of those prisoners should pass upon other exchanges, the house at last consented, whereupon, after ten months' imprisonment in the Tower, he was conducted from thence with guards through the City (not being permitted to confer with any) to his coach without the line; and so the second night he arrived at Oxford, where immediately he presented himself to His Majesty, who the next day was pleased to call him into his bed-chamber alone, and told him that having no other way to recompense his services at present, he had not only ordered the prisoners aforesaid to be released for his exchange (he being then upon his parole to return within 20 days if they were not), but gave him a warrant to create him a baron of England, for which he kissed his hand, and in the Patent his services were expressed in the several battles and sieges and wounds that he had received. In recompense whereof he then told him also that he intended him to be general of the horse to my Lord Gorens [Goring's] army in the West; that army being designed to counterpoise the other, which Prince Rupert commanded (who from that time begun to decline in His Majesty's favour); but afterwards conceiving it might better suit with his service to employ him northwards, where he had more interest, and till the way was open by the success of that campaignia which followed, he commanded my Lord to attend his person, who took the field soon after and besieged Leicester and by storm took it, after two days' battery upon the works, whereby it was exposed to the sack of soldiers, tho' the commanders endeavoured the contrary all they could. This success alarmed Sir Thomas Fairfax's army who had then surrounded Oxford to divert the said siege; wherefore after three or four days' stay at Leicester they raised the siege from Oxford, our army being advanced as far as Daventry, and supplies of provisions put into Oxford. The King would not longer attend their motion, but rather invite them to follow him by a seeming retreat back to Leicester, the consequence of which proved to the sad ruin of his army, being the last great

battle which was fought, for since the battle of Knaisby [Naseby] (which now immediately followed) no army for the King kept the field, except my Lord Gorens [Goring's] in the West, which soon received so many foils by the same army that had beaten the King's at Knaisby, as without any considerable resistance (more through the disorders of the officers then the soldiers) it was destroyed; the infantry being cut off at Torrington and other places, the cavalry surrendering themselves and horses upon dishonourable terms, tho' they were no fewer then 4,500 horse, which might timely have broken through the enemy and saved themselves.

But to return to Knaisby, at which battle my Lord waited on his Majesty as a volunteer, yet he was ever pleased to call him to that Council of War where himself was in person. Now the enemy followed our rear within four miles of Harborough, being our head-quarters the night before we fought. The next day, being the day of 1646*, early in the morning we turned towards them into a large compania, where upon the rising of a hill we saw Fairfax's army drawn up in a battalia (which as we conceived consisted of about 15,000, ours not exceeding 12,000 Horse and Foot). They suffered us to advance and give them the charge, which to our disadvantage we did, for they being possessed of the higher ground our horse upon the left wing (commanded by Sir Marmaduke Langdale) was first routed without any handsome dispute; those under Prince Rupert upon the right beat the enemy off their ground, and pursued them beyond their train and baggage, but could not retreat in order to our other bodies, being broken in the retreat, and after charged by the same body of their horse which had before beaten our left wing; so as in effect our whole horse being routed, and the King's Guards where himself in person stood last, with the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lichfield, Digby, my Lord and some few others that kept with him, tho' he laboured to make the horse stand and offered to lead them on (after rallied to a charge), yet neither His Majesty nor the endeavours of those that waited on him could ever prevail with those shattered and frighted troops either to give or stand one charge more. All this time our old infantry fought it out gallantly (amongst which my Lord's old regiment which he had given to Sir Theophilus Gilby was) and beat those of the enemy's, making themselves masters of their cannon, till such time as finding no relief from our horse and being surrounded by the enemy's whole army overpowering them, they were at last forced to yield themselves prisoners upon quarter. Not 200 lost their lives in this battle, so ill it was disputed. All the foot (officers and soldiers) remained prisoners. The horse knew well how to save themselves, tho' not their honours, by a hasty and shameful flight to Leicester, without staying to bring off His Majesty, who at last (with the best of his officers and his own guards) retired and found all those shattered horse under the

* The Battle of Naseby was fought June 14, 1645.

walls of Leicester. Here the King made no stay, but marched directly to Ashby and then to Hereford and Ragland Castle to recruit himself with a new foot army in South Wales, but those which were raised there were otherwise disposed of being sent over the Severn, some to supply the garrisons in the West, others to Prince Rupert at Bristol, who was gone thither to his Government to defend that place during His Majesty's residence in South Wales. The army of the Scots (having done no service this year) marched up towards the King and besieged Hereford, which gave occasion to the King to suppose it seasonable to fall with those horse he had (being about 3,000) into the north, both to attempt the release of some garrisons of his which were besieged at Pontefract, Scarborough and others, as also to endeavour the recovery of those parts; and raising of forces. Wherefore, being at Cardiff, he commanded my Lord first with a party of Horse to march before him to Newark and prepare his good subjects in those parts to be ready to wait on him with what supplies they could make, and also to advertise His Majesty how probably he might effect his desires and which way to take; of all which he gave him account by expresses, who thereupon marched northwards as far as Doncaster; but being not only pursued by the Scot's horse from Hereford but the passes further into Yorkshire made good against him by General Points [Poyntz], 'twas resolved to retire back and then by a brisk march attempt upon the Counties of the Eastern Association, of Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. But there also the King found all imaginable difficulty to gain access, so keeping the road by Stamford and Huntingdon he turned off through Bedfordshire and returned to Oxford, where having reposed and refreshed his horse two or three days he again advanced towards Worcester, and so towards Hereford to the release of it. But the Scots, who all this while continued their siege, having advice of the King's approach and the victories obtained by my Lord Montrose in Scotland, which indeed were miraculous, this army of theirs, more interested for themselves then the Parliament's affair, raised their siege at Hereford, and marched without delay towards Scotland.

This Marquis was my Lord's intimate friend, so that all his correspondencies during the war were by His Majesty's commands betwixt them; the station of my Lord's command at Newark makeing it more easy to transmit those correspondencies to Oxford. The King's success in the relief of Hereford made him soon after attempt that of Chester, which had been for some time blocked up by General Points [Poyntz] and Sir William Brnerton's [Brereton's] forces. But here His Majesty failed; for tho' in person he entered Chester, yet the enemy obtained a victory under the walls of that city against him, where he lost near upon 2,000 men, amongst whom that gallant youth, the Earl of Lichfield (brother to the Duke of Richmond) was slain, who commanded His Majesty's horse guards, and immediately the King was pleased to give my Lord a commission to succeed him as General of the said guards, to receive his commands

therein from none but himself and the Prince of Wales; and told him moreover that he placed him so near his person because he had such experience and confidence both of his loyalty and conduct at a time when all his foot were lost and none but some shattered Regiments of Horse left, so that the safety of his person consisted chiefly in his Guards; and he marched that campaign no less than 2.000 miles upon several design's at the head of them. They were composed of a single troop of 500 horse, many noblemen, all gentlemen and reformado officers.

His Majesty's affairs being reduced now to a low condition, no army to keep the field and that of the Lord Gorins [Goring's] in the West destroyed, and few garrisions of importance left, it being a thing most hazardous for his person to retire to any of them which would bring an immediate siege, there remained nothing so probable for his safety to attempt as the joining with my Lord Montrose, who was then victorious and upon the borders, having advertised my Lord by several expresses that if His Majesty found himself pressed or straitened in England, and could make his way to him, he would put him soon upon the head of 20,000 men. This resolution being then taken, the King marched as far northwards as Welbeck, a house of my Lord Newcastle's, garrisoned for us, where His Majesty held one of the most important Councils of War during his whole reign, vizt.: whether he should hazard to march for Scotland to join Montrose and continue the war, or return to Oxford and endeavour a treaty of peace with the Parliament. The Duke of Richmond, Earl of Lindsey, Lord Gerard, Mr. John Ashburnham and Sir Richard Willis, Governor of Newark, with the reasons they gave, advised the last. The Earl of Bristol, Lord Ashley, Lord Belasyse, and Sir Marmaduke Langdale were prepared with strong reasons for the first, and his Majesty with stronger then any that had been mentioned declared his resolution to adhere to them for marching into Scotland, and orders were given out to rendezvouz next morning in Worksop park, where an express arrived from Berwick that the Earl of Montrose's army was beaten, and retreated beyond Stirling, which occasioned a new change of council, being to return to Newark. But before we begun our march my Lord Digby and Sir Marmaduke Langdale, with the northern horse, being 1,500, undertook that desperate design of getting into Scotland to my Lord Montrose. But they were foiled so in the attempt in a fight against Points [Poyntz] at Sherburn in Yorkshire as that few of them escaped, being dispersed and made prisoners, tho' not many killed. My Lord Digby and Sir Marmaduke got into the Isle of Man and so passed into Ireland.

The King being now come to Newark with some thoughts of repose there, found Prince Rupert coming towards him from Oxford, contrary to his commands, to request the justice that a council of war might pass upon him for the vindication of his honour in the loss of Bristol and the commission of General

upon it, which was taken from him (tho' contrary to His Majesty's commands) that he should come no more into his presence. Yet the then Governor of Newark, Sir Richard Willis, drew out the horse of the garrison and conducted him into the town, the Scots at the same time being upon their march to besiege it on the north side, and the Parliament's forces, commanded by Rosseter and Points [Poyntz] on the south, which altogether made 2,500 men. However the King the next day after the Prince's arrival called him before the Council of war and such officers who were in his train from Bristol to be witnesses for what had passed during the said siege. His Majesty charged him home upon the account of want of conduct, clearing his Highness of the two other Articles, vizt., treachery and want of courage, upon which the trial by martial law did pass, which was all could be obtained, tho' the allegations were that he surrendered that important place to Sir Thomas Fairfax to secure the men for His Majesty's service, there being no likelihood of release, the garrison consisting of 5,000 soldiers, who were dispersed into other garrisons; and this was all the Prince could obtain for his justification, the King telling him that the loss of that important place was a precedent to several other garrisons that without disputing did daily render themselves. The Prince remained much dissatisfied, and together with all those officers and soldiers which were in his train, consisting of 200 horse, drew them up the next morning into the market place, and whilst this was a doing his Highness came, accompanied with the Lord Gerard and most of those officers to Court, where he told His Majesty that he and they, finding themselves not trusted nor encouraged for their former services, desired to retire and have passes granted to them to go beyond the seas.

The King with much surprise, but more courage and indignation, told them the passes to leave his service should be granted not only to leave the kingdom, but never more to make use of their swords. At this unexpected address (which he called a mutiny), being surrounded by his enemies and under such circumstances as did threaten eminent danger if they had stormed the town at that time, where all things were by these divisions in so great confusion; the Prince no sooner left the King in this disgust but Sir Richard Willis, the Governor, came to him to deliver up his commission, he being all along entirely in the Prince's interest; whereat the King was more offended then with all the rest, and would never suffer him to come more into his presence, tho' he pardoned the Prince in the sequel and all the others.

At the beginning of this adventure the King commanded my Lord to draw up his guards. Being told the Prince was at the head of his, the King took horse and marched with swords and pistols ready to the Market-place to have charged the Prince in case of resistance. But first he called upon him and said: "Nephew, why are you thus in arms?" who answered, "to defend ourselves against our enemies." The King replied: "I command you to march out immediately to Belvoir Castle and to stay there till

the passes be sent to you to go beyond the seas." The Prince then with great duty and obedience went out at Balverton Gate and marched to that Castle ten miles distant, thereby leaving his Majesty very secure and all the garrison of a piece, there being great numbers both of the nobility and gentry, retired for their safeties unto that important place, the chiefest of whom came in a body to compliment His Majesty after so great a danger and to request his leaving either my Lord Ashley or my Lord Belasyse to be their Governor. The King told them my Lord Ashley was designed for Worcester, but my Lord Belasyse should be left with them at Newark, and then proposed it to my Lord that nothing could be of greater importance to his service then to accept of that Government. My Lord replied that tho' he commanded His Majesty's Guards which was greater honour than any other place of trust whatsoever, yet he was ready to obey His Majesty's commands in all things. The next day following the Prince sent Colonel Osborne with a letter to the Parliament for passes to leave the Kingdom, which they refused to grant, except they would engage themselves never to return to serve more against the Parliaments; and then reflecting upon what they had done at Newark they repented of the same as became men of honour, and by a merciful prince afterwards at Oxford they obtained their pardons. But the next day after the retreat, the Lord Gerard returned in disguise to Newark to challenge the Lord Belasyse from Sir Richard Willis, tho' it was never delivered. The King having received some private intimation thereof, sent for my Lord late after His Majesty was in bed, to command him not to fight in case any such challenge should provoke him to it. My Lord begged of His Majesty that he might consult his own honour which if it should suffer, he should be more incapable to serve him. The King said he expected such an answer and commanded the keys of the town from him, and the town major to set strong guards at his lodgings and a search to be made for the Lord Gerard, who went back the next morning, early knowing himself to be discovered.

The King thought fit to remove to Oxford the beginning of November and took horse at midnight, and being attended by his guards and the garrison horse commanded by my Lord marched towards Banbury and from thence to Oxford. After he had secured this march from all danger of being pursued my Lord took his last leave of His Majesty and returned back to Newark.

My Lord's first care after the King's departure was to disburthen the town of all supernumeraries and unuseful people by granting them passes to other garrisons; then upon a view of the horse he sent 1,000 of them away (being the worst) to Lichfield, reserving 800 of the best, under the command of Major-General Aire, and 100 gentlemen reformados under Colonel Darcy's command. For his guards, he had of foot 3,000, being Colonel Gilby, Colonel Stanton, Colonel Wheatly, and Colonel Jenkin's regiments; the two last commanding in the Sconces. Besides these there were 1,000 townsmen who did good service.

The horse (till we were blocked up) he sent daily out for provisions of all sorts and he employed the foot in the works and fortifications, which being very slight and lying open in many places cost some time and charge to repair. This being about the beginning of November the Scots advanced with their army, consisting of 1,500 and took their quarters upon the river of Trent in those villages on the northside, so as the river was betwixt them and us, being about a mile distant, which secured their quarters, the English on the other side about 9 or 10,000 under the command of Poyntz and Rossiter lay more open to us, and therefore there passed scarce a day without some action, either in beating up their quarters, fighting their guards, sallying or pickeering, which ever proved to their loss, especially in four or five great sallies during this siege, wherein about 1,000 of them were killed or taken, which forced them to draw a line about the town to secure their quarters and hinder the excursions of our horse. Yet we forced that line several times with our foot and did good execution upon them. We fell upon the Scots so soon as the river was frozen, whereupon they also drew a line on that side to join with the English and made several bridges of boats over the river for their communication, yet we sallied upon them, whilst this was doing; we took and killed no fewer then 500, the line being finished round about a cannon shot from the town.

The beginning of March they began their approaches and summoned my Lord to surrender, with many threats if he refused; considering they had brought the King so low and no possibility of relief. This summons came from the Committee of both Kingdoms who were sent to manage the siege that they might the better agree. To which my Lord made answer as became his honour and the trust reposed in him.

After which they began to batter and shoot their granadoes, all which (tho' they were very profuse of their powder) hurt us not. Our greatest want was provisions, which began to fail us, so as the soldiers fed most upon horse flesh. His Majesty neglected not as often as he might during the siege to advertize my Lord of his condition by several expresses and many letters, the most of his own hand, the last of which was brought him in a man's belly, being writ in cyphers and put in lead which he swallowed, lest he should be taken in attempting to pass the Scot's army; some of which letters are transcribed from the original under His Majesty's own handwriting as followeth.

Oxford y^e^ 16th Decemb^r^ 1645.

Belasyse.

I thank you for the good account you have given mee by your letter of the 9th of this Moneth and assure you that the care and paines you take in my service shall not be forgotten. As for particular business I referr you to Secretary Nicholas and Jack Ashburnham, But I must not omitt my self to Comand you to Recommend mee to Montrosse as often as you may and

assure him as well as yo^r self I will have noe good fortune But hee and you shall have a large share in it, And lett all my friends be assured that I am now seeking a peace by Treaty (which really I intend) For I am Resolved that my Constancy to those Grounds which I have allwayes professed, shall make it honourable and lasting, I say noe more but that you shall find mee more in deeds than words.

Yo^r most assured Friend
C. Rex.*

Belasyse.

Wee send you herewith y^e Copy of our late Message to the two Houses, whereof when wee consider the matter it cannot sink into our mind, they should reject it and rather insist upon their punishing some, then to lay hold of this Oppertunity to procure the peace of all our people, Yet such sad Experience wee have had in this kind, that wee wish wee could raise to our selves, as settled assurances as wee can doe but faire hopes thereof if they hearken to us, as you see wee have.

The rest of this Letter was writt in Cyphers and at the end— Sensible wee are, how worthily you have behaved y^r selves. And therefore assure the Gentlemen, Souldjers and Townsmen of our Esteem of them and lett this doe the same to you from

Yo^r most assured Friend
C. Rex.

Belasyse.

If you discover the Secret I now impart to you by this Extraordinary way of Conveyance I wish you as ill as you have had hitherto good Fortune in my service You must therefore know that finding all Treats with the Rebells ineffectuall, And that the French King hath given me assurance (which my Wife advises mee to accept of by her confidence they will be inviolably Kept) and that the Scotts Army will protect my Person with honour safety and freedome I therefore am Resolved in Disguise with one Trusty Servant to hazard my Person to come to theire Army before Newark before the 4th or 5th of May next, till which time I conjure you to keep the place and hold out notwithstanding all difficulties which will be an Extraordinary service and safety both to the Condition of my affaires and person, and if before that time you doe not heare from mee, or that I doe not appear in the Scotts Army I give you leave to treat for the Surrender of Newark either to the English or Scotts w^ch shall in yo^r owne

* The letters of Charles I. here printed are given exactly as they appear in the Memoir in point of spelling and punctuation.

Judgement be most for yo^{r} interests and advantages, being Resolved to comply with all yo^{r} desires in that place which you have defended soe Gallantly and which shall be allwayes acknowledged and recompenced (whensoever I am through God's blessing Restored to my former power) by

Yo^{r} most assured Friend
C. Rex.

This is the Letter which was put into a lead slug and swallowed by a man that brought it to my Lord.

Belasyse.

By my former Letter you may perceive how soone I putt it into yo^{r} power to treat and surrender in case of Necessity knowing (as I have found) that would lead you to make noe more haste then might comply with my service in the Generall. Your holding out thus long hath been of Singular use to mee And if the People I had treated with had not beene sett upon Mischeife, it might have beene as much for the Publique Peace, as it hath beene howsoever for yo^{r} honour and my service, You shall find our more lively sense of it, when you attend us, and tell yo^{r} Company (tho' I cannot particularly thank them all) I will particularly Remember them, Wee leave you therefore now to make yo^{r} best Condicons you can with the English, not Scotts, that are before you, Wee will prescribe none because wee know not how Obstinate the Rebells may be. For the Nobility and Gentry since wee have soe little to shelter them with Wee leave to themselves to choose whether they will live at home or Travell, being well satisfied they will never decline their Duty to us, tho' some of them may be forced to live under another Obedience, Wee will be carefull (knowing they fall not from us, but are Snatcht away) The Commanders and Soldjers are much in our Thoughts, haveing performed with much Gallantry their duties, But soe Straight is our present State, that wee haveing not places to direct them to where fitting provisions may be had for them, after such hard duty, So as Wee leave it to you For such Commanders as will leave to Travell, such as will attend our Person to come to us, but wee think Worcester a better place for the Souldjery then Oxford being much pestered allready and ill Provided for more Company For yo^{r} self I shall Receive you hartily here if you come or if you Travell I will give you a particular Re-Commendacon to my Son for yo^{r} Great services done to mee which I shall ever acknowledge and Remain to yo^{r} self with the utmost kindness a

Most assured Friend
C. Rex.

From the Leaguer before Newark
the 4th of May, 1646.

Belasyse.

Such is the Condition of Affaires at present That I can give noe hopes at all of Releese nor of better Conditions then I sent you last night Wherefore the best for my service will be

That you conclude upon them with all expedition the Cheife Reason being that according to my design I am necessitated to March with the Scotts Army this day Northwards but cannot move till the Agreement be Consented to by you I am Hartily sorry that my business stands soe As that I must Impose such Conditions upon you I am,

Yo^r^ most assured Freind
C. Rex.

[Postscript.] Onely Remember to include my horse and such things as I have left behind mee.
Eight of the Clock.

Though the want of provisions and plague within and the enemy without, did expose us to inevitable dangers, yet we resisted all till about the beginning of May. His Majesty, as he had promised, came in a disguise to the Scotch camp before the town and was treated much contrary to his expectations; for they forced him the same night he arrived with them to send his commands to my Lord to surrender the town to the Parliament upon ill conditions, which were sent in and tendered to him. But (by His Majesty's private intimations by Mr. Ashburnham) he returned a denial, and proposals to His Majesty that if he could prevail with the Scots to declare, he would join 5,000 men to them out of the town and attack the English Army, with whom they had ill correspondency. Otherwise if they would march from Newark he doubted not but to relieve himself. But if neither of these could be granted, then he hoped His Majesty would not impose by his commands such unhandsome conditions upon us; and that we might make the best we could for ourselves. The King acquainted the Scots with my Lord's proposals; but they (intending to dispose otherwise of their King, which soon after they did) refused what tended most to his service. And thus my Lord had orders from the King to make his best conditions, which upon the treaty he did with the commissioners of both kingdoms, and sent the articles of surrender to His Majesty to sign, wherein after twenty-six weeks' siege, May the 4th, 1646, we obtained them as honourable as any garrison during the war. The enemy would not permit my Lord to wait upon His Majesty to receive His commands concerning the disposing ourselves, which however he had by letter from His Majesty that the nobility and gentry should retire to their own houses or go beyond the seas, the soldiers to disband and go into their own countries, himself go over into France to the Queen and Prince, where he might be secure and attend better times.

The war being at an end, there was nothing more to be done, Oxford and Worcester being the only two considerable garrisons left, which were shortly after surrendered. The dismission of his soldiers was sad, for most of them left him with tears and many followed him to his own house at Worlaby in Lincolnshire, whither he was conveyed by a regiment of the enemy's horse. I am confident this nation had not better men than those he

commanded in this siege of Newark. Being now retreated to his plundered habitation at Worlaby and dispossessed of his estate, he was soon removed by some jealousies which the Committee of Lincoln had of his retaining so many poor cavalier officers about him. Therefore having by his articles liberty to go to London and compound for his estate, or leave the kingdom, he first went to London, where he was no sooner arrived but the Committee of both Kingdoms sent for him and used him very civilly, requiring the knowledge of some things of him touching His Majesty's designs with the Scots, and upon what agreements he went to them. Wherein my Lord desired to remain at liberty from declaring such things where his honour and the trust reposed in him by the King was concerned; so they dismissed him and granted him a pass to be transported into France according to his articles, which he immediately did. And at his landing, finding the French army had newly besieged Mardike, under the command of the Duke of Orleans and Prince of Condé, he prepared the best equipage he could in so short a time, and presented himself to them as a volunteer under the said Prince, who had been informed of his character and late service to the Crown, and received him with so extraordinary kindness as my Lord never quitted his person on all occasions of sallies out of the fort and directions in ordering the siege. He being pleased likewise to give him order to distribute his commands to the several battallions, as occasion required, till the fort was surrendered; and then my Lord took post for Paris and presented the Queen Mother with a letter from the King, which he writ when he went northwards with the Scotch army from Newark, wherein His Majesty was pleased to recommend to her by many obliging expressions my Lord's services.

The Prince at this time was at Farsey, and there being no prospect auspicious for the Royal family my Lord made a voyage into Italy. The Queen being pleased to write to the Duchess of Savoy, her sister, he was entertained by her Royal Highness at that Court with respect more than ordinary, and she at his departure writ to her Ambassador at Venice to recommend him to the Senate, to serve that Republic against the Turks. The Senate received him very civilly and he treated with the Savola Scrittura, Speaker or Prolocutor of the College, and concluded upon a levy of 4,000 men to land from England at Corfu, and to command as General and receive his orders only from that noble Venetian who was to command in chief. The money for the levy was to be paid my Lord at Paris, and he obtained a pass from the Parliament to go over to make it into England and from thence to transport the men to the Island of Corfu. During the said treaty which lasted most of that summer my Lord made a voyage to Rome, passed by and was received very obligingly by the Great Duke of Florence, and at his arrival at Rome was presented to the Pope Innocent the Tenth by the Cardinal Protector of the English nation, who having received a character of my Lord's person very advantageous His Holiness was pleased to discourse with my Lord in two or three several audiences of things not fit to be communicated.

The Duke of Guise being then at Rome, in order to his design at Naples, invited my Lord to accompany him; but he was neither willing to engage in an unjust quarrel, nor at liberty by his treaty with the Venetians to accept thereof. So after he had seen the maritime parts of Italy and other cities of most importance, he returned to Venice and passed the Carnival there; finished his treaty and came back to Paris, where His Highness then Prince of Wales was, and commanded my Lord's attendance upon his person at the court of France frequently, and he then having a design to go to the Hague and possess himself of such ships as had revolted (under the command of my Lord Willoughby) from the Parliament, he acquainted my Lord therewith, that he should decline the service of the Venetians, and sent the Duke of Ormond to Signor Moricini, their Ambassador, to excuse the same, having occasion for his service in England, where the King was then prisoner. Thus he attended the Prince into Holland and received a commission to be general of the horse to the Marquis of Newcastle, designed to land at Scarborough to raise an army in Yorkshire. At the same time [the] Duke [of] Hamilton and Sir Marmaduke Langdale entered into Lancashire with the Scotch army. But at that instant my Lord was ready to embark, news was brought of the defeat of the Scots and they both taken prisoners. Our design was disappointed, and my Lord again at freedom. Till some other conjuncture offered, he went to Brussels to meet his old friend the Marquis of Montrose, and they agreed not to part. But the Prince of Condé, having a great esteem for them both, they applied themselves to him to serve the King of France. But before conditions could be agreed upon, the Marquis attempted in Scotland some designs which did not take effect, and my Lord's father procured a pass for him to come over to him into Yorkshire by the way of London; where my Lord falling into the acquaintance of a count of the empire called Altorne, who diverted himself there after my Lord's retirement into Yorkshire, a troop of horse had orders from the Parliament to bring him up prisoner to the Council of State, which sat in the Queen's Presence Chamber at Whitehall; and there this German count, who had been made a prisoner in the Tower upon suspicion, was tampered with to accuse my Lord and brought to justify it before his face that he had offered him the command of a regiment of horse in an army intended to be raised, which being false, my Lord demanded the combat of him according to the laws. But Bradshaw, the President of the Council, told him it was an old atheistical law, and sent my Lord to the Tower and released the Count, who presently fled into France; being tho' a true count, a great cheat in several countries where he had travelled. He continued in this imprisonment till the King's defeat at Worcester, the security of which to themselves made it seasonable for my Lord to obtain bail upon bond of 10,000*l.* and was then commanded by His Majesty to carry on several designs for his recovery, in conjunction with the Earl of Bath, Lord Mordaunt, Mr. Ashburnham, Sir Richard Willis and others.

that were empowered by a council called the Sealed Knot that nothing should be attempted without their knowledge and approbation, and there being amongst others a design to kill Cromwell, fifty persons were employed to attempt the same. But this being discovered privately and they being betrayed by Sir Richard Willis for money, having made his bargain not to name persons but only to prevent the design, he performed the first by his power with the Sealed Knot and pretended reasons that things were not in readiness, and the second by a seizure and imprisonment of some hundreds of the King's party, amongst whom, however, Mr. Gerard was condemned and executed on Tower Hill, there being other evidence against him. For Sir Richard was to do more service in the Sealed Knot to Cromwell in preventing future designs, so as my Lord's share of punishment at present was only an imprisonment for six weeks in the serjeant at arm's hands, and our Councils met privately as before.

About this time my Lord received the following letter from His Majesty* from Brussells.

My Lord Belasyse.

I have imployed the Bearer to you in a business wherein I desire you to Obliege mee, hee will acquaint you with the perticulers, to which I shall onely add that the Esteeme I have for your person and seuce of yo^r^ sufferings and services hath occasioned this Trouble to you, together with the assurance of my being

Yo^r^ most faithfull Freind
C. Rex.

Upon receipt whereof he acquainted several persons of quality, vizt.: the Lord Fauconberge (who sent 1,000 pieces of gold by Doctor Wickham, now Dean of York), the Earl of Devonshire, Lord Castleton, and many others, sent considerable sums and took their own ways of doing it for more security. It happened about the same time that the Earl of C. had a dispute with his wife, a beautiful lady, and from excess of jealousy. Sir Ph:, to gratify his brother, surprised my Lord one morning with a challenge to fight with him, which (tho' it was no pleasing quarrel to engage upon) yet finding it could not be avoided he rose and went into the field immediately, fought a duel at Maribone, and gave his adversary a scratch in the side and wounded him slightly in the left hand. and so the seconds parted them. The next day the third brother brought him another challenge from the Earl himself, but they were prevented and secured prisoners at the King's Bench by Oliver Cromwell's orders, who obliged them to quarrel no more.

About this time Sir George Booth's business being ripe, with whom my Lord corresponded, he designed with his friends in York and Lancashire to rise the first of August; and the Earl of

* Charles II.

Middlesex with several other officers, being with my Lord at his house at Worlaby, were, the night before that intended rising, taken prisoners by a troop of the Parliament's horse from Lincoln, carried thither, and from thence to Hull, where my Lord was detained till the examination of Sir George Booth, who (to save his own life) accused my Lord as a chief conspirator. Whereupon he was sent for up to London and treated upon his journey by land very rudely by the soldiers that guarded him up, and after his examination was sent to the Tower. They designed his trial, as they did my Lord Mordaunt's at the same time, and kept him close, it being his third imprisonment in that place, where he continued till General Monk's army came to London, when we were all released upon bail, and those clouds which had so long obscured the loyal party began to dissipate.

A SUPPLEMENT.

I shall not mention (it being so well known) the happy restoration of His Majesty, nor my Lord's voyage into Holland to congratulate it, and return with such acclamation of joy both upon the coasts of Holland and in England, which are not paralleled by any other example in the world, especially through the city of London, accompanied with his royal brothers, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, all of them being in their persons, natural endowments, courage and vigour [such] as did accompany love with joy and admiration in the beholders. His Majesty who now reigns having been preserved by the hand of God, and his own invincible courage and conduct by land and by sea, from the malice of his enemies to sit upon the throne with more glory than any of his predecessors.

I shall also retrench any further relation of my Lord's particular obligations to three kings whom he did serve, more than to acknowledge their bounties to him, that in King Charles the First's time being already mentioned; that in King Charles the Second's he had at the same time the commands of being General of His Majesty's forces in Africa and Governor of Tangier; Lord Lieutenant of East Riding of Yorkshire and Governor of Hull, Captain of the Band of Pensioners and eldest Colonel to the twelve Regiments commanded by noblemen in the last Dutch war. All which he resigned—refusing to take the test.

He was also sent by His Majesty envoy to compliment the King of France's arrival at Dunkirk, who with the whole court of France and army, received him with more than ordinary honour. The army was drawn up in a single line upon the sands fronting to the sea and the King singly gave the word of command and divided it into several battalions, who charged

each other, and that wing which was routed did in a moment rally again and returned to their ground. He attended His Majesty daily to the fortifications during his stay at Dunkirk, and tho' he had a table kept for him, he was treated in the army by the chief officers in their tents, and having the curiosity to see the citadels of Lisle, he was treated by Mons. de Humiers as also at Tournay, Clath and Audonard by the Governors, and at his return for England was presented with the French King's picture set in diamonds. In his return from his Government of Tangier he landed in Spain. It being then the Holy week, he went to Sevillo to the devotions and ceremonies, and re-embarked upon the Hampshire frigate at Porto Santa Maria. But the winds being contrary carried him within sight of Tirferis Islands and from thence to Kinsale in Ireland, where the ship being refreshed, we sailed by the Islands of Scilly to Plymouth.

Afterwards upon refusal of the said test my Lord was accused in Oates' false plot for being general to a Popish army, and his life preserved by the immediate hand of God from a scaffold; and after above five years' imprisonment in the Tower his liberty was procured with great difficulty upon bail of 30,000*l.* by his present Majesty, King James the Second, who since his attaining the Crown conferred the honour upon him of being of his Privy Council and First Commissioner of his Treasury, marks of the greatest trust and confidence.

Finis.

DECLARATION BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND FOR THE AFFAIRS OF IRELAND, 14 OCTOBER, 1653.

IRELAND.

By the Commissioners of Parliament of the Commonwealth of England for the Affairs of Ireland.

Whereas by Instructions of the Counsel of State of the Second day of July last, It is Declared,

That all persons who have right to Articles or to any favour and mercy held forth by any of the Qualifications in the Act of Parliament (Entituled, An Act for the settling of Ireland), shall before the first day of May next, remove and Transplant themselves into the Province of Connaught and County of Clare, there to inhabit and abide; And whereas by an Act of Parliament (Entituled, an Act for the speedy and effectual satisfaction of the Adventurers for Lands in Ireland, &c.) The said instructions are confirmed, and the forfeited Lands in the said Province of Connaught and County of Clare (except certain Lands about Sligo set apart for the Forces lately disbanded), are thereby reserved and appointed for the habitation of the Irish Nation, to be disposed of for the uses and ends specified in the foresaid Instructions: And in and by the said recited Act, Power is given to the said Commissioners of Parliament, to Order and direct the Transplanting of the Irish into Connaught and Clare as aforesaid, before their respective Claims be determined, and their Qualifications distinguished; And in the meantime to Assign them Lands there, competent to such stock as each of the said Persons shall have to occupie the said Lands withall; And afterwards to determine their respective Claims, and to put them into possession of Lands accordingly.

Note.—The original from which this Declaration has been transcribed is from the printed copy preserved at Kilkenny, which is believed to be the only one extant. *See* Article by Dr. S. R. Gardiner in the *English Historical Review*, October, 1899, in which it is described as 'this unique example of the printed declaration.' *See also* the Introduction to this volume.

It is hereby Ordered and Declared, That all and every person and persons, who have contrived, advised, promoted, acted or voluntarily ayded, assisted and abbetted the Rebellion, Murthers or Massacres committed in Ireland at any time before the first day of November, 1642, and all and every person and persons, who have at any time been in actual Arms in the said Rebellion (except such persons as are hereafter excepted) and all and every person and persons, who have or claim to have any Interest or Estate in any Lands in Ireland, and (by the said Act for settling of Ireland) are to have any proportions of Lands set out unto them, for or in respect of such Interests or Estates, or any part thereof (except such persons as are hereafter excepted) shall and are hereby appointed and required to remove themselves into the said Province of Connaught and County of Clare, at or before the first day of May next ensuing according to the Tenor of the said Instructions; Provided, That this Declaration shall not extend to the removal of any person, who did not adhere unto or joyn with the Rebels, before the fifteenth day of September, 1643, and who did at that time, and ever since profess the Protestant Religion; nor of any woman who before the second day of December, 1650, was married to any English Protestant; Provided, that such woman do renounce Popery and profess the Protestant Religion.

And it is hereby further Declared, That such of the said persons as are hereby appointed and required to remove themselves as aforesaid, and shall not remove accordingly, or shall be found within the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Ulster, or any of them after the said first day of May, without special Licence, or Pass granted in that behalf from the said Commissioners of Parliament, or others by them authorized to grant such Licences, are to be reputed as Spies and Enemies, and are for the same offence to be tryed by Martial Law and suffer death.

And to the end that all persons, who are to remove and Transplant themselves as aforesaid, may have competent quantities of Lands assigned them, proportionable to their respective stocks, according to the Tenor of the said Act, and may know to what persons they are to apply themselves in order to their removal, and having of Lands set out unto them, whereby they may make timely provision for their respective Families in the places to which they remove; It is hereby Ordered and Declared, That all and every person and persons, who claim any Estate or Interest in Land in Ireland and are to remove and Transplant themselves as aforesaid, shall and are hereby required to give in, and deliver in writing unto the Commissioners of Revenue within the Precincts respectively in Ireland, wherein the said persons respectively inhabit or reside before the twentieth day of December next ensuing a particular of their names and of the names of the persons in their respective Families, their Tenants and other persons that shall willingly remove with them, and of all other persons for whom by Law they are bound to provide, with the respective places of their abode from whence

they do remove, the Age, Stature, colour of Hair, and other marks of distinction of every of the said respective persons, with the number of Cattle, quantity and quality of Tillage and other substance which every respective person or family have, for which they pay contribution in the places from whence they remove To the end that Certificates may be forthwith given them, and Lands set out unto them in such manner as herein is set forth and appointed.

And the Commissioners of the Revenue within every respective Precinct in Ireland (except in Connaught and Clare or any three or more of them), are hereby authorized and required, upon receipt of the said names, and other the particulars aforesaid in writing as aforesaid, and due Examination had of the truth of the Contents of the same ; and that Contribution is answered and paid for such Stock and Tillage as shall be contained in such particulars, forthwith to issue out and deliver unto the said persons respectively, Certificates in writing under their Hands and Seals, containing the particulars aforesaid, according to what, upon Examination as aforesaid, they shall find to be true ;

The form and Tenor of which Certificates are to be as followeth (viz.) :

IRELAND

By the Commissioners of Revenue within the Precinct of

WEE the said Commissioners de hereby certify that of in the County of hath upon the day of 1653, in pursuance of a Declaration of the Commissioners of the Parliament of the Common-wealth of England for the affairs of Ireland, bearing date the fourteenth day of October, 1653, delivered unto us in writing a particular containing therein the names of himself, and such other persons as are to remove with him, with the quantity and quality of their respective Stocks and Tillage the Contents whereof are as followeth (viz.) :

The substance whereof we conceive to be true, In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and Seals the day of 1653.

Which said Certificates are to be filled up by one or more Persons, to be constantly appointed by the said Commissioners of Revenue in each Precinct for that service, in the presence of one or more of the said Commissioners ; and not by various hands, and the number and quantity of Stock and Tillage are to be set down in words and not in figures in the said Certificates. And the said Commissioners of Revenue are to keep Original particulars, and a Book of Entry of the said Certificates, and to return the said Book of Entry unto the said Commissioners of Parliament before the fifth day of January next.

And it is hereby further Ordered and Declared, That all and every the said Person and Persons, who claim any Estate or Interest in Lands in Ireland, and are to remove and transplant themselves, as aforesaid, shall and are hereby required to repair to the Commissioners of Revenue within the Precinct of Gallway, before the Thirtieth day of January next ensuing, and present their respective Certificates above mentioned to the said Commissioners of the Precinct of Gallway, to be by them entered in one or more Books to be kept for that use, and endorsed upon each Certificate when the same was presented and entered as aforesaid; And the said persons who are to remove as aforesaid shall and may repair unto and take possession of such Lands as shall be assigned them respectively to Plant and inhabit upon, as they shall receive directions from the said Commissioners of Revenue in the Precinct of Gallway.

And it is hereby further Declared, That such of the said persons who are to remove as aforesaid, as shall not take out their respective Certificates, and present their said Certificates to the said Commissioners of Revenue for the Precinct of Gallway, according to the respective times, and in such manner as is hereinbefore limited and appointed, the said persons so neglecting or refusing to take out or present, or cause to be taken out or presented their said Certificates as aforesaid shall lose the benefit and favour intended them, of having Lands assigned them in satisfaction of any Interest or Estate they have, or pretend to have to any Lands in Ireland; And the same Commissioners of Revenue in the Precinct of Gallway, or any three or more of them, are hereby authorized and required (upon the producing of such Certificates unto them, as is before expressed to be by them entered as aforesaid) to assign and set out by writing under their hands and Seals, unto all and every the said respective person and persons (who by the Tenor of their respective Certificates appear to be Landholders in the places from whence they remove) Lands within the Province of Connaught and County of Clare, of the Lands forfeited to the Commonwealth there, proportionable in value to the Lands they hold or occupy, and for which they pay Contribution in the places from whence they remove, and competent to manage and improve their respective Stocks; which Lands so to be assigned unto as many of the said Persons as claim to have any Interests or Estates in Lands in Ireland, is to be held and enjoyed by them respectively from the time they enter and take possession of the same, unto the first day of May, 1654, and so long after the said first day of May as they shall answer, and pay Contribution in the places from whence they remove, without paying any Rent or Contribution for the same.

And it is hereby further Ordered and Declared, That such of the said persons as are to be Transplanted as abovesaid, and claim no Estate or Interest in Lands in Ireland, shall hold and enjoy such Lands as shall be assigned them as aforesaid, upon the Terms and Incouragements herein held forth in reference to Assessments, and other Publick Taxes, Subject nevertheless to

such reasonable and moderate Rents, for and in respect of such Lands payable for the same to the Commonwealth, as the said Commissioners of Revenue, or any three or more of them shall think just and equitable.

And it is hereby further Declared, That such of the said Persons as shall remove themselves as aforesaid, shall (for their encouragement to live there peaceably, and conformable to the Laws and Customs of the Commonwealth and people of England) have and enjoy the benefit and advantage held forth in and by the said recited Act for satisfaction of the Adventurers, for the mitigation and ascertaining of Assessments, and other publick Taxes, from and after the four and twentieth day of June next ensuing, equal with the English and Protestants in Ireland; and shall be pardoned all offences by them respectively committed (except Murthers committed by, or upon any person not being in Armes at the time of committing the same) and shall be no more molested for the same.

And for the better accommodation of such as shall remove and Transplant themselves as aforesaid, it is hereby further Ordered and Declared, That the said Commissioners of Revenue within the Precinct of Gallway, or any three or more of them, shall and are hereby impowred and authorized to assign and appoint unto the said persons who are to remove as aforesaid, all or any part of the Lands forfeited or belonging to the Common-wealth, within the Province of Connaught and County of Clare to be by them respectively held and enjoyed as aforesaid (except such Lands as are now actually tilled or stocked by the Inhabitants, and except such Lands as are Scituate and lying within the County of the City of Gallway, and within four Statute Miles distant of the said City (the same being intended for English and Protestants to Plant), and also except such of the forfeited Lands within the Province of Connaught, beginning at the end of one Statute Mile round the Town of Sleigo, and so winging upon the Sea Coast, not above four Miles distant from the Sea, as shall satisfie the Forces now disbanded, who are to be satisfied within the said Province) which said forfeited Lands so set out, assigned and appointed as aforesaid, unto such of the said persons as are to remove, and to have Lands given them according to the respective Qualifications in the Act for settling of Ireland, under which they fall, in lieu or recompense for their Interests or Estates in other Lands in Ireland, shall be held and enjoyed by the said persons respectively, according to such Estates, and for such terms, and under such conditions as they have, or ought to have in any Lands in Ireland, according to the Tenor and true meaning of the said Act of Settlement, in case upon tryal and adjudication of their respective claims and Qualifications so much shall appear to be due unto them: And in case upon tryal and final adjudication of their respective claims and Qualifications, more Lands shall appear to be due unto them then what shall be assigned and set out unto them as aforesaid, the said defects shall be supplied out of other lands belonging to, and in the dispose of the Common-wealth, within the said Province of

Connaught or County of Clare in such places as may be most convenient for every respective person, without prejudice or injury to any other.

Provided alwaies, and it is hereby intended, that every respective Proprietor or Owner of Lands within the Province of Connaught and County of Clare, shall have due recompence and satisfaction in other Lands belonging to the Common-wealth, within the said Province of Connaught or County of Clare, for the value of what Lands shall appear (upon final adjudication of their respective claims) to be due unto them (according to the Tenor of the Act for settling of Ireland) and to have been assigned out of their Estates, for such persons as are to remove as aforesaid.

And whereas (by a Declaration of the said Commissioners of Parliament, bearing Date the twelfth day of September last past, and published in Print with the said Instructions) Power is given to the Commanders in Chief of the Forces and the Commissioners of Revenue within every respective Precinct within the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Ulster, or any two or more of them, to grant Licenses under their hands and seals, unto such persons whose removal they shall judge necessary to be dispensed with for the plowing, sowing, husbanding, reaping, inning, and disposing of such Crops or Corn, which those who are to be removed shall have sown before the first day of May, 1654. It is hereby further Ordered, That such Licenses and dispensations (upon request to be made) be granted accordingly.

Provided always, and it is hereby Declared, That such Licences so to be granted, shall not extend, or be construed to extend to the justifying or warranting of any person of the Irish Nation and Popish Religion to inhabit or reside, in any of the Garrisons of the Common-wealth in Ireland: Provided further that no Licence or dispensation be granted to any Person of the Irish Nation or Popish Religion, to reside or live in the said Provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Ulster, or in any of them, who shall not be at the time of the granting of such Licence a member of some Families and for whose good Demeanor the Master or Chief in the said Family will not be responsible. And that all the said Licences be Printed and filled according to Instructions set down in a Declaration, bearing Date at Kilkenny, the Twenty ninth day of April, One thousand six hundred fifty and two. For the issuing out of Tickets, to such persons, who were then in Protection.

Dated at Dublin 14 of October, 1653.

CHARLES FLEETWOOD. EDM. LUDLOW.
MILES CORBETT. JO. JONES.

Ordered by the said Commissioners That this Declaration be forthwith Printed and Published. Signed by Order, &c.

JO. HUGHES.

DUBLIN, Printed by WILLIAM BLADEN, 1653.

TABLE AND CELLAR BOOK

OF

CHARLES I. AT OXFORD.

1643–1644.

Anno Vicesimo Reg. Caroli.

THE KING'S [MAJESTY'S] BOOK OF FARE BEGINING THE FIRST D[AY OF FEBRUARY] AT OXFORD AÑO DÑI 1643 [ ] RE GUT [*Torn*].

THURSDAY, THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1643.

DYNN^{R}	SUPPER.
Multon Veale } bo.	Multon Veale } bo:
Multon Veale } ro:	Multon Veale } ro: Multo. bro. 1s^{r}
Multon bro. 1*s*.	Sho: Mult. 1.
Collops, &c. 1*s*.	Sho. Mult. 1.
Multon ro. 1*s*.	
Capons j.	Capons j.
Pull'gr' ij.	Pull'gr.' ij.
Hens wth Egs. ij.	Hens wth Egs. ij.
Partrigs, ij.	Chicknis, vj.
Phesants, ij.	Patrigs, ij.
Cockes, ij.	Cockes, ij.
Larkes, xviij.	Larkes, xviij.
Mallards, ij.	Mallards, ij.
Pecches. viij.	Multon ro: p Conies } 1$^{2}s^{r}$
p: Pippins Tarte } ba.	p: Pippins Tarte } ba.

Friday the second of February 1643.

Dynner.	Supper.
Multon, Veale } bo.	Multon, Veale } bo.
Multon, Veale } ro.	Multon, Veale } ro.
Multon bro. 1*s*.	Mult. bro. 1*s*.
Collops &c. 1*s*.	Sho: Mult. 1.
Multon ro. 1*s*.	Sho: Mult. 1.
	Multon ro. 1*s*.
Capons 1.	
Pull' gr. ij.	Venison bo.
Hens w^th^ Egs ij.	
Partriges ij.	Capons 1.
Phesant j.	Pull' gr' ij.
Cockes ij.	Hens w^th^ Egs. ij.
Larkes xviij.	Partriges ij.
	Cockes ij.
	Larkes xviij.
Salmon coll' 7*s*.	Partriges ij.
Seaflound^rs^ vj.	
	Pecches viij.
p. Pippins, Tarte } ba.	p. Pippins, Tarte } ba.

Saturday the 3^rd^ of February 1643.

Dynn^r^.	Supper.
Multon, Veale } bo.	Multon, Veale, hennes } bo.
Beefe bo. 1*s*.	Multon, Veale } ro.
Multon, Veale } ro.	Mult. bro.—1*s*.
Mult' bro.—1*s*.	Sho: Mult. 1.
Cold &c. 1*s*.	Sho: Mult. 1.
Pigge ro. 1.	Multon ro. 1*s*.
Capons 1.	Capons—1.
Pull' gr' ij.	Pull' gr' ij
Hens w^th^ Egs ij.	hens w^th^ Egs ij.
Partrigs ij.	Partriges ij.
Cockes ij.	Larkes xviij.
Larkes xviij.	Partrigs ij ha.

Multon 1*s*.

Pikes ij.

p. Pippins
Tarte } ba.

Multon ro. 1²*s*.

p: Pipps
Tarte } ba.

Sunday the 4th of February 1643.

Dynner.	Supper.
Multon Veale } bo.	Multon Veale } bo.
Multon Veale } ro. Multon bro.—1*s*. Collops, &c. 1*s*.	Multon Veale ro. } ro. Multon bro.—1*s*. Sho: Mult'. j. Sho: Mult'. j.
Beefe bo. 1*s*.	
Capons j. Pull' gr' ij. Hens w^th^ Egs. ij. Chickins vj. Partrigs ij. Larkes xviij. Rammers iiij.	Capons j. Hens w^th^ Egs. ij. Pull gr' ij. Partrigs ij. Cockes ij. Larkes xviij. Partrigs ha. ij.
Lambe qr.	Multon pro. Cunicul } 1²*s*.
Chewetts p Pippins } ba. Tarte	Steakes Pippins } ba. Tarte

Monday the 5th of February 1643.

Dynnr.	Supper.
Multon Veale } bo.	Multon Veale } bo.
Beefe bo. 1*s*.	
Multon Veale } ro. Multon bro. 1*s*. Collops, &c. 1*s*. Multon ro, 1*s*.	Multon Veale } ro. Multon bro. 1*s*. Sho : Mult. 1. Sho : Mult. 1.
	Venison bo. 1*s*.

Capons j.
Pull' gr' ij.
Hens w^th^ Egs. ij.
Partriges ij.
Teales iiij.
Larkes xviij.

Partrigs ba. ij.

Chewetts
p. Pippins } ba.
Tarte

Capons j.
Pull' gr' ij.
Hens w^th^ Egs. ij.
Ptridgs. ij.
Cocks ij.
Larkes xviij.
Hens ba: ij.

Multon ro: } 12*s.*
p. Conies.

Steakes
p. Pippins } ba.
Tarte

Tuesday, the 6^th^ of February, 1643.

Dynner.	Supper.
Multon } bo. Veale	Multon } bo. Veale
Beefe bo: 1*s.*	
Multon } ro: Veale	Multon } ro. Veale
Mult' bro. 1*s.*	Multon bro: 1*s.*
Collops, &c. 1*s.*	Sho: Mult' 1.
Mult ro. 1*s.*	Sho: Mult' 1.
	Multon pro. } 1*s*^r^ Conies
Turky 1.	Capons 1.
Capons 1	Pull gr. ij.
Hens w^th^ Egs ij.	Hens w^th^ Egs ij.
Pull gr. ij.	Chickins vj.
Partrigs ij.	Partrigs ij
Seales iiij.	Cockes ij.
Larkes xviij.	Larkes xviij.
	Ramers iiij.
Chewotts } ba. p: Pippins Tarte	Steakes } ba. p: Pippins Tarte

Wednesday, the 7^th^ of February, 1643.

Dynn^r^.	Supper.
Multon } bo. Veale	Multon } bo. Veale

Multon
Veale } ro:
Multo bro. 1*s*.
Coll' &c. 1*s*.
Multon ro—1*s*.

Capons 1.
Pull' gr' ij.
hens w^th^ Egs ij.
Chickins vj.
Partrigs ij.
heath co: 1.
Larkes xviij.

Partrigs ba co:

Chewetts
p: Pippins } ba.
Tarte

Multon
Veale } ro:
Multon bro. 1*s*.
Sho: Mult. j.
Sho: Mult. j.

Capons 1.
Pull' gr' ij.
hens w^th^ egs ij.
Partriges ij.
Cockes ij.
Ramers iiij.
hens ha^d^ ij.

Multon ro
p Conies } $1^2 s$.

Steakes
p: Pippins } ba.
Tarte

ANNO VICESIMO REGIS CAROLI.

LIBER REMANENT IN OFFICIS PANETR BUTTILL ET CELLAR' DOM REGIS ANNO VTS[?VCS] ANNOQ^R DOM. 1643.

1644.*

Reman Capt apd Oxon' Mercurii iiij^to die Octobris Rege et Regin' cu' pte ffamil' ibm existent'

1 x Tercs r—pl'	fflor' p domis—iiij br iij p^cs
1 terc : r : con—1 x ss^rs	Cheate ——— xxi br.
	Cervis'—xxiij^dol' j hh iiij m^lCC xii gal.
1 hh sacke r'—pl'	
1 Runlett co :—v ss^rs	Cervis—iij dol' vi^C xxiiij gal'.
1 Runlett co :—1 ss^rs iij p^rs	Cervis'—xxj dol' m^lm^lm^l ix^C liij gal'.
Maund'	
Vin' vascon'—1 ss^r p^r	
	Vin' vascon'—ij dol' viij ss^rs
	Vin' vascon'—nil'
	Vin' vascon'—j dol' xlvj ss^rs ij p^rs
	Vin' dulc'—xxij ss^rs
	Vin' dulc'—nil'
†Idm S^avito^rs	Vin' dulc'—xxj ss^rs iij p^rs
Expend^re.	Vin' vascon'—xiiij ss^rs Vin' dulc :—p^r Cervis'—v dol' j hh viij^C iiij^xx iij gal' ffaciens—iij dol' ij hh xviij gal'

* In these lists the entries on the top left-hand side show the state of the casks in the Cellar from which the daily supplies of wine are drawn. The contraction pl. probably stands for *plenum*. On the right-hand side are set down the quantities of flour and cheate, or fine bread, in stock. These seem to be measured in bushels and pecks.

The ale, sweet wine and Gascon wine are dealt with in detail; the first entry showing the amount on hand at the opening of the period embraced in the entries; the second the amount brought into the cellar; and the third the amount consumed.

The contractions ss^rs and p^rs appear to indicate measures of some sort, four of the latter making one of the former.

† i.e. Snape, Turner, Gardner } mentioned on preceding page.

Reman' Capt' ap^{l} Oxon Sabbat' vij^{mo} die Octobris Rege et Regin' cu' pte ffamil' ibm existent'

viij tercs r :——pl'
1 Terc : cont :—vj ss^{rs} ij p^{rs}

1 hh Sacke ra :—pl.
1 Runlett cont :—v ss^{rs}
1 Runlett cont—1 ss^{r} ii p^{rs}

Mand'
Vin Vascon'—1 ss^{rs}

Idm S^{r}vito^{rs}

ffior' p domis—v bz.
Cheate—xxj bz.

Cervis—xxj'dol'—m^{l}m^{l}m^{l}lx^{C}liij gal.
Cervis—ij^{dol} ij hh—v^{C}xx gal.
Cervis'—xviij^{dol} ij hh—m^{l}m^{l}m^{l}v^{C} lxxviij g.

Vin' Vascon'—j dol'xlvj ss^{rs} ij p^{rs}
Vin' Vascon'—Nil'
Vin' Vascon'—j dol' xxxiiij ss^{rs}

Vin' dulc :—xxj ss^{rs} iij p^{rs}
Vin' dulc'—nil'
Vin' dulc'—xxj ss^{rs} ij p^{rs}

Expend^{re}
- Vin' Vascon'—xij ss^{rs} ij p^{rs}
- Vin' dulc'—p^{r}
- Cerviss'—v^{do} ij hh—viij^{C}iiij^{xx}xv gal.
- ffaciens—iij dol' ij hh lv gal' ind.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE, 1660–1675.

Of the three classes of documents dealt with in this volume the first section is a continuation of the selections from the voluminous correspondence of the first Duke of Ormond, with which the present series of the Ormonde Papers commenced. This correspondence has been catalogued *in extenso*, it may be remembered, in the Appendices to the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, compiled by the late Sir John Gilbert; and in Volume I. of the present series the process of selection was carried from the opening letter of the long sequence of documents in 1572 down to the year 1660. In this volume the selection is continued from the Restoration down to 1675, and covers the period of the Duke of Ormond's first post-Restoration Viceroyalty and of the subsequent temporary eclipse of his splendid fortunes, which lasted from 1668 to 1677.

For the reasons adverted to in the Introduction to Volume I., the interest of the correspondence, though in many respects it is of great value, is disproportionate to its bulk. The gaps in the collection at Kilkenny are many and great, and they occur, as a rule, just at those periods and in relation to those events in regard to which historical curiosity is keenest. No better testimony can be borne to the efficiency with which Thomas Carte discharged his great biographical task than that which is provided by the comparative poverty of the materials remaining at Kilkenny. The biographer thoroughly understood his business. He had a quick eye both for the documents essential to his task and for those which would serve to brighten his work, and accordingly he carried off to England almost all the best gems of a singularly varied collection. The papers accumulated by the first Duke of Ormond are the richest of all collections of extant manuscript materials for modern Irish history. But their most precious treasures are no longer in Ireland. It is therefore to the great mass of papers at Oxford which bear the biographer's name, rather than to those

still in the evidence Room at Kilkenny Castle, that we must have recourse for the most important of these documents. Thus it is that an impression of disappointment is inevitably produced in the mind of the ordinary reader by the detached and inconsecutive character of the portion of the correspondence which still remains in Ireland.

By far the greater portion of the existing papers at Kilkenny, for the period covered by this report, have to do with the strictly domestic interests of the House of Ormond, and with the management of the immense estates of the dukedom. They consist largely of the reports of stewards and agents on these and cognate matters which, though they may at times touch on matters of historical, topographical, or archæological interest, are in general remote from the domain of history. As in Volume I. of the present series, so in this, it may be assumed that those items in the chronological catalogue compiled by Sir John Gilbert which are not noticed, either lie outside the purview of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, or have already been printed elsewhere. The letter, printed at p. 6, from the Duchess of Ormond to her steward is a fair specimen of much of the correspondence, and will enable the reader to judge of the character of the manuscripts which have not been transcribed for this volume.

To the student of seventeenth century history, however, who is familiar with the correspondence accessible elsewhere, and still more to the reader whose knowledge is confined to printed sources, the correspondence here printed, though provokingly scrappy and disjointed, will not appear uninteresting. Upon at least three important topics the letters throw no inconsiderable light. They supply many fresh details of the negotiations attending the Irish Acts of Settlement and Explanation; they add a good deal to our comprehension of those intrigues of the courtier statesmen of Charles II., which, in England, resulted in the disgrace of Clarendon, and, in Ireland, led to the removal of the Duke of Ormond from the Viceroyalty; and they throw much useful light on the reconstitution of the administrative machinery of Ireland after the Restoration. They are also valuable for the information they contain on many matters of social and topographical interest; such as the efforts of the Duke of Ormond to encourage the woollen industry in Ireland,

and the formation of the Phœnix Park. Finally, they supplement with many lively touches our knowledge of the career of the Duke of Ormond himself, and contribute to a correct appreciation of the great figure which filled so large a space in the Ireland of the seventeenth century.

The volume opens, appropriately enough, with a letter from Lord Anglesey, with whom, as Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, Ormond was throughout his Viceroyalty in the closest official relations. Anglesey's numerous letters occupy much of the first part of the volume, and, with the copies of Ormond's less numerous answers, take up some fifty or sixty pages.* Most of these belong to the years 1663 and 1664, and relate mainly to the negotiations respecting the Act of Explanation. How to reconcile the conflicting claims of half a dozen antagonistic interests and to produce an appearance of satisfaction among a crowd of applicants, of whom only a small minority could be gratified, was the impossible problem of the early years of Ormond's administration. He has himself stated the difficulty with which he was confronted in a striking passage quoted by Carte. "If the adventurer and soldier must be satisfied to the extent of what they suppose intended them by the declaration; and if all that accepted and constantly adhered to the Peace of 1648 must be restored, as the same declaration seems also to intend, and was partly declared to be intended at the last debate, there must be new discoveries made of a new Ireland, for the old will not serve to satisfy their engagements. It remains then to determine which party must suffer in the default of means to satisfy all; or whether both must be proportionably losers."† It was indeed largely the inevitable dissatisfaction of the disappointed majority who failed to make good their claims which led to Ormond's dismissal from the Irish Government in 1668. The correspondence between Anglesey and Ormond was frequent, and indeed incessant, from July, 1663, to May, 1664, when the latter went over to England to assist in the final shaping of the Act of Explanation by the King's English advisers. The two friends discuss men and measures with the utmost freedom and unreserve. Many of Anglesey's letters were indeed written in cipher, but in such cases the originals contain Ormond's decipher

* *Vide* pp. 1 to 170 *passim*. † Carte's Ormonde, vol. ii., p. 240.

of them, often pencilled in in his own hand. Many of Anglesey's letters relate to questions of revenue and expenditure, matters which next to the settlement of the land claimed the largest share of the attention of those responsible for the Irish Government at the time. No great difficulty would have been experienced in meeting the ordinary charges of the Irish Establishment, which, as appears from the Account of the Revenue printed in Section II.* of this volume, were not extravagantly framed. But the King was perpetually giving warrants for large sums, at the solicitation of individuals; and this soon caused serious financial difficulty. These embarrassments were eventually made the pretext for attacks upon Ormond, and combined with the clamour of the landgrabbers of the seventeenth century to procure Ormond's recall from Ireland. But though Ormond had certainly a taste for splendour, and maintained a viceregal court on a scale of magnificence not greatly inferior to that of the King himself, the charges against him had certainly their origin in personal envy rather than in any sincere desire for reform. The correspondence with Anglesey tends to substantiate the account given by Carte of these matters,† and to confirm the Duke's own vindication of this part of his conduct in the vigorous paper he addressed to the King several years later in reply to Lord Ranelagh's criticisms on his administration.‡

Of matters of more immediately local concern touched on in the correspondence the most interesting are the references to Ormond's management of the woollen industry at Chapelizod§ near Dublin, at Clonmel,‖ and at Carrick.¶ Some interesting information is also given in the correspondence on such matters as the formation of the Phœnix Park,** a project in which Ormond was keenly interested; the fortification of Dublin†† and other places of importance; the coinage of money in Ireland;‡‡ and the holding of assizes through the country.§§ But as the letters from 1675 to 1684 supplement this information materially, discussion of these topics may conveniently be reserved for the introduction to the next volume of this series.

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* *Vide* p. 373 *infra, et seq.* † Carte's Life of Ormond, vol. ii., p. 367, *et seq.* ‡ and Ibid ii., p. 454. § pp. 322—337, 346—50. ‖ pp. 353—5, 357—9. ¶ p. 312. And see Carte's Life of Ormond, vol. ii., p. 341, *et seq.* ** pp. 55, 189, 193—195, 291—3. †† pp. 25, 50—51, 226, 231, 236, 240, 275. ‡‡ pp. 168, 302. §§ p. 207, 260.

In addition to the letters referring to public affairs, no inconsiderable portion of the correspondence is occupied, as already remarked, with matters of domestic interest, and is concerned with the private interests of the Duke and his family. Of these, in so far as they possess historical interest, some account will be found in the third section of this introduction in relation to the Letters of the Duchess of Ormond. A word may, however, be said here as to the acquisition of Moor Park by the Duke, and the appearance of that famous seat during his ownership. Ormond acquired it in 1661, prior to his nomination to the Viceroyalty, by purchase from the Bishop of Rochester of the day, subject, however, to an interest held in it by one Sir Richard Francklin. He appears to have designed it as his country seat, to which he might retire in "such starts of retirement" as his sedulous attendance on the King as Lord High Steward might permit. Lord Anglesey, who was asked by Ormond to visit and report on the place and the improvements initiated there by him, gives this inviting account of the house and its surroundings: "I was last week to view Moor Park, which I find to be still the same sweet and pleasant seat I knew it before, and had a taste of the goodness of your Grace's venison. . . . . The gardens are extraordinary, full of delightful walks and fountains, and terraces with covered walks for rainy weather, and I believe the very lead of the terraces and houses is not less worth than £1,500. The Park is well wooded, but none to be spared for sale, yet may be valued at £1,500. . . . . The Park is set out into walks shaded with trees set in rows, and there is a fair brick lodge that hath the prospect of most of the Park and country, and may be seen at the end of a long walk out of your dining room window. In fine, when you will refresh yourself for a few days with the country air, you cannot do it anywhere better, and the way will hold you but two hours or a little more riding. It is an enclosed country, and so not the best for hawking or hunting, though passable for both, but there is excellent brook hawking, which I think your Grace takes pleasure in."*

Moor Park was placed in charge of one James Buck, a dependant of the Duke, who appears to have been a somewhat

* Anglesey to Ormond, Sept. 8, 1663, p. 83.

unjust steward, and to have injured the place by cutting and selling timber for his own profit. He, however, seems to have carried out a number of improvements in the Duke's behalf, the nature of which are detailed in one of his letters,* and which included planting on a large scale. He was, moreover, a genial rogue, and some of his letters are amusing. Ormond did not long retain Moor Park. Being obliged to retrench his expenditure in 1670, he sold it in that year to the Duke of Monmouth, as detailed in the Duchess's letters, for £13,200.†

II. STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S REVENUE IN IRELAND, 1661.

This manuscript, which is here reproduced *in extenso*, is the return furnished by Sir James Ware, the Auditor-General of Ireland, better known as an accomplished historian and antiquary, of the Revenue and Expenditure of Ireland for practically the first clear working year after the Restoration. It is of the utmost interest for the light it throws upon the administrative machinery of Ireland, as constituted after the Restoration under the government of the first Duke of Ormond.

It appears by this account that the total income which came to the hands of His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General of Ireland, Arthur Earl of Anglesey, for the year 1661-2 amounted to £201,046 12s. 1¾d. The principal items of which this modest revenue is made up are Excise and Customs, Quit Rents and Crown Rents, and Poll Money.

The figures of the returns under these heads are respectively as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Quit Rents	45,408	7	5¾
Excise and Customs	52,112	8	10¾
Poll Money	77,406	4	7¾

Of this income a sum of £37,143 9s. 7¾d., or somewhat less than one-fifth, was absorbed by the charges of the Civil Government, leaving a balance of £163,903 2s. 5¾d. "for the payment of the Military List," a sum which, however disproportionate it may appear to the civil charges, barely sufficed for

* p. 197. † p. 445.

the calls upon it. The certificate of the Auditor-General at the end of the account shows how closely the Ministers of Charles II. sailed to the wind financially, even in the first years after the Restoration, before the Irish Pension List became burdened, as was afterwards the case, with extravagant pensions to royal mistresses and other favourites who had no connection with the country. It is in these terms:—

"Sum total of the payments and disbursements aforesaid" [for military charges] "is £163,820 17s. 0½d. And so there "remaineth in the hands of the said accomptant the sum "of £82 5s. 5¼d. Out of which is allowed to the Deputy-"Receiver-General's clerks for their extraordinary labour and "pains taken about this account, £52, and to the Auditor's "clerks over and above the sums allowed them in the account "for Civil Affairs, £30. And so remains in the hands of the "accomptant, 5s. 4¼d.

"J. Ware."

If the revenue of Ireland was thus barely adequate to the charges on it, the straitened circumstances of the Exchequer can hardly be attributed to extravagance in the salaries paid to the officials on the Civil Establishment. The Lords Justices —Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Orrery, and Lord Mountrath—to whom the administration was temporarily entrusted pending the appointment of the Duke of Ormond as Viceroy, received the considerable emolument of £1,500 apiece, and the first named received in addition a like sum in his capacity of Lord Chancellor. The Chancellor seems also to have received £311 17s. 6d. as a Judge in Chancery. But with these exceptions the servants of the Crown, both legal and lay, seem to have been remunerated on a modest scale. The highest salaries were those paid to His Majesty's Judges. Of these the Chief Justice of the Chief Place, Lord Santry, received £347 per annum, and apparently the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas had the same income. The Chief Baron was better off with £600, but part of his salary was for non-judicial services connected with the Exchequer. The Puisne Judges of all three Courts received £150 apiece. Circuit allowances were paid to the Judges, over and above their salaries, at the rate of £59 10s. 0d. per circuit to the Chief Judges, and £44 10s. 0d. to the puisnes. A sum of £13 6s. 8d. per annum was also

allowed to every Judge in respect of his robes. Other legal functionaries were thus remunerated:—The Master of the Court of Wards, £300; the Master of the Rolls, £140; the Attorney-General and Solicitor-Generel £75 each; Masters in Chancery, £20 each. The salaries of the judiciary attached to the provinces of Munster and Connaught were also slender. The Chief Justice of each province had £100, and the lesser dignitaries were paid in proportion; the whole judicial staff of Munster costing no more than £268 6s. 8d.

Of non-judicial officers the highest salary was paid to Sir Paul Davis, who received £750 in his dual capacity of Secretary of State and Clerk of the Council. Next to him in point of emolument came Sir James Ware, the Auditor-General, with £234 6s. 3d; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with £150; and the Surveyor-General, with £125. Other officials whose incomes are stated are Ulster King of Arms, £26 13s. 4d; Athlone Pursuivant, £10; and, smallest of all, the Escheators of Ulster and Munster, who only received £1 5s. 0d. per annum each.

The accounts do not disclose any extravagance in the nature of perquisites or extra allowances, if we except the wine allowances. A sum of £73 10s. 0d. was paid to Sir Maurice Eustace, Chancellor and Lord Justice, "for seven tuns of French wine for the provision and store of his house for a year," and £68 5s. 0d. to his colleague Lord Mountrath for six tuns and a half. Each member of the Privy Council, to the number of twenty-one, was paid £31 10. 0d. for three tuns of wine per annum.

The Pension List, too, at this date was moderate. With the exception of a special grant of £1,500 yearly to Lord Clanricarde "till he should be restored to his estate"—which estate had under the Commonwealth become part of the possessions of Henry Cromwell—the largest were £800 to Viscount Taaffe, £520 to the Marquis of Antrim, £500 to Daniel O'Neill, the constant supporter of Ormond in his years of struggle with the Confederate Irish, and £300 to Bridget, Countess of Tyrconnel. These, like the payment to Lord Clanricarde, seem all to have been in the nature of allowances to dispossessed royalists pending the settlement of territorial claims.

The charges on the Military List are mainly payments to captains of horse and foot for themselves and the officers

of their respective troops or companies. Payments of this kind amounted in the aggregate to £49,080 6s. 0d. for the horse, and £54,551 11s. 0d. for the foot. Another large aggregate, amounting to nearly £40,000, was made up of payments in respect of arrears to the army. Only a few individual payments are shown; but it would appear that a captain of Foot received £134 8s. 0d. per annum as his pay, and a lieutenant £67 4s. 0d. The pay of a private was £10 4s. 0d., or a little less than 7d. a day. Cavalry were paid at a higher rate. A captain of horse had £235 4s. 0d. per annum.

A few salaries which would seem naturally to belong to civil expenditure were charged to the military account. Thus the Presidents of Munster and Connaught each received a fee of £100, as part of an allowance of upwards of £800 allocated to each presidency, in respect of the diet of the President and Council and their retinue of thirty horsemen and twenty foot.

This account of the State of the Irish Revenue in 1660-61, may be usefully compared with the Lists of Civil Expenditure for the year 1666 and of the Military Establishment for 1664, given by Sir William Petty in his *Political Anatomy of Ireland, 1672*.

III. LETTERS OF ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF ORMOND, TO CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW, 1668-1675.

The collection from which the letters of Elizabeth, Duchess of Ormond, printed in this Report, have been selected consists of a series of one hundred and thirty letters, addressed by the Duchess to her husband's half-brother, Captain George Mathew, or Mathews, between the years 1668 and 1673. The mother of the first Duke of Ormond, Elizabeth, Viscountess Thurles, who was a daughter of Sir John Poyntz, of Acton, Gloucestershire, had married as her second husband George Mathew, of Thurles, The Duke, who was always upon excellent terms with his numerous relatives, seems to have been specially intimate with his half-brother, George Mathew, and the latter appears to have acted as agent for Ormond's estate in Ireland and as his confidential adviser in all matters of private and domestic concern. Mathew, like Ormond's mother and most of Ormond's

relatives, was a Roman Catholic. The Duke's engrossing concern in politics, even when not in power, naturally prevented his giving close attention to his private affairs, and during his often lengthy absence from Ireland the business of correspondence in regard to family matters appears to have been left for the most part to the Duchess, who was herself owner in her own right of a large part of the Ormond estates, and who was possessed, as these letters demonstrate, of excellent business aptitudes. The letters, indeed, show that the Duchess fully deserved the character given her by Carte as "a person of very good sense . . . . of an excellent capacity . . . . who understood all business in which it came in her way to be concerned perfectly well, and wrote upon them with great clearness and comprehension and strength of expression: not a superfluous or improper word appearing in her longest letters."* It must be added that the caligraphy of the letters confirms Carte's statement as to the neglect of the Duchess's early education. He states that not having been taught to write, "she learned it of herself, by copying after print; for which reason she never joined her letters together." But they also show that Carte was right in adding that "if the Duchess of Ormond had any fault it was the weight of her spirit, which put her upon doing everything in a noble and magnificent manner without any regard to the expense." She was extremely extravagant, and these letters unfold many a tale of the domestic embarrassments which resulted.

The Duchess's letters, accordingly, are all of them mainly concerned with the domestic interests of the Ormond family, but they incidentally touch on a number of matters of public interest and importance. They begin in the autumn of 1668, when the second of Ormond's three terms of office as Viceroy of Ireland was about to be closed as a consequence of the successful intrigues of the courtiers who had brought about the fall of his close friend and ally, Clarendon. The cabal against Ormond lasted through the late autumn and winter of 1668-9, and only ended on February 14th with the dismissal of the Duke. Most of the earlier letters contain allusions to the progress of this intrigue, and express the alternations of hope and misgiving in the mind of the Duchess, until, on February 16th, 1668-9, she

* Carte's Life of Ormond II, 537-8.

announces "what happened on Sunday last, which was my Lord's dismissal from the Government of Ireland declared by His Majesty, and Lord Robartes named to succeed him."* But the Duchess consoles herself in this misfortune by reflecting with wifely pride that her Lord "preserves, thank God, a reputation beyond what any of them can blast, and has at this time the kindness and the respect of all this nation beyond what he ever had." Pepys, in his diary for this period, notes the progress of the struggle between Ormond and his enemies, and in November thought, like the Duchess, that the Duke was "like to continue in his command in Ireland. At least they cannot get the better of him yet."† Thenceforward there are continuous allusions to the state of politics, and the prospects of the Duke's reinstatement in the royal favour, with comments on various personages connected with the Court. These are seldom acrimonious, with the exception of the references to Roger Boyle, Lord Orrery, who in one letter‡ is spoken of as 'the most false and ungrateful man living,' and whom the Duchess evidently considered to be the centre of hostility to her husband's interests. It may be gathered from one passage that Orrery had had hopes of the Viceroyalty which were disappointed by the nomination of Lord Robartes, and the Duchess was evidently prudently desirous of conciliating the friendship of opponents rather than aggravating their enmity. Though removed from the office of Viceroy, Ormond was continued in the position of High Steward, and remained in attendance on the King. It being "not safe for his interests to leave Court," the Duke maintained a great establishment in London, his house "being daily the resort of all strangers and ambassadors, and all the nobility besides."§

Although largely occupied with purely business matters of no historical interest—the letting of lands, the hiring and dismissal of stewards, bailiffs and other servants, and so forth—the letters of the Duchess frequently throw interesting light upon the social conditions of the period both in England and Ireland, and enable us to understand the difficulties of maintaining a great establishment which beset the courtiers of Charles II., and involved in almost continuous embarrassment even so wealthy a subject as the Duke of Ormond. At the opening of these letters

* p. 441. † Pepy's Diary, Nov. 25th, 1668. ‡ p. 443. § p. 446.

the Duke owned, in addition to his numerous private and official residences in Ireland, a house of great magnificence in "St. James's, Chelsea," and his celebrated seat of Moor Park already noticed, which he had acquired in 1661. Many of the Duchess's letters are eloquent as to the difficulty of finding ready money for the equipment and maintenance of these mansions, and of the necessity for retrenching by giving up Moor Park. After many negotiations Moor Park was bought by Charles II. "goods and all," for the Duke of Monmouth for £13,200, of which £1,700 was for the furniture. "It is the King," writes the Duchess, "that buys it for the Duke, so as it is the Lords of the Treasury that we are now treating with, and so hope that will secure our payment, which is the main concern to be looked after."*

The debts which figure so largely in these letters were due in part to the great magnificence with which the Duke of Ormond deemed it necessary to support the dignity of his almost unexampled position. But they were considerably aggravated by the extravagance of the three sons of the Duke and Duchess, Thomas, Earl of Ossory; Richard, Earl of Arran; and Lord John Butler. Of these the last named was a hopeless scapegrace, whose difficulties were perpetual, and whose excesses terminated in an early death. During the period covered by these letters this young hopeful was resident in Ireland, and the correspondence is much occupied with appeals to Captain Mathew to endeavour to effect his reform; appeals in which maternal solicitude is frequently at odds with wifely prudence. The precise extent of Lord John's debts does not appear; but that they were considerable may be inferred from the liberal arrangements which were sanctioned by the Duchess as a reasonable and moderate allowance for his future maintenance when they had been paid off, and which showed the standard of living considered appropriate for a cadet of a noble family in the early years of the Restoration:—"By the computation made of the yearly charge of my son John's servants and equipage, you will find it will come unto two hundred and twenty pound a year, so as out of his yearly allowance he may have besides, for clothes and pocket money, three hundred and fourscore, which well managed will maintain him as decently as

* p. 115.

any man of his quality needs to be, and his entertainment to go towards the payment of his debts. The greatest difficulty I apprehend to him will be the laying out of a hundred pound for a chariot and a pair of horses, and fifty more for liveries, besides what clothes he may need at his first coming over.*

The other sons reflected much more honour on their parents than the unlucky John, but they were proportionately costly. The Duchess writes in strong terms of the reckless expenditure of the gallant and gifted Ossory, which was, according to her, only too well supported by his wife (a different character of Lady Ossory is given by Carte). She also complains with almost equal irritation of the expensive habits of Lord Arran. But both these atoned for the anxiety they caused, the former by the splendour of his services in the Dutch war, the latter by a wealthy match. In several letters the Duchess recounts with maternal pride the exploits of her eldest son in the naval battles of the Dutch war, in which Ossory served as Rear-Admiral under the Duke of York. In June, 1672, she tells how her husband has been to Windsor to attend the installation of Lord Arlington as a Knight of the Garter, and adds, "the like honour the King declared my son Ossory should have when the next vacancy should happen: which promise he made in public upon Tuesday last, when the Queen and he did both sup with my son in his ship; Her Majesty having a desire to see the fleet, which she did and lay in the ship two nights."† Catherine of Braganza evidently held Ossory in high esteem. He was towards the close of his career appointed Governor of the fortress of Tangier; and in one of Queen Catherine's extant letters preserved at Kilkenny she condoles with evident sincerity with Ormond on the premature death of his gifted son.‡ A few months later Ossory's instalment is duly announced,—a ceremony "which has been of some charge to my Lord (Ormond) who was willing to help him on that occasion, and did unto the value of £500."§ The occasion also involved some charge to the Duchess herself; for not long afterwards she tells Mathew he will do her 'a special courtesy' by procuring her £200," for so much I owe for a diamond *George* that I gave unto my son

* p. 451. † p. 450. ‡ This letter has been printed in Vol. I. of the Ormonde Papers (Fourteenth Rep. App., part vii., p. 30.) § Ibid.

Ossory when he was made knight of the Garter."* It would seem that the Duchess was sometimes driven by the expenses of the Ormond's London establishment to raise money by even more inconvenient expedients. In 1668 she found herself obliged "to pawn a pair of diamond pendants worth £700," in respect of which £500 was advanced by Sir Stephen Fox.†

Of Lord Arran, the second son, we also hear a good deal. When first mentioned in 1668 he is described as "in great sadness," caused by the untimely death of his first wife. Subsequently Arran seems to have fallen into doubtful habits; but he had the resolution to break from them, and to drown in the excitement of war the sorrows which wine could not obliterate, and is found honourably bracketed with Ossory for his gallantry in the fights with the Dutch. Eventually, towards the close of the correspondence, he consoles himself by a second marriage with Miss Dorothy Ferrars, which manifestly rejoiced his mother. The Duchess was a confirmed match-maker, and these letters contain many allusions to possible alliances. The letter announcing Arran's engagement is quite triumphant. "If you have not heard from me so frequently of late as you might expect," she writes in May, 1673, "you will the less wonder when you hear of two marriages in my family that are near concluded—the one for my son Ossory's daughter unto the Earl of Derby; the other my son Arran to the daughter of one Mr. Ferrars, one of the best and ancientest families of England, formerly Earls of Essex. The portion is £12,000, and but one sickly young man between her and £3,000 a year after his father's decease. . . . . "This," she goes on, "is a great year for weddings generally, so as I do not despair but that my son John may get a wife too, for so he makes me believe, if his friends assist and countenance him."‡ The ne'er-do-well did in the end succeed in making a great alliance, marrying in 1676 the Lady Ann Chichester, daughter of the first Earl of Donegall, and being created a peer on his marriage by the title of the Earl of Gowran. But he survived his marriage only by a few months. Several letters in the first section of this volume refer to the negotiations attending this alliance.

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* p. 451. † p. 438. See also as to their transaction p. 290. ‡ p. 452.

Of the customs of the time as regards the establishments of great houses, and the mode of travelling between England and Ireland, the letters of the Duchess contain numerous illustrations. The move from Ireland must have been a formidable undertaking even to those who could best afford the expense when, as detailed in the first of these letters, a great lady brought her equipage across the channel. "I arrived at Minehead,"* the Duchess writes from Moor Park, "the Sunday after I parted from you, where I was driven to stay until the Wednesday following to give my coach horses one day's rest, that came not into the harbour till two days after me; so as I came not hither till Tuesday last."† The journey from Dublin to Moor Park thus occupied at least ten days, and it cost exactly £140, as we learn from the next letter: "I must tell you that I have been so good a manager of my own, as paying the charge of both the ships, which cost me threescore and five pounds—and ten shillings a head duty for every horse besides—I brought threescore pound of my two hundred with me hither, which has purchased me all that I shall lay out upon myself until Christmas next."‡ Elsewhere we learn that the salary of a clerk of the kitchen engaged in London for Kilkenny Castle was £20 yearly,§ while an assistant to that functionary called 'a larder man,' demanded £15 a year, "but with much ado I brought him to £10,"—a modest wage for one who was certified to have "skill to powder meat and to keep the wet larder; he is a cook besides, and has served as a caterer seven years in a gentleman's house."** The scarcity and incapacity of domestic servants is no new thing in the twentieth century. The Duchess pronounces her verdict on those of the Restoration in terms which sound familiar: "So strange a time this is for servants, as people of all degrees complain that they were never so bad as now."†† The Duchess further throws light on house rent in London and its suburbs in her day. "My son (Ossory) has taken a house for his lady, and intends to send for her as soon as better weather is. The rent he pays for it is £110 a year. It is competent for the bigness of it, and such a number of servants as he intends to keep." The Duke himself, we learn, paid £250 per annum

* In the 17th century there was much communication between Minehead in Somerset, on the south side of the Bristol Channel, and the south of Ireland, especially Waterford and Wexford. † p. 437. ‡ p. 438. § p. 444. ** p. 444. †† p. 440.

for his town house.* This, however, does not sound so good a bargain as that which she made for herself when she wintered at Hampstead for the benefit of her health. "To prevent my cough growing worse," she writes in December, 1673, I came for better air to Hampstead, some five miles from London, to a pretty house furnished, which I took from Michaelmas last unto our Lady Day, for £40."†

This Report and introduction has been prepared by Mr. C. Litton Falkiner, who desires to acknowledge the assistance he has received in the work of transcription from Mr. Sidney C. Ratcliff, now of the Public Record Office, London, and Mr. Thomas J. Morrissey, of the Irish Record Office.

In this as in former volumes, Ormond and not Ormonde has been uniformly followed as the form of the title almost invariably used by the Duke of Ormond and by his Duchess.

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* p. 445. † p. 440.

NOTE.—The letters as bound up in the volume of originals at Kilkenny Castle are misplaced in several instances. In some of them the dates of the month only is given, and is ascribed to the wrong year. They are here printed as far as possible in their proper chronological order; as in the case of the misplaced letters the real sequence is usually apparent from internal evidence.

THE MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

MARQUESS OF ORMONDE, K.P.,

KILKENNY CASTLE.

ARTHUR ANNESLEY * [LORD ANGLESEY] to ORMOND.

1660, May 25. London.—The multiplied favours of your Lordship's letters, so full of particular kindness to me, leave me under an incapacity of return, but I must not be so wanting upon all occasions to acknowledge my obligations which I find increase daily, and with them I assure your Lordship that gratitude which you may justly expect. The warning received of His Majesty's intentions both as to the time and place of his reception hath quickened the preparations necessary, the errors whereof will, I hope, be lost in crowd of our joys to see him, which, I assure your Lordship, the condition of affairs here requires should be speeded.

I receive it as a sure expression of your Lordship's particular respect to me that you desire my meeting His Majesty at Canterbury with the General, and the adjournment your Lordship mentions would have in that case been necessary, but by the General's and other sound advice I am tied from that part of my duty to attend His Majesty's service here, which cannot dispense with my absence till the supply His Majesty brings be in place, and, I assure your Lordship, the state of affairs is not such yet as can admit of adjournment. I shall say no more till I be so happy as to see your Lordship here, but that I am highly sensible of your Lordship's owning me, and count my own particular safe whilst your Lordship is the patron of it. Your Lordship will find the General answer the expectation I have given your Lordship.

* Arthur Annesley, created in 1661 Earl of Anglesey, was at this time President of the interim Council of State.

List of Officers and Servants of the Royal Household.

1660, June 10.—The number and quality of His Majesty's household servants in every Office.*

Comptinghouse.

Lord Steward i.
Treasurer of the House i.
Comptroller i.
Cofferer i.
Clerks of the Green Cloth ii.
Clerks of the Comptrolments ii.
Sergeant of the Comptinghouse i.
Yeomen ii.
Groom i.
Messenger i.
Messenger Extraordinary i.

Bakehouse.

Sergeant i.
Clerk i.
Yeomen iii.
Conducts iiii.
Yeoman Garnitor i
Yeomen Purveyors iiii.

Pantry.

Sergeant i.
Yeomen iiii.
Grooms ii.
Pages ii.
Breadbearers ii.

Cellar.

Sergeant i.
Yeomen iiii.
Groom i.
Pages ii.
Yeoman of the Bottles i.
Yeomen Purveyors ii.

Buttery.

Yeomen iii.
Grooms ii.
Pages ii.
Yeoman Purveyor i.
Groom Purveyors iii.

Pitcher-house.

Yeoman i.
Grooms ii.
Page i.

* This list, with other documents relative to the royal household, is connected with the Duke of Ormond's tenure of the office of Lord Steward of the Household, to which he was appointed at the Restoration.

Spicery.

Clerks iii.
Grocer i.

Chandry.

Yeomen ii.
Grooms ii.
Page i.
Yeoman for Wax i.
Tallow Chandler i.

Ewry.

Sergeant i.
Yeomen iii.
Grooms ii.
Page i.

Washery.

Yeoman i.
Groom i.

Confectionery.

Sergeant i. and i. Supernumerary.
Yeoman ii.
Groom i.
Page i.

Laundry.

Laundress for the King's Board i.
Laundress for the Household i.
Yeoman i.
Grooms ii.
Pages iii.

Kitchens.

Mr. Cook for the King i.
Mr. Cook for the Household i.
Clerks iii.
Yeomen vi.
Grooms vii.
Children x.
Turnbroths 36
Porters and Scourers 10
Doorkeepers 2
} Placed by the Chief Clerk of the Kitchen and Mr. Cook.

Larder.

Sergeant i.
Clerk i.
Yeomen iii.
Grooms iii.
Pages ii.

Accattery.

Sergeant i. and i. Supernumerary.
Clerk i.
Yeomen ii.
Grooms ii.
Yeomen Purveyors v.
Keeper of the Pastures i.
Herd i.

Boiling-house.

Yeoman i.
Grooms ii.

Poultry.

Sergeant i.
Clerk i.
Grooms iii.
Purveyors v.

Scalding-house.

Yeoman i.
Grooms ii.
Pages ii.

Almonry.

Yeomen ii.
Grooms ii.

Pastry.

Sergeant i.
Clerk i.
Yeomen iii.
Grooms iii.
Children iii.

Scullery.

Sergeant i.
Clerk i.
Yeomen iii.
Grooms ii.
Pages ii.
Children iiii.

Porters at Gate.

Sergeant i.
Yeomen iii.
Grooms iii.

Woodyard.

Sergeant i.
Clerk i.
Yeomen iii.
Grooms ii.
Pages ii.
Woodbearers ii.

The Hall.

Marshals vii.
Sewer iiii.
Surveyors of the Dresser ii.
Waiters xi.
Daily Waiters ii.

Harbingers.

Gentlemen ii.
Yeomen vi.

Caretakers.

Clerk of the Carriage i.
Yeoman i.
Grooms iiii.

Caretakers of London iiii.

Gilder i.

The Cock i.*

The Bellringer i.

Artificers having no wages, only coat-cloths.

Brewers ii.
Wine Porters viii.
Wheat Porters viii.
Cornmeaters ii.
Wine-cooper i.
Pewterer i.
Blacksmith i.
Basketmakers ii.
Twiner i.
Brazier i.
Potter i.
Wax-chandler i.
Fruiterers ii.
Stationer i.
Woollen Draper i.
Trunkmaker i.
Jackmaker i.
Purveyor of Rushes i.
Milkwoman i.
Miller i.
Glover i.
Oatmeal Man i.
Salary Man i.
Cupmaker i.
Cutler i.
Bagmaker i.
Milliner i.
Barber i.

* Possibly Coc*h* for Coachman is intended. The Cook is accounted for at *p.* 3.

Marchioness* of Ormond to John Burden

1660, October 9. London.—I received but one letter from you since you left this place, so as I have but little to say in answer of the contents; but that there is a letter signed by His Majesty concerning the rents payable into the Exchequer and the arrears, according as you did desire might be procured, which shall be very shortly sent, as is now a copy of the letter for the reversion of one of the offices you desired, the original whereof I thought fit to send by a sure hand for fear of miscarriage; which I do assure you cost me some pains to procure, which if it had not been gotten when it was I have good reason to believe would not have been obtained, in regard the King has resolved to grant no reversions, therefore the less is said of this the better. As for answering of Sir Henry Tichborne's demand, I shall not adventure to do it unless by advice from you and the rest, in regard I find none here that are willing to lay out money in that country, therefore let me know, in case that he do importune my Lord or me, what answer will be fit to give him, and to use the best endeavour you can the meantime to prevent the place from being left waste, or the woods from destruction both there and elsewhere. I perceive that Mr. Butler of Balynahinchye has been threatening of Captain Gilliard, whom I desire may be encouraged in the tenancy until Mr. Butler can prove his title to be better than ours, which, his carriage considered and what is to be said against him, he will be very hardly able to do. The account of the debt due to my Lord from the King is now stated and ready to be given unto the Lord Chancellor of England upon Thursday next, who we hope will be assisting to procure us satisfaction; in the meantime we have secured all the mortgage and obtained a grant of all those prizewines that were exempted out of the ancient patent which it is intended shall pass under the Great Seal here to be enrolled in Ireland; by which you may perceive that I have not been negligent in the concern of our estate in putting my Lord in mind to move for what is so necessary to the preservation of his fortune, of which I pray make my old friend the Doctor† acquainted, and let me hear from you of all such affairs as concerns

E. Ormond.‡

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* Ormond's elevation to the Dukedom did not take place till March 30, 1661.

† Fennell.

‡ A number of the documents of this period, catalogued in the Appendix to the 4th Report, are letters from the Duchess of Ormond to John Burden or Bourden, who appears to have been her steward or agent at Kilkenny, and to other dependants. They relate exclusively to private affairs and have no particular historical interest, and the letter here printed is a fair specimen of their general character. The letters immediately following, to or from Sir W. Flower, though largely conversant with the personal interests of the Ormond family, are valuable as showing the difficulty of dealing at the Restoration with lands appropriated to other persons under the Commonwealth, and are printed for that reason.

Sir William Flower and John Burden to Lady Ormond.

1660, October 19. Clonmel.—Though we [have] not so frequently given your Ladyship account of your affairs here as might be expected from us, yet we assure your Ladyship that nothing hath been omitted by us in discharge of that trust you were pleased to repose in us; one of our number writ only once to your Ladyship since our coming into this kingdom, but whether his letters came to your Ladyship's hands or no we know not, in regard we have not received a line from that side since we left it.

We have already taken possession of all my Lord's lands in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Catherlogh [Carlow] and have disposed of them according to instructions. As also the Castles of Kilkenny, Knocktopher, Gowran, Carrick, with their appurtenances, and all the lands in the country of my Lord's to this town, and now we have taken possession here, and from hence we intend to Cashel, and so through the country, and as soon as we have brought things into any form your Ladyship shall have a more particular account. We are somewhat at a stand as to those lands whereout my Lord had only a chief rent, whereof we meet with a vast number, and they are held as of my Lord's manors. We shall only now name two for example, the manors of Kilsheelan and Carrick. We have entered upon the manor in the name of the whole lands held from that manor and upon some of the lands themselves, as namely Ballineale with the members. But that which we humbly desire to be instructed in is whether we shall accept of the chief rents or the whole rents for which they are set, the question being whether (the Irish possessors forfeiting their interest) the same doth not revert to my Lord. This is matter of law and what requires a speedy resolution, or (should their interests not revert by their forfeiture) whether it would not be fit for his Lordship to get a grant of them from His Majesty. They are indeed many and very considerable, and (if we be not *informed*) almost half the County of Tipperary will be included. Next to this we humbly desire his Lordship's commands touching Mr. Richard Butler of Kilcash his estate, for it is my Lord's, and peradventure there may be some prejudice, if possession be not taken, in case he should fail in the recovery thereof himself. It will be requisite that a letter be procured from His Majesty to the Lord Chief Baron here requiring him to take order that all my Lord's lands which have been leased by the late powers in any part of this kingdom be struck out of charge, otherwise those who took them and are now become his Lordship's servants will be troubled by process out of that Court, and his Lordship disappointed of his rents. We shall at present add no more to your Ladyship's trouble, but beg your commands in reference to what is now humbly represented unto you by, may it please your Ladyship, your Ladyship's most faithful and most obedient servants,

Wm. Flower, Jo. Bourden.

Postscript:—We have taken order for the repair of Carrick house and Cloghgrenan, the house of Kilkenny being in pretty good repair already.

We humbly desire directions as to the chief rents of this town and other Corporations, the case being the same with that of the lands out of which a chief rent is only paid.

Endorsed:—Sir Will. Flower and Mr. Bourden to my lady Marchioness.

Paper attached to this letter, with answers to queries in above letter:—

The lands held by my Lord as of any his manors can not escheat to him in case they become forfeited for high treasons, for all forfeitures of that nature goes to the King (the case of murder only excepted, wherein the lands goes to the Lord by escheat), and though my Lord hath the King's letter for all such forfeited lands, yet there can be no entry before the letter be passed the Great Seal. And for the same reason the whole rent (which is intended the profit of the land) cannot be seized upon, but the chief rent may and ought to be taken, and the arrears thereof ought to be taken up, for they are not saved to the present tenants within the Act whereby my Lord is restored to his estate, that Act tending only to arrears of lands held in demesne by my Lord. The Commissioners are not to meddle with Mr. Butler's estate, he being in a clear way to be restored.

The producing of the Act for restoring my Lord to his estate in the Exchequer may serve for a warrant there to put out of charge any lands belonging to my Lord which the Commissioners are to try by conferring with the Chief Baron, and if he be not therewith satisfied, the order from His Majesty may be had in the meantime. And for any rent in arrear before last May, there is a letter from His Majesty as well for them as for debts, which is to be passed under the Great Seal as soon as the Chancellor goes over.

Sir William Flower to Lady Ormond

1660, October 31. Dublin.—I hope the letter that was written at Clonmel was delivered you, in which was an account of our journey in that country; from whence we went to Fethard and did take possession of what land lies in those parts, and from thence to Cashel and Golden Bridge and to all the land that Dr. Fennell held. Marten that is tenant to the land was then here in Dublin; his wife delivered the possession, and told us her husband would willingly turn tenant to my Lord, on which we left her in her house. Our next journey was to Holy Cross which we possessed and have set it until Easter to the tenant we found in it. Then we went to Farne Bridge [? Farnane]; there is a castle well repaired by Hulett; the sheriff had seized it for His Majesty's, but when we came he gave us the key; we have set some part of the land and a house that he built for an inn, and that day we took possession of several good places that only paid chief rents unto my Lord,

which now being forfeited I hope that my Lord will get a grant of them, they being very considerable in all parts as the whole town of Clonmel and Ross. Some of those that hold the land would pay the chief rent, but I gave orders unto Mr. Butler to receive none until we receive your Ladyship's commands. On Wednesday last we were at Nenagh; when we came thither I sent for the Governor of the County and desired him to go into the Castle with me and to command his soldiers out, that possession might be taken for my Lord; he went with us; when I came in I told Col. Abbott our business, he was much troubled, but at last drew all his family out, and I gave the possession of it unto Lieut.-Col. Finch, who is the Governor in those parts, and he has promised to deliver it us on dem[and]. That night we set Colonel Abbott the land that he held by lease until Easter next; very much troubled he is, and hopes to have a lease, and says he will give as much as any man. I told him I thought my Lord intended to dispose of it some other way. I having received a letter from the Lord of Mountrath at my coming out of Kilkenny to repair to Dublin, having done with all places of greatest concernment, I left the orders with Major Harman, Mr. Butler and Mr. Burden, and took my journey hither and brought with me a list of the land that is in charge of the Exchequer, and this day I have been with the Chief Baron and Sir James Ware and they have promised to have them put out of charge. I was with the Lord of Mountrath, who tells me that he will to-morrow give me order for the fort of Duncannon. We have not been with Sir Robert Meredith, nor taken possession of that land he holds. This is by the advice of Doctor Fennell; we find that he has paid no rent all these times, so that I hope he will be found to be in my Lord's debt; I humbly desire some directions as to this. There is order left for the keeping of Carrick house dry, but we know not what to do with Cloghgrenan, it is so very much out of repair. I sent Mr. Harker and the mason and slater from Dunmore to see whether with a reasonable charge the walls may be preserved, but without orders we dare not undertake it, the workmen on the place telling us £40 will not keep it dry.

ORDER BY COMMISSIONERS FOR IRELAND.

By the Commissioners for the Government and Management of Affairs in Ireland.

1660, November 7. Dublin.—Forasmuch as our very good Lord James, Marquess of Ormond, Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, hath for a long time been deprived of his estate in this kingdom, so that he hath not as yet received such benefit thereby as might enable him in present to pay His Majesty's Crown rents due thereout, it is therefore ordered that for the present there be no assignments made of any of the said rents, whereof His Majesty's Auditor-General and His Majesty's Receiver General and Deputy are to take notice,

and to take care that this our order be duly observed. And in case any assignments of the said rents have been already made that the sum be taken back and other assignments given in lieu thereof. Mountrath. William Bury. vii. November, 1660.

Entered in the office of the Auditor General.

Ja. Ware.

Ormond to Sir William Flower.

1660, December 18. Whitehall.—I have prevailed with my trusty and well beloved Sir Maurice Eustace, knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, one of the Lords Justices of the same, to have an inspection into my affairs there, and to contribute his advice unto you in the carrying on of my business; whereof I will have you take notice, and once every quarter to wait on him and at other times at his Lordship's house, as there shall be occasion, to give him an account of your proceedings that so his directions and advice may go along with you in the ordering of my estate and what may concern me, and this I would have done not out of any diffidence I have in any of you, but for your greater ease and security by having such a conductor as his Lordship, who, I am sure, will make my concernments his own, if not more. This is all at present, and so I rest, your very loving friend.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's letter to Sir William Flower, concerning the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Ormond to Dr. Gerald Fennell.

1660, December 19. Whitehall.—Good Doctor: It is not long since I writ to you by my brother, George Mathew,* who I hope is long since gotten home; what was then in preparation is long since brought to a conclusion such as will displease many, and those perhaps of differing interests and affections, and that was not to be avoided where expectations were so much greater than the means to satisfy them. The ancient natives who had the misfortune to be found dispossessed and under a severe rule (to call it no worse), and had not the power or opportunity to contribute more than in their wishes to the happy change, will no doubt bear the heaviest burden, and will longer feel the smart of those wars that have so long afflicted these kingdoms. I am not afraid to say that I am sorry for them, nor that any body should conclude from thence that I would help them if I could; what was in my power I have done, and what shall be I will, to relieve such as shall in my judgement merit it, to which there will need no greater inducement than that they are afflicted and repentant. In this I speak only of those that can claim least of my ear. I was willing to give you this account of my own inclination, though I believe you

* Ormond was Mathew's uterine brother, his mother, Lady Thurles, having married as her second husband a member of the Mathew family.—*See* Introduction.

remember me better than to doubt it could be other. For your particular I hope you will not be troubled to find many I value, and know much less than I do you, named in the Declaration and yourself left out; you may be sure I had reasons for it you would not disapprove. I shall only mention one and that is that I am confident I shall provide as well for your security another way. John Walsh* will tell all things more at large, I shall only assure you that I am still as much as ever your constant and faithful friend.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's letter to Doctor Gerald Fennell.

Sir William Petty to Ormond.

1660 [-1], March 1.—The enclosed is an obscure draft of what I mentioned to your Lordship under the name of a Registry. Whether it be the same that others have since offered I know not, but shall wonder if it be. I beg your Lordship either to cause it to be considered or burnt. I do not appear a projector to shark for my necessities nor because the newness of my thoughts hath intoxicated me, but because I have so often slept upon them within these five years as that I can hope to say some things soberly enough concerning my proposition. I should have presented this thing to your Lordship in gratitude and because you have obliged me, but I do it now because I know few hands besides your own from which Ireland will endure to receive any new thing. What I intimated at my last waiting upon your Lordship shall be present, clear and certain. Your Lordship shall not disoblige any by countenancing what I offer, because it shall not interfere with other proposals. And as for debating the feasibility and usefulness of the thing, let it be done most publicly if your Lordship think fit, for having 'scaped pretty well in several new proposals already, I have the courage to venture being laughed at once more. I beg your Lordship's pardon of this insolence.

Endorsed:—Dr. Petty's, dated the 1st of March, 1660; with certain proposals for the improvement of Ireland, etc.

Elizabeth, Lady Thurles to Ormond.

1660 [-1], March 7. Thurles.—Son: This bearer, Thomas Comerford, son of Edward Comerford, your old servant, has occasion to make his address to you, and desires me to write to you in his behalf, and to let you know that what formerly has been idle in him is now reformed, as his friends assure me. I do not question but his father's merits will prevail with you to use your endeavours for his inheritance and his other rights, all which I leave to your consideration, and pray Almighty God to keep you and yours, your ever loving mother, Eliza Thurles.

Endorsed:—My mother's.

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*Ormond's family lawyer.

Royal Letter for Lease of Customs of Wines to the Earl of Northumberland.

Charles R.

1661, April 6.—Right trusty and well-beloved Councillors, We greet you well. Whereas our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councillor, Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, hath by his petition informed us that the late Earl of Carlisle was by letters patent under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1635, possessed of the profits arising by the customs, subsidies, and imposts of wine imported into our kingdom of Ireland for the term of 50 years, commencing from Michaelmas, 1612, under the yearly rent of £1,400 payable into the Exchequer in Ireland; and that the said Earl of Carlisle did convey all his interest in the same unto Lucy, Countess of Carlisle, his then wife, who held and enjoyed the same accordingly unto the year 1637; at which time our late royal father of blessed memory thought fit to resume the interest of the said Countess in that grant into his own hands, and upon a treaty in that behalf it was concluded that the said Countess should surrender the said grant, and in lieu thereof our said late father should pay unto her the sum of sixteen thousand pounds; in pursuance of which agreement there was eight thousand pounds, part thereof, shortly after paid to the said Countess, but the surrender upon the sole suit of the said Countess (alleging it might be some prejudice to her to quit all her pretensions in those customs) was not accordingly executed; whereupon it pleased our said late father to accept in satisfaction for the eight thousand pounds so paid as aforesaid the yearly rent of one thousand pounds for the term unexpired in that grant to be paid over and above the £1400 per annum first reserved and to waive the surrender; and for the other eight thousand pounds remaining of the sixteen thousand pounds our said late father did declare, and accordingly by his letters bearing date the 7th day of December in the 15th year of his reign was pleased to give directions to his then Deputy of Ireland to pay the same, and upon payment thereof it was also agreed that there should be the like yearly rent of one thousand pounds more answered out of the profits of the said customs for such time as the said Countess had in the said grant; but it is alleged that the said latter eight thousand pounds was not accordingly paid, neither could the said Countess receive the profits of those customs for many years whereby to make good those rents by reason of the Rebellion which broke forth in that kingdom. Now forasmuch as there is a small term in being in the said grant which appears to be unsurrendered, the interest whereof is now devolved upon the said Earl of Northumberland as administrator to her, we are well pleased upon his request in that behalf to grant him the benefit thereof, and do therefore hereby require you to give such order and to pass such act or acts whereby he and his agents may take possession and be enabled to receive the profits

of the said customs during the continuance of the said term unexpired upon the due payment of the rents reserved and payable to us by virtue of the said grant and agreement. And whereas he hath likewise petitioned us for renewing the lease of the said customs, whose request we are pleased to grant for the term of one and twenty years at the yearly rent of fourteen hundred pounds as the same was formerly granted to the Earl of Carlisle, yet inasmuch as we are informed that other customs and impositions are upon wines than were granted to the said Earl of Carlisle, we holding it necessary to be certified what the customs and impositions upon wines are at present and what part thereof are comprised in the Earl of Carlisle's grant, do direct and hereby further require you to make and transmit unto us a certificate thereof accordingly. And for so doing these our letters shall be your warrant. Given at our Court at Whitehall the sixth day of April, 1661. By His Majesty's command. Edw. Nicholas.

Bishop of Limerick* to Sir William Flower.

1661, August 2. Limerick.—I have sent you (enclosed) a copy of an order from my Lords Justices and Council, which when you are pleased to read you will find that thereby there is authority given to me (as to others of my brethren) to dispose (for this year) all the forfeited impropriations in this Diocese, amongst which the rectory of Glenogra is one. But hearing that you (or some agents under you) lay claim to it in the right [of] my Lord, I have given you the trouble of this letter, and herein to acquaint you that upon enquiry I find by clear evidence that either my Lord, or some other of the Earls of Ormond, sold that impropriation to Mr. Earle of Bath (who is Lord of that manor), and he sold or mortgaged it to Mr. Nicholas Haly, and by his forfeiture it hath been set (for the use of the State) these three or four years last past, and now (as forfeited) by the King's bounty bestowed upon the Church. So if it be my Lord's I shall cease, and wish the value of it were multiplied by hundreds and thousands to him and his. But if not, I know my Lord is so noble and I know you to be so friendly affectionated to the Church that you will not deprive us of it. My humble service to you and my entreaty for a word or two in answer to this shall conclude you the trouble of this address.

Sir John Temple to Ormond.

1661, September 17. Dublin.—I have received your letter of the 9th of this present, and am very glad of this opportunity to express the great affections I bear unto your Grace's service here. As for that particular concerning the mortgage, I did when I had the honour to wait upon you at Whitehall let your Grace know that the whole interest was

* Edward Synge, Bishop of Limerick 1661, translated to Cork, 1663.

transferred out of me unto Sir John Dingly, knight, of the Isle of Wight, and I then brought his eldest son, Mr. John Dingly, to wait upon you, and so far prevailed with him that notwithstanding he had received no interest for his money for fifteen years together during the late rebellion, and that his mortgage was now become an absolute and indefeasible lease in law by your Grace's not payment of the money upon demand made according to the deed, he was content that upon the payment of the principal money and some reasonable part of the great arrear due, the lease should be resigned, and made no question of prevailing with his father (who is very old) to satisfy your Grace therein. I have now written unto him to the same purpose.

Sir William Flower to Ormond.

1661, November 26. Dunmore.—By the last post I received several letters from your Grace, with the most welcome news of my Lord's being Lord-Lieutenant, to the very great comfort of all honest men; the other sort of people pretend great joy too, and last night in Kilkenny were as many fires and guns shot off as was heard or seen in that city this many years.

The Names of those Persons whose Estates are Forfeited in Ireland for sitting on His late Majesty's Trial.

Cromwell.	Ludlow.	Hewlitt.
Iertone.	Clement.	Axtell.
Corbett.	Wogane.	Andrews.
Jones.	Cooke.	Hewstone.
Waller.	Dendy.	Ewers.

Endorsed:—1661, November 27 (received).

Elizabeth, Lady Thurles to Ormond.

1661 [-2], February 8.—Son: I am entreated by Mr. John Corbit to desire your favour for his wife towards the obtaining of her suit, and to let you know I never heard he in his own person did deserve any ill, unless it were by being the son of such a father, which was not in his power to remedy; and for his wife's sake you may please to show what favour you think convenient, for she was most dear to her father whom I know was a most faithful servant of your's, which with much affection he expressed a little before his death. God Almighty bless and keep you and all yours.—Your ever loving mother,

Eliza Thurles.

Izaac Walton to Mrs. Dorothy Smith.

1661 [-2], March 21. Worcester.—Good Mrs. Smith,—If in your first letter you had given me notice where to have directed mine to you, then you might have

spared your second, and now, in answer to both, I shall say faithfully that I do verily believe or rather know that the 150 *li* you mention was paid by the Duke's order for his use about the year 1641. It was paid (and I think by me) to an agent of my Lord's who was very well acquainted with Mr. Whiniard, his Lordship's tailor, who dwelt then in the Old Bailie in London, and I believe was paid by me at Mr. Whiniard's house and in his presence. And in good faith I do believe it was used by direction from the Duke to buy ensigns and flags and such utensils for war. 'Tis now twenty years since: and my memory may fail in particulars, but in the substance I know I do not, nor do I make any doubt but that it was employed for his Lordship's use, and that I think I am not mistaken, I dare be sworn.

Though I am a stranger almost to yourself, yet for your husband's sake, who was my dear friend, I am willing this my true testimony may do you good; and especially at this time, which it seems you are in necessity now, that it may do that which I intend: and because the Duke can have no knowledge of me to incline him to believe me, if his Grace will appoint some one of his attendants to show this my letter to my Lord the Bishop of Worcester, I think he will both say he knows this to be my hand, and that he thinks I am an honest man. I wish your business or any thing that at any time may concern myself may so prosper as I conceive I have spoken the truth. Beyond this I shall not enlarge myself. Almighty God keep the Duke and you and all that love him in his favour.

Your loving friend,

Isaac Walton.

Postscript:—I will add this more, that I think I may have some papers that be not now with me that may give notice to whom it was paid, but doubtless buffcotes and ensigns were bought with it, and for my Lord of Ormond's use. I am not in health, and therefore beg to be excused for my bad writing.

Endorsed by Ormond:—Iz. Walton to Mrs. Smith, concerning a debt due from me to her husband, Mr. Geo. Smith.

Mayor of Clonmel and Others to Captain George Mathew.

1661 [-2], March 22. Clonmel.—Worthy Sir: Pursuant to the discourse some of us had with you yesterday, and to what some weeks since was requested by ourselves and many others in our congratulatory address to his Grace the Duke of Ormond, we do hereby entreat the fulfilling of your courteous promise by furthering what you can our pressing desires of holding from that noble family. And of this great happiness we do the less despair because the walled towns are allotted by His Majesty for satisfaction of arrears before '49, and because we are well assured that this place will bear but a very small

proportion to his Grace's debt when it should be audited on that account. Our suit to you is that by a letter to some fit person about the Duchess you would first inform yourself, and then us, what course will be the most acceptable and proper to be used in the prosecution of this affair. And although we have not acquainted many with our writing to you at this time, yet dare we promise you that nothing can be more welcome than its success to all the inhabitants of this place, as their late unanimous and cheerful subscribing the address above-mentioned doth sufficiently evince. Sir, We have nothing to add but that your careful endeavours in this business (besides our town in the general) shall particularly oblige your very humble servants, Charles Blount, Tho. Stanley, Rob. Knight, Ri. Hamerton, Sam. Ladyman, Charles Alcocke.

List from the Great Wardrobe, London, of Articles detailed for the King's service in Ireland.

Great Wardrobe in London.	These particulars following were detailed for His Majesty's service in the Kingdom of Ireland in the year 1661.

The Royal robes of crimson velvet, furred, &c.

A cap of maintenance.

Three Cloths of Estate, embroidered with His Majesty's arms and badges, and to each of them one great chain, two high stools, one footstool, and two cushions.

Three silver and gilt maces.

A Sword of Estate.

A purse for the Great Seal, embroidered, &c.

Two Heralds' coats, richly embroidered with His Majesty's arms.

Three messengers' coats of scarlet coloured cloth, embroidered with His Majesty's arms on back and breast.

Two suits of tapestry hangings.

Endorsed:—A note of provisions sent into Ireland for His Majesty's service, in the year 1661.

Sir Abraham Yarner* to Ormond.

1662, April 5. Dublin.—I thought it my duty to present your Grace a brief abstract of His Majesty's army here in Ireland as they were this last muster. In the horse are included the supernumeraries, which are 121, as also such as are respited and absent, which are 15; the whole number of horse 2388; the whole number of the foot-soldiers is 5978, besides 18 men respited and absent. The supernumeraries are to be reduced into the troops, and each troop to 67, besides

*Muster-Master General of the Army in Ireland.

commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and until then no vacancy to be supplied; likewise the foot companies are to be reduced to 87 soldiers, besides commissioned and non-commissioned officers, so that the whole army of horse and foot consists of 8384 private soldiers, besides all wards, Provost-Marshal's men, and train of Artillery.

I had given your Grace this account before now but that this last muster my deputies were much retarded by the great extremity of ill weather, each one's circuit being at the least 300 miles, some 400, as also this time they administered both officers and soldiers the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. I hope I shall present the abstract of the next muster to your Grace in Ireland.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1662, April 26. Drury Lane.—Nothing hath occurred here since your Grace's going worthy your knowledge, neither should I have given you the trouble of a letter but for what I would not adventure upon the despatch of in your Grace's absence. Your Grace may remember that when you were last present in Council, you agreed to some names of Commissioners for Alderman Smith's bill of charitable uses, but the number of thirty-two allowed by the bill were not then considered, which hath made a mistake; for those last agreed on are too few, and of the thirty-two some are not fit to stand; I have therefore by direction of the Council sent your Grace both the lists, to the end you may, instead of those agreed upon in the smaller list, mark those which shall be put out in the greater, wherein I have given my opinion by marking them with a cross, and have no more to say upon the business but that the Alderman beseecheth your Grace that Sir Theophilus Jones, whom he accounts his greatest adversary in Ireland, may not be one; and it will be necessary most of the Aldermen continue, that they may never want a quorum in Dublin. I am taking care for Dr. Currer and the rest of the warrants I received since your Grace went; the greatest difficulty I find is to get the £4,000 for the Commissioners and Mr. Vangelder, which I am still labouring in, but find some doubt raised as if the Queen's money would not reach to pay all. I have prevailed with Mr. Vyner for almost £3,000 in assignments more than the £6,000, your Grace's occasions requiring it, so that now my Lady Duchess and I have, I hope, overcome all difficulties. I am to allow this last £3,000 upon payment in August, and when your Grace comes will attend you for your warrant therein to be allowed upon your entertainments in Ireland. And because I have observed that hitherto estimates have not been rightly adjusted, and I am resolved to serve your Grace thoroughly in this business, I desire that you would yet timely consider with yourself whether some money may not yet be wanting for the journey that so I may look out for it in time, that there be no retardment upon that account.

Mr. Strode hath presented your Grace with a fine young stone horse, which I caused to be sent to your stable. He brought his son also to town, who is to attend your Grace into Ireland, who would have gone to Portsmouth, finding you were there, but I caused him forbear till I had your Grace's pleasure therein.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1662, May 3. Drury Lane.—This day I received your Lordship's of the first of this month, and shall settle the business enclosed concerning Alderman Smith according to your Grace's direction, which fully suits with my own judgment. I must now acquaint your Grace with a consequence of your absence which happened at Council yesterday, and gives me ground to apprehend worse when the sea is between you and England, if a secure provision of prevention be not made before you go, wherein my Lord of Strafford's wisdom hath laid a fair example. Upon the information of Mr. Slingsby (who had it seems forgotten that your Grace was Lieutenant of Ireland) that he might appear a singularly officious officer of the mint, being supported with some of the Council that I could not balance, exhibiting to His Majesty and their Lordships the pretended great mischief that would befal England by the Letters Patents for coining of small money in Ireland, whatsoever was offered for delaying a resolution till your Lordship's coming or otherwise against his intimations, it was resolved that Mr. Secretary Nicholas should send a letter by the next post for stop of all proceedings therein till further orders. The weighty reason pretended was that it would carry all the money out of England, whereas the patentee is bound to bring all the coin in foreign bullion thither. My Lord, the thing is not so considerable in itself as it is dangerous to your Lordship, that upon an information so weakly grounded (that I hear he is since labouring to find matter to justify his complaint) an act of your Lordship's relating to your own government, and which I believe upon examination will justify itself, should receive a demur without your Lordship's being heard when it was desired. This is all I shall say of this business till I see your Grace.

I have taken care to satisfy Sir George Hamilton, though I could not pay him fully, and he shall not at all be disappointed.

I have and shall attend my Lady Duchess about the main supply, and doubt not to serve your Grace effectually therein. We are as impatient here as you can be there of the Queen's landing; I hope a few days will shew us what is to be done. I shall observe all your Grace's commands relating to Mr. Strode.

THE EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1662, May 6. Drury Lane.—Since my last nothing hath come from Ireland but a report, without letters (that I can hear of), that the Parliament there had adjourned to the 24th of

this month, which I much wonder at, having given notice long before that the bills so much expected were upon the way towards them. The intended despatch concerning the small money, wherein I advertised your Grace Mr. Slingsby appeared so concerned, is by His Majesty's order respited till your Grace's return. I do attend my Lady Duchess, from whom your Grace commands me to receive a measure as to the provision to be made of private moneys, and shall take care therein I hope to your satisfaction. I left it free to Mr. Strode whether that five hundred pounds should be paid in or continued six months longer, and he having declared his willingness to the latter, the interest shall be paid the 14th of this month when it is due. Sir George Lane communicated to me your Grace's commands concerning the horse to be ready in Ireland in July, but no resolution being yet taken about the money I forbear writing more than generals into Ireland, that by way of preparation it may be considered where and how they may be best and most speedily raised when money and orders arrive.

The Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1662, May 16. Drury Lane.—This bearer, my cousin, Thomas Laugherne, Major-General Laugherne's eldest son, having attended (according to your Grace's intimation of favouring him therewith) a vacancy in Ireland, and Captain Gifford, who had the command of a foot-company, being lately deceased, I do humbly recommend him to your Grace for that charge, his fitness for the place and the great sufferings of that family for the Royal interest pleading much in his behalf. His Majesty being assured of the Queen's arrival, though he had before resolved to begin his journey towards Portsmouth, yet, finding some bills of public concernment were not despatched, did yesterday by a message to both Houses quicken the finishing of them against Monday, when he declares his intention to make a session, and the same day to begin his journey, so as he may be with the Queen on Tuesday night; here were bonfires, ringing of bells, and other expressions of great joy yesterday for the Queen's arrival in safety.

I hope now your Grace will hasten your journey for Ireland; that kingdom languisheth for you. I have done what her Grace hath desired as to money, though with much difficulty, and must pray your Grace to be still mindful of Sir Thomas Vyner for his twenty-two thousand pounds of the Queen's money. The only thing wanting is the £4,000 for the Commissioners and Mr. Vangelder, which without greater allowance and security than I have power to propose is not to be obtained. I should be glad to receive your Grace's further direction herein when you have spoken with His Majesty.

Sir John Denham to Sir George Lane.

1662, July 24.—The bearer hereof, my kinsman, Dr. Denham, is the gentleman concerning whom I spoke to you at London, who, when you have some knowledge of him will

recommend himself better to you than I can. What his pretensions are I know not, but whether they concern the body natural or the body politic, he is very capable of serving his Grace in either, and if for your favour to him I can make you a return of any service here, I shall think myself very happy to have it in my power to do it, being most unfeignedly, Sir, your most affectionate kinsman and most faithful servant,

MICHAEL BOYLE,* BISHOP OF CORK, to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1662, July 29. Cork.—This paper is intended to meet you at Dublin. Whether it will do so or no I know not. But this I assure you, that there are few persons living who more heartily prays for his Grace's safe arrival into this kingdom than your humble servant. It is no small affliction to me that I should be absent at this time, when the long-expected joy of this nation is brought unto us by his access. I had not doubtless stirred from my post nor removed one foot out of Dublin had not his Grace's licence and encouragement inclined me to make a step into the country before his coming over, and I presume his Grace will pardon my absence, which is not only my misfortune but my punishment. I am at present detained here by a great distemper of my wife's, who hath been very ill this fortnight, but I shall no sooner see her in a probable condition of recovery but I shall hasten up to pay my humble duty and obedience to His Excellency, and I shall beg your favour to say something for me that may excuse me to His Grace that I am not as early at his feet as others of his servants are. I have a great impatience until I shake hands with you at Dublin, for until I see you I shall not be satisfied that we have you. I beseech your presentment of my very humble service to your lady and unto yourself the most resigned affection of, dear sir, your most humble and faithful servant.

PETITION OF POOR PENSIONERS AND ORDERS THEREON.

1662, August 6. Dublin.—The humble petition of the poor pensioners, being most of them widows and fatherless children.

Humbly shewing that your Honour's poor pensioners have been deprived of their pensions almost this year and a half, by means whereof they are all of them in a most miserable and distressed condition, some of them ready to starve, other some ready to be cast into prison, and others of them to be turned out of doors and to lie in the streets, who have several times presented their humble petitions to this honourable Board for means, but have been delayed and slighted from time to time, so that now they are most pitiful objects of tender compassion, and if not speedily relieved by your Honour's means they are likely to starve and perish in the streets.

* Subsequently Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1665, and Primate, 1675.

In tender consideration whereof may it therefore please your Excellency and the rest of this honourable Council tenderly to commiserate this their most lamentable condition, and to grant them your Honour's gracious order that they may have their means and allowance granted then and the rather for that they had an order about half a year ago for half a year's means, and never had it given them to this very day. And your poor petitioners and pensioners shall ever pray.

Endorsed at foot:—Dublin Castle, August 7, 1662.—Let this petition be presented unto us at our next sitting at the Council Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration and such further order given thereupon as shall be thought fit.

Ormond.

Petition of Samuel Pepys and order thereon by Ormond.

To James, Duke of Ormond, his Grace Lord-Lieutenant General and Governor General of Ireland. The humble petition of Samuel Pepys. Sheweth that your petitioner's father about five years ago for a very valuable consideration did buy from Major Dudley Phillips (a person of known loyalty to His Majesty) certain debentures for his arrears due to him for his service in the war of Ireland before the fifth of June, 1649, amounting to £4,000 or £5,000 or thereabouts.

That the late usurpers of the Government in 1649 (well knowing the said Major Phillips' affections to His Majesty, and being desirous to disband him) did then pay unto the said Major Phillips the sum of £130 in money for three months' pay, due to him for his service after the 5th of June aforesaid, and did thereupon disband him.

That your petitioner's father having left the said arrears to him for his portion, your petitioner by the strictness of the late Act of Settlement is to be postponed for satisfaction of the said arrears, to your petitioners ruin if not remedied by your Grace.

May it therefore please your Grace to take your petitioner's case into your gracious consideration, and that the sufferings of the said Major for his loyalty may not be any prejudice to your petitioner, but that your Grace would be pleased to take such order as in your wisdom shall seem expedient, whereby the trustees appointed for the '49 security may admit your petitioner to a prior satsfacton for the said arrears. And he shall pray.

Undated. *Endorsed at foot*:—Dublin Castle, August 8, 1662.—We recommend the petitioner to the Trustees of the Commissioned Officers of the Army before the fifth of June, 1649, whom we desire to take his petition and condition into consideration, and to afford him all the favour and furtherance they may towards his satisfaction for the debentures above mentioned. Ormond.

LISTS OF OFFICES RECEIVED FROM MR. ATTORNEY, THE 10TH OF AUGUST, 1662.

Several sorts of officers that are to be appointed in the several ports of this kingdom for levying and collecting His Majesty's duties of Excise and new impost, according to the tenor of an Act lately passed in this present Parliament.

1st.—To be appointed by the the Lord Lieutenant only	Chief Commissioners not exceeding the number of five.
2ndly.—To be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant only	A Surveyor General in His Majesty's port of the said duties of Excise and new impost.
3rdly.—To be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and Council	Commissioners of Appeals
4thly.—To be approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Council	The Sub-Commissioners in all places where the Lord Lieutenant and Council shall think fit to appoint Sub-Commissioners.
To be approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Council	Collectors in the several ports of the said duties of Excise and new impost.
To be approved by the Lord Lieutenant only: Searchers, Waiters, Messengers, Clerks to the Sub-Commissioners	To be appointed in all places for the levying and collecting of the said duties of Excise and new Impost according to the late Act.

[————] to [————].

1662, August 11. Hampton Court.—By the last letters from Holland is confirmed the report we had of three of the East Indy ships, together with their whole lading, which was very rich, being cast away at the Texel, which disaster together with the other four of that fleet strayed in their way hitherwards and not yet heard of, as also their late great loss in the island of Formosa, very much afflicts those of Amsterdam, who are more considerably interested in that fortune. The Spanish Ambassador, Don Steph. di Gamarra, hath desired two months more time for the delivery of the ratification of the late agreement made between his master and the Estates concerning the division of the Pais d'Outremeuse, whereat the Dutch seem a little altered, and say they will admit no further delays, but will expect either the ratification of this or the effects of that agreement at Munster made concerning this matter in 1648.

The Elector of Brandenburg hath lately received his investiture of the Duchy of Pomerania from the Emperor, and 'tis believed a good sum of money, so as he being now wholly [Imp]erialist the King of France begins to think his game the harder, and is said to have new thoughts of his journey into Alsace, for which he hath despatched the Duke de Mazarin thither already. The late fleet set on by the French under the Duke de Beaufort into the Mediterranean is after much noise quietly returned home without effecting any one thing considerable, and now the Dutch and they discourse of an union of their forces in the Mediterranean against the Pirates.

By late letters from Tanger we find things in a very good condition there, and the Gayland [?] having again desired to treat a friendship, so as it were with the Governor himself, upon that and other considerations of advancing the King's service in that place the Earl of Peterburgh is this week to embark with a supply of all necessaries for the garrison. The same letters tell us Sir John Lawson was making for Arzilla, with intention to bring them to a peace with us as those of Tituan are already, which both lying in the neighbourhood of Tanger will be of great use for the supply and countenan[ce] [of] that place. Sir Richard Fanshaw is likewise [obliterated] will be setting forward for Lisbon as His Majesty's Ambassador Ordinary to remain there.

Their Majesties and the Court are still at Hampton Court, expecting till the lodge designed to receive the Queen at Vauxhall be fully ready, which may possibly yet wear out a fortnight or more. In the meantime the City are forward [ing their] preparations to meet Her Majesty on the water as far as Putney, and so to wait on her to her landing at Whitehall.

The Queen Mot[her] remains likewise at Greenwich till Somerset [Hou]se be fitted to receive her.

At a late Common Council the City voted a pension of £500 per annum to Sir Richard Brown for the good services he hath and daily doth His Majesty and the City as Major-General of the militia of London.

Order to the Sheriffs of Dublin, &c., for Quartering Troops.

1662, August 25. Dublin. Ormond. — By the Lord-Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

Whereas we have thought fit to give order for the marching of the four troops of horse lately quartering in this City to other places in the country, and have appointed five other troops hereunder mentioned to march up hither, these are therefore

to will and require you to appoint convenient quarters for the said five troops, as they shall come to this City in the several places following, viz.: Our own troop in Dammas Street, St. George's Lane, College Green, Lazyhill, St. Bride Street, and St. Kevin Street, our very good Lord the Duke of Albemarle's troop in Oxmantown, our very good Lord the Lord Viscount Grandison's troop in St. Thomas and St. James Streets, Sir Oliver St. George's troop in St. Francis Street and Ormond Gate, the Coombe, Crooked Staff, and Pimlico, and Colonel Daniel Redman's troop in St. Patrick Street, New Street, New Row, and the Pottle. And for your so doing this shall be a warrant. Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin the 25th day of August, 1662.

To our trusty and well-beloved the Sheriffs of the City of Dublin, and the Seneschals of the respective liberties of St. Sepulchre, St. Thomas Court, and Donore, and every of them.

G. Lane.

Petition of the Inhabitants of Co. Tipperary and order thereon by the Lord Lieutenant.

Sheweth: That the pass called the Long Ford in the Barony of Illeogarty in the said county, being a causeway of a mile long and the only road for most parts of Munster, is eaten away and destroyed by the waters, so that the same must be wholly new done, but the charge thereof (amounting by estimation to so great a sum as upwards of six hundred pounds) cannot be borne by the said county.

Now forasmuch as the King and Queen's counties and the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Kilkenny do participate of the benefits of the said pass, and in regard the said county of Tipperary of itself is no way able to bear the whole charge thereof.

Your suppliants are become humbly bold to be suitors to your Grace in this extraordinary case, that out of your great wisdom some way may be found whereby the aforesaid counties may be made contributaries with your suppliants in the said great charge.

R. Butler.	Geo. Mathew.	Theobald Mathew.
Redmond Everard.	John Walshe.	Hie Sankey.
		Elias Greene.

Undated. Endorsed at foot:—Dublin Castle, August 27. 1662.—Let this petition be presented unto us at our next sitting at the Council Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration, and such further order given thereupon as shall be thought fit.

Estimate Concerning Repairs to Fortifications of Dublin.

1662, August 28.—An Estimate concerning the repair of the fortifications about this City.

	£ s. d.
Imprimis. The whole line contains 2212 perch of 10 foot to the perch, whereof 1662 perch the scouring and making the trench 18 foot wide at the top and 10 foot at the bottom and 8 foot deep, casting the earth inwards at 6s. the perch, comes to	0498 : 12 : 00
Item. The remaining part of the trench being 550 perch is filled up, and will cost 10s. the perch to be new sunk, which comes to ...	0275 : 00 : 00
Item. 740 perch of the trench, being a loose earth, must be sodded from the bottom to the top on the rampier side, which at 5s. the perch comes to	0185 : 00 : 00
Item. The new making up and new sodding the rampier and parapet, of 1475 perch, where both the sods and some part of the earth is wanting and must be fetched at a good distance, so that one with another it will come to 12s. the perch, and is in all ...	0885 : 00 : 00
Item. The remaining part of the rampier and parapet, being 737 perch, the repair will cost 8s. the perch, which comes to	0294 : 16 : 00
Item. There wants seven drawbridges each of which will cost, the making and materials £28 16s. 00d., (the particulars are on the other side), so the whole will come to ...	0201 : 12 : 00
Item. There wants four new gates each at £8, (with some stonework that is wanting), the whole is	0032 : 00 : 00
Item. There wants four new Courts of Guard, each will cost the building and materials £25, the whole	0100 : 00 : 00
Item. Six old Courts of Guard to be repaired, each at £8, one with another, will come to	0048 : 00 : 00
Item. For palisadoes, turnpikes, &c., in all ...	0120 : 00 : 00
Item. The making and repairing watercourses, beavers and turn-waters, in all	0040 : 00 : 00
	2680 : 00 : 00

John Paine.

An Estimate of the materials and workmanship belonging to each drawbridge.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis. The jambs, sill and headpiece, 1½ ton of timber at 40s. per ton	03	00	00
Item. The braces, spurs and brackets, ½ ton ...	01	00	00
Item. The wings with the braces, upper roller, tail-piece and mud-sills, 3 ton	06	00	00
Item. Timber for the planks, one ton	02	00	00
Item. The under roller, fore-piece, and joists for the bridge, one ton	02	00	00
Item. The carriage of the timber, being 7 tons, at 3s. per ton	01	01	00
Item. The chains, bolts, spikes, &c., 2 hundred-weight at 5d. the pound, comes to	04	05	00
Item. The masons' work and materials ...	03	10	00
Item. The carpenters' and sawyers' work, in all	06	00	00
	28	16	00

Endorsed:—Received from Captain Paine, the 28 of August, 1662.

A List of the Several Garrisons in the Province of Connaught.

1662, August.

In the County of Galway.

The town of Galway fortified with a good wall and two strong citadels; in the east citadel lies a lieutenant, an ensign, one sergeant, two corporals, one drummer, and 50 private soldiers of the Lord President of Conaght's company; in the west citadel all Colonel Chidly Coote's company, except a corporal and two files, and in the town Sir Francis Gore, Lieut.-Colonel and Governor, and all his company, except a sergeant, a corporal, and four files, and all Captain Garrett Moore's company except a corporal and two files.

Bunowen, a small castle without a bawn, situate on the seaside in Erconaght (Iar-Connaught) and secures a landing place from Enisbuffin (Inisboffin), wherein are two files and a corporal of Colonel Chidly Coote's company.

Littormolan (Lettermullen), a small castle without a bawn on the seaside in Erconaght, from whence the garrison in Aran have their firing, which the Islands do not afford; here are two files and a corporal of Captain Garrett Moore's company.

Aran.—In the great island is a fort, wherein Captain Deey is garrisoned with his ensign, one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, and 45 private soldiers.

Dunmore, an old castle with a bawn wall and a gatehouse, no flankers; here lies a lieutenant, one corporal, one drummer, and 22 soldiers of Sir Arthur Gore's company.

Belamoe (Ballymoe), is a strong regular fort, newly built of lime and stone, with four bulwarks, situate on a pass between the counties of Galway and Roscommon upon the river Suck. The garrison that lies here is a lieutenant, one sergeant, two corporals, one drummer, and — private soldiers of the Earl of Mountrath's company.

Banagher, a new castle regularly built upon a pass over the Shannon, in it a sergeant and four files of Sir Arthur Gore's company.

Mylock (Moylough), a castle like the former upon another pass over the Shannon, and in it a sergeant and four files of Sir Arthur Gore's company.

In the County of Mayo.

Ballinrobe, a large strong bawn with four flankers of lime and stone, in which lies Sir James Cuff and his ensign, two corporals, one drummer, and 29 private soldiers of his company.

Cahirnemart, a small castle on the sea side in the Owles (Burrishoole) towards Innisbuffin, in it a sergeant and three files of Sir James Cuff's company.

Newtown, a castle and a bawn wherein Sir Arthur Gore and two files and a corporal of his company are garrisoned.

Inver, a small castle in Erris lying upon the harbour called Broad-haven, an ensign, a sergeant, a corporal, a drummer, and 30 private soldiers of Sir Arthur Gore's company.

Moine (Moyne), an old abbey wherein is a corporal and three files of Sir Robert Hannay's company.

Innisbuffin, a fort in an island in the sea; a lieutenant, one sergeant, two corporals, one drummer, and 45 private soldiers of Captain Deey's company.

In the County of Sligo.

The fort of Sligo, not yet finished, garrisoned by Major Edgeworth's ward.

Bellahy, a strong regular fort, lately built, with bulwarks of lime and stone, on a considerable pass between the counties of Mayo and Sligo. All Sir Robert Hannay's company lie here except three files.

Ballynote, a strong castle with a bawn, moat, and drawbridge; a corporal and two files of the Lord Roberts' company.

Ballynafad, a small castle without a bawn lying at the foot of the mountains of the Curlews; a sergeant and three files of the Lord Roberts' company.

County of Roscommon.

Athlone, the Lord President's seat, a strong castle, and the town is fortified on Conaght side with a regular earthwork, and

on Leinster side with a stone wall. Captain Richard St. George and all his company, except two files, lies in the castle; and Lieut-Col. William Moore and Captain Baily with their two companies entire in the town.

Roscommon, a strong castle and bawn; Mr. Jones' ward.

Castlecoote, a new regular bawn with flankers, the Earl of [ ] with one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer and — soldiers of his company.

Boile (Boyle), a considerable bawn with a gate house situate upon a pass at the foot of the mountains of the Curlews on Roscommon side; a lieutenant, an ensign, one sergeant, two corporals, two drummers, and 57 private soldiers of the Lord Roberts' company.

Termonbarry, a small castle surrounded with great bogs and the Shannon; a sergeant, a corporal, and two files of Captain Richard St. George's company.

In the County of Leitrim.

Jamestown, is a small town walled about, and hath a bridge over the Shannon betwixt the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim; here are two sergeants, one corporal, one drummer, and 37 private soldiers of Lord Berkeley's company, and an ensign and — soldiers of the Earl of Monntrath's company.

Carrick-drumruske, a strong castle and bawn near a bridge over the Shannon; a lieutenant, one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, and 41 private soldiers of Sir James Cuff's company.

Petition of Mabel, Countess-Dowager of Fingall.

Undated. Most humbly showeth that after her husband, the late Earl of Fingall, serving under your Grace's command, died in prison, having fallen into the enemy's hands at Baggotrath, she was possessed of her jointure in Meath until the year 1654, at which time she was compelled to remove herself and her family into Connaght, being assigned for a livelihood some lands belonging to the Bishop of Clonfert and part of your Grace's estate in that province, in possession whereof your Grace having been established in the year 1660, and the Bishop being repossessed of what belonged to his see, your suppliant had since that time wanted a dwelling place, and been exposed to all the miseries which a poor widow could suffer, but that your Grace's commissioners were pleased to continue her a tenant to the lands belonging to your Grace, which she formerly enjoyed, for this and the last year.

That it would therefore please your Grace, in pity of her present sad condition, until she may be enabled to receive the profits of her said jointure, which is yet in the hands of soldiery and adventurers, to provide for her own and the maintenance of her daughters and youngest son in some decent manner according their quality, and to afford her means to discharge the rent of the land so tenanted and some debts which she hath been necessitated to contract.

Mabelle Fingall.

Endorsed at foot:—

Dublin Castle, 21st August, 1662.

Our Commissioners, who have the care of our estate, are to certify us for what rent that part of our land which the petitioner had is now set, and thereupon we shall give our further order.

Ormond.

2nd September, 1662.

In obedience to your Grace's commands we certify that that portion of your Grace's estate in the Lordship of Aghrim, which was assigned to the Countess of Fingall for her lot, was by us set to her Ladyship at twenty pounds per annum, but the quality of it at present we cannot tell, our books being at Kilkenny, but the rent was no more than what her Ladyship was pleased at the first offer to give by reason of her turning your tenant out.

Wm. Flower.
Mat. Harrison.

Dublin Castle, 20th September, 1662.

Upon consideration had of the above certificate we are pleased, and so do order, that the payment of the rent due unto us from the petitioner for the lands in the said certificate mentioned be respited until the petitioner be restored to her jointure; whereof the Commissioners for managing of our particular affairs, and all others concerned are to take notice.

Ormond.

Petition of Rev. Wm. Steeres.

Humbly sheweth unto your Grace that your petitioner was a student in Trinity College, Dublin, for the space of seven years, and took his degree therein, and hath been sworn there one of the King's scholars, and being of late destitute of a livelihood, and finding a vacancy for the free school of the County of Kerry, your petitioner hath for these three years last past kept the free school at Ardfert, in the county aforesaid, where the said free school used to be kept, instructing the Protestant youth with little or no satisfaction for his great pains, except what the Lord Bishop of Limerick and Ardfert hath been graciously pleased to bestow upon your petitioner, but now so it is, may it please your Grace, that usually there hath been letters patents granted by His Majesty of the said free school to such a discerning person as should be recommended by the Lord Bishop of Limerick and Ardfert.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prayeth your Grace in your wonted care of the nurture of learning to refer the examination of your petitioner's merits and abilities unto the Right Reverend Father in God, Edward, Lord Bishop of Limerick and Ardfert,* and upon his report to your Grace of

* Edward Synge, Bishop of Limerick 1661; translated to Cork 1663.

your petitioner's fitness to discharge the said duty, to grant to your petitioner orders for letters patents to be master of the said free school of Kerry, with the usual stipend thereunto belonging.

Undated. *Endorsed at foot*:—

Dublin Castle, 11th November, 1662.

The petitioner (as it seems by his petition) being known to the Lord Bishop of Limerick and Ardfert, we pray his Lordship to certify us what he conceives of his ability and fitness to be master of the school in his petition mentioned, that thereupon we may give such further order as shall be fit. Ormond.

Dublin, November 14th, 1662.

May it please your Grace,

In obedience to your Grace's commands, I do hereby humbly certify that I know the petitioner, William Steeres, and (to the best of my observation) have found him to be a person of good abilities, loyal principles, and civil conversation, and do conceive him to be a fit man to be master of the free school of Ardfert, all which I humbly submit, &c.

Edw. Lymerick and Ardfert.

14th November, 1662.

Endorsed:—The Lord Bishop of Limerick's certificate to be read.

A warrant granted the 20th day of November, 1662.

Petition of Inhabitants of the Baronies of Moycullen and Ballynahinch, in the County of Galway.

The humble petition of the poor inhabitants of the Baronies of Muckullen and Ballenehensie (Moycullen and Ballynahinch), in the County of Galway.

Shewing that the said Baronies for the most part are coarse bog and mountain and waste land, and not owned by the persons to whom the same was assigned upon the transplantation, and will ever be useless to the landlords and yield no quit rent or other revenue to his Majesty, unless that your Lordship, for the encouragement of such as will go to inhabit the same, issue orders to the High Sheriff of the County of Galway and the receivers of His Majesty's quit rent or their deputy in the said county, to receive from such as shall inhabit the same His Majesty's quit rent for such times only as they make use thereof, and not to trouble them for any arrears further than as aforesaid for the advancement of His Majesty's revenue and the good of his people.

Undated.

Petition of Inferior Officers and Artificers of Artillery.

1662, November 11.—The humble petition of the inferior officers and artificers belonging to His Majesty's train of artillery, ordnance, and stores.

Sheweth that your petitioners had warrants granted to them from time to time by the late Lords Justices to receive their pay equal with the rest of the Army, but so it is that some of the said warrants do still remain unpaid by the Treasury, whereby your petitioners are reduced to very great extremities.

May it therefore please your grace to commiserate your petitioners' condition, and to grant your order to His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer to make present payment of such warrants as were granted by the late Lords Justices to your petitioners and are not paid by the Treasury as yet.

Endorsed at foot :—

Dublin Castle, 13th November, 1662.

We pray our very good Lord the Earl of Anglesey, His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer at Wars, to inform himself of the truth of the matter above mentioned, and to certify us his Lordship's opinion what he shall conceive fit to be done therein.

Ormond.

November 14th, 1662.

May it please your Grace,

The warrants in the petition mentioned are unpaid for want of money in the Treasury, but I conceive it just that the petitioners should be paid up as far as the rest of the Army, according to the present establishment, wherein such order as your grace shall give shall be obeyed as treasure comes in to answer. All which is humbly submitted.

Anglesey.

Dublin Castle, 18th November, 1662.

Upon consideration of the above certificate, we do order that the petitioners be paid up as far as the rest of the Army, according to the present establishment, and that accordingly His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer at Wars, out of such of his Majesty's treasure as now is or first shall come under his charge, shall satisfy them: and for his so doing this, together with their acquittances confessing satisfaction, shall be to him and the Commissioners of his account a sufficient warrant.

Ormond.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1662, November 26th.—In obedience to your Grace's reference of the 17th November, 1662, on the humble petition of the private soldiers under the command of the Right Honourable the Earl of Donegall, I have examined the allegations in the petition set forth, and do find that the late Lords Justices (on reading the humble petition of Walter Staplehill, agent in the behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Athlone, setting forth that the Earl of Donegall's troop was indebted to the said inhabitants in the sum of 480*li* sterling), did order on

the 11th of October, 1661, that the Deputy Treasurer should stop one-third part out of the growing pay of the respective troopers from time to time, as the same should be paid and grow due according to an annexed schedule signed by the muster-master, until the said debts were satisfied. I further find that the humble petition of the said Walter Staplehill to your Grace in behalf of the said inhabitants of Athlone, your Grace was pleased by your order of the 7th October, 1662, to ratify and confirm the said order of the late Lords Justices, by virtue of which several orders I find there was defalcation made for eight months. I likewise find that on the 7th of February, 1661, the Lord Justices ordered the said Deputy Treasurer to make payment unto the said Walter Staplehill, or his assigns, of such sum or sums of money as remained in his hands, or afterwards should come to his hands, upon account of the said debt due to the inhabitants of Athlone, by virtue of which order I find the said Staplehill hath received six months defalcations, and allegeth that he hath delivered up the troopers' bills for the whole eight months in hopes to receive the deductions made for the two months remaining unsatisfied to him, as well as the former deductions.

And as to the reducing of the troopers' pay from two shillings *per diem* to 18*d*., the defalcations of the last two months being made according to the former establishment, I humbly offer (if the bills be delivered up as the said Staplehill allegeth) that the said defalcations may stand, and that the said Staplehill may give an abatement proportionably out of the next month's pay that shall be issued to the said troop or out of their arrears.

Anglesey.

Remonstrance of Gentry of the Queen's County.

1662, November 27. Maryborough.—We presume his Grace hath been informed of several rebels or (as they are now commonly called) Tories, who have of late committed many robberies, felonies, and other mischiefs in this county and continue in so doing; some of whom, by name, John Costigan, Gregory Costigan, Hugh Lalor, and Martin Connor (whether out of sense and sorrow for their offences or fear that their deserved punishment may in time seize them, we cannot judge) have desired us of His Majesty's Commission of the Peace for the said county humbly to offer unto his Grace that if they may be pardoned for all other their offences, they will submit themselves unto the law for any murder that can be laid to their charge, and will after such trial (if any happen to be and they acquitted) give sufficient security to depart His Majesty's kingdoms by Easter next and not to return without special licence. This, Sir, as we humbly conceive being a proposition that may tend to the future quiet of this country and the peace and security of His Majesty's good people there, we have thought fit at our public meeting on the subsidy, most

humbly to desire his Grace's pleasure and command therein, with what dispatch you may think fit the matter may require, and with it your pardon to, Sir, your humble servants.

Amos Meredyth.
Robt. Meredyth.
Will. Lestrange.
Joh. Pigott.
Jo. Rawline.
Wm. Weldon.

Petition of John Teare and Others.

1662, November 28.—The humble petition of John Teare, Luke Austin, Thomas Fillgate, John Sammon, Randall Jones, John Stones, Patrick Breaghan, Stephen Garland, Francis Brickland, Thomas Walker, Nicholas Wallice, and James Walsh, innkeepers of the parish of St. Michan's in Oxmantowne, Dublin,

Humbly sheweth—That the persons whose names are expressed in the annexed papers do stand justly indebted unto your petitioners for man's meat and horse meat in the several sums to their name annexed, as will appear by bills under their hands, the whole amounting to the sum of five hundred and sixteen pounds four shillings and three pence, and do not satisfy your petitioners their said debts; and that your petitioners never did (nor do not now) take from any of the said persons quartered upon them more than six pence per night for hay, and that at this time your petitioners have the Earl of Donegall's troops and half of the Lord of Dungannon's troops quartered upon them this month past (not charged in the annexed papers), who take your petitioners' goods and do not satisfy them for the same, insomuch that your petitioners are disabled to satisfy their creditors, and without speedy course be taken for satisfaction of the said debts that your petitioners may enjoy what God doth bless them with in their endeavours and thereby be able to satisfy their creditors, your petitioners, their wives, and children are like to perish.

Your petitioners humbly beg your Grace's tender consideration of the premises, and that your Grace will be pleased to order that Sir Daniel Bellingham, knight, may receive your petitioners' bills of the said troops, and pay your petitioners the sums therein mentioned, that so they may be enabled the better to trust those who are now quartered upon them; or some other way for the present relief of your petitioners and their families as may seem meet unto your Grace.

Petition of the Private Soldiers under the Command of the Earl of Donegall.

Sheweth that whereas your petitioners were formerly garrisoned in Athlone, the most of them became indebted to the inhabitants, whose agent hath continued by order from

the late Lords Justices for near a year and an half to stop one-third out of the pay of all your petitioners in the hands of Sir Daniel Bellingham, knight;

That 10*l* 7*s*. 7*d*. of the money so stopped is for the debts of seven persons that were disbanded out of the said troop before the stoppage thereof, and 8*l* 2*s*. more of the money so stopped is from sixteen of your petitioners, more than they were indebted to the said inhabitants, who have delivered their bills up to the said persons, and discharged them from all demands; an account of which several sums so wrongfully and over stopped is hereunto annexed;

And forasmuch as there is about 40*l* now in the hands of the said Sir Daniel, which was stopped out of your petitioners' last two months' pay, which the said agent expects forthwith to receive, and pretends that he will thereout repay the aforementioned 10*l* 7*s*. 7*d*. and 8*l* 2*s*. 0*d*., but your petitioners suspecting his payments, and believing when he hath it in his hand he will withhold it upon some pretence or other, to your petitioners further prejudice, wherefore they humbly pray your Grace to order the said Sir Daniel Bellingham to pay unto Edward Butler, Clerk of the said Troop, the said sums of 10*l* 7*s*. 7*d*. and 8*l* 2*s*. 0*d*., out of the money deducted from the last two months' pay, to be by him disposed to whom it is due.

Endorsed at foot:—

Dublin Castle, 10th December, 1662.

Referred to our very good Lords the Earl of Anglesey and the Lord Kingston to examine the matter above mentioned, and to compose the difference between the parties concerned, if they can, by consent, or else to certify us what they shall find and conceive fit to be done therein. Ormond.

Thomas Ashe to Ormond and Council.

1662, December 29. Trim.—In obedience to your Lordships' commands, I humbly make bold to acquaint your Lordships that this day (together with certain printed copies of an act of Council, dated the 13th instant, for enlarging the time for the payment of the first half-year's value, payable out of the e tates of adventurers, soldiers, and others unto His Majesty, unto the third of February next), I received your Lordships' express of the 23rd instant, requiring me to cause the same to be proclaimed and publicly fixed in all the markets and other public places in this county; and that I shall, in all humble obedience, with careful speed and diligence, have the same effected accordingly, as all other your Lordships' commands which at any time shall come.

Thomas Ashe to Sir George Lane.

1662, December 29. Trim.—Sir, This day I received yours of the 23rd instant, and in it enclosed two printed orders from my Lord Lieutenant concerning debts due by soldiers

in their quarters. I have taken care for the speedy and careful publishing, and fixing them up in the most public places of this county, and do give you this account according to your commands.

Endorsed:—From Mr. Tho. Ashe, Sheriff of Meath, concerning his receipt of the order for soldiers' debts to be sent up.

Sir Nicholas Armorer to Sir George Lane.

1662 [-3], January 3. Menes.—Dear Knight, God send you a merry New Year, and next that we may hear good news of you all from Ireland, it being now almost three weeks since any letters came from Dublin. Here enclosed I send you Sir Will. Scott's answer to your own and mine concerning the horse; whenever he finds it time to call for him, there shall be one ready here according to my Lord Duke's order.

Poor Jamey has been ill, and is in great trouble, you never write to him, he promised to bring me a letter this day for his mother, and fetch his New Year's gift, but it's five of the clock and yet I hear nothing from him. This place affords no news worth your knowing. The Russian Ambassador has had his audience and delivered his presents, which are very fine. This night there is dancing at the Duchess, her lodgings, and is to be twice a week. I am now in waiting, and will only wait till the day after that to return to my Irish duty.* Sir Will. Bourman and I dined yesterday together at a feast where we drank your health, so did Mr. Fox this day.

My service to your Lady and her fair daughter Charlotte. I can only tell you the old tale that I am always at your service, and so you may freely command (me).

My service to Sir Rich. Lane.

Thomas Samborne to [? Sir George Lane].

1662 [-3], January 3. London.—After my most zealous prayers for your health and happiness in this new and many following years, I presume to send you this enclosed note of my disbursements for the French news until the last of December last, wherein (deducting the 10*l* received of Mr. Vyner) I am in advance besides of 3*l* 5*s*. 6*d*., and I am remitting a quarter more in advance as agreed to the intelligencers at Paris, so that when you think it fit, pray order said Mr. Vyner to pay me what may satisfy this and post of letters. I am informed that one is sworn in the yeoman Harvanger place, which I advised you to be vacant, that doth not lessen my hopes of your accustomed favours towards me in time and opportunity (to your wisdom) fit, and therein do I comfort.

* Sir Nicholas Armorer, who had been Equerry to Charles II. abroad, was at this time Captain of the King's Company in the newly-formed regiment of Irish Guards

Account enclosed with preceding letter "Disbursed by Tho. Samborne for intelligence and post of letters from Paris, from the 15th of July to the last of December, 1662:—

To one of the intelligencers at Paris after the rate of 16 pistoles a year as agreed for 5 months and a ½		6*l. ster.*
To another intelligencer from the 1st September at same rate		4*l* : 5*s*.
Post of Letters.		
	s. d.	
Paid postage to the 24th of August ...	4 : 9	
More to the end of September	8 : 6	
More to the end of October	13 : 6	2*l*:15*s*:6*d*.
More to the end of November	14 : 6	
More to the end of December	14 : 3	
For carriage of letters to and from the post ...		5 : 00
		13*l*:5*s*:6
Received towards this note of Mr. Vyner		10*l*
So remains due to said Samborne		3*l*:5*s*:6*d*"

John Love to Sir George Lane.

1662 [-3], January 6. Kinsale.—Ever honoured Sir, yours of the 27th of December I did not receive until the 3rd of January, since which time I have not been idle in observing my Lord Lieutenant, his Grace, and your commands in making inquiry into the present state and condition of the King of Portugal's ship. I did write and speak to every particular man that I could hear of that had anything to do with the said ship, and I have got an account under each of their hands, true copies of which I have here enclosed sent you, but the originals I keep by me fearing they should miscarry. Sir, there is a gentleman that lodged near your house in Dublin, one Mr. Tho. Amory, that married the Lord of Kerry's daughter, if you please to send for him, he knows much concerning that ship, for he had some order from the Duke of York long since to make inquiry after her. The ship is near a thousand ton, and I am informed that she cost twenty thousand pounds the building, and I am likewise informed, by very skilful men. that two thousand pounds will not set her to sea fit with all materials. And this is all the account that can be learned at present concerning that ship.

Ever honoured Sir, I make bold to acquaint you that it was a custom before the wars that whoever were governors or deputy governors of this fort, had a privilege to have what wine or other provisions was spent in the fort duty-free. Now may it please you to send me an order under my good Lord Lieutentant's hand to the officer of the custom house

of Kinsale, that Sir William Penn may have that privilege, or myself in his absence. Sir, this is a place of great resort and of great expense, and I must confess ingenuously to you, that I have lived here not above seventeen months, and it hath cost me above three hundred pounds in that time merely in house keeping, and in all that time I have received but seven months pay as lieutenant of foot. Truly, Sir, I had not been able to subsist till now had not my Lady Penn helped me in housekeeping, and lent me money, and have lived with me in the fort ever since I came here. She desires her humble services may be presented to your sweet self and your virtuous lady. My Lady Penn bid me tell you that she sent to you by Captain Dorsey for this order, but she had never the happiness to hear from you since. I have nothing else to trouble you, but to beg your pardon for this boldness. It was your former favour to me when I was Major to Sir Wm. Vaughan, in the years '48 and '49, that embolds me now to be thus troublesome to you, and believe it, Sir, there is no man breathing on this earth shall be more readier and faithfuller to serve his Grace and yourself than, honoured Sir, your, etc.

Postscript:—I was also informed that Captain Robert Googin and Mr. John Stepney did sell the *St. Lewis* to one Mr. Anthony Stowell for one thousand and sixty pounds, but now they do all deny it.

Robert Googin and John Stepney to Major John Love.

1662 [-3], January 5.—According to your desire, we have sent you this account of the Portugal ship, *St. Lewis*, that about the fifteenth of December, 1661, she was forced on shore, overset, and sunk, in the Harbour of Kinsale, and that Captain Jacob Reynolls, who commanded her under the King of Portugal, attempted the raising of her about the 25th of the same month, but could not effect it; and therefore did contract with us for her recovery and salvage by instruments under his hand and seal in the behalf of himself and the King of Portugal, as by the same may more at large appear, (which we the more readily embraced upon encouragement from the late Lords Justices' letter to the gentlemen of the county, and for the good of his Majesty's Harbour of Kinsale, and the King of Portugal's advantage), in which said instrument the said Captain Jacob Reynolls hath and did mortgage the said ship and materials to her belongings, for the true payment of nine hundred pounds sterling for our charge and pains, within twelve hours after her salvage as aforesaid and floating or riding at anchor in the Harbour of Kinsale, thereby also agreeing that in case of non-payment of the said sum of nine hundred pounds, with what other necessary charge

we should be at in securing and preserving the said ship within three months next after her floating, it should then be lawful for us to make sale of the said ship and materials. But, notwithstanding we have performed our part in raising, salvage, and floating the said ship on the 27th of June last, 1662, and have with much care, charge, and hazard, kept and preserved her ever since, neither the said Captain Jacob Reynolls, nor any other from the King of Portugal, have appeared to make us due satisfaction and receive the said ship from our charge. The said ship is in good condition, riding afloat in this Harbour of Kinsale, with her masts, yards, tops, and standing riggings very good, with three anchors, three cables, a small boat, and thirty-four pieces of iron ordnance, which are the materials mortgaged to us as aforesaid. *Copy.*

Sir Ralph Wilson to Earl of Orrery.

1662 [-3], January 15. Limerick.—His Grace, my Lord Lieutenant, was pleased to send a book of Articles (for the better government of his Majesty's Army in this kingdom) to the several troops and companies quartered in this city, but no commission for keeping a court martial to put these articles in execution has been yet sent hither. In regard that there is a necessity of such a commission, or some orders from your Lordship in this case, I thought it my duty to signify the same to your Lordship, for where disorders happen among our soldiers, the officers here (for want of a commission) question whether or no they may keep a court martial, and are cautious in the case, and therefore his Grace's or your Lordship's further orders and directions in this case is the humble request of your Lordship's, etc.

Addressed:—These to the right honourable my very good Lord Roger, Earl of Orrery, Lord President of Mounster, Dublin, humbly present.

Robert Southwell to Ormond.

1662 [-3], January 16. Cork.—In most humble obedience unto your Grace's commands these are to certify that this day being the 16th day of January, 1662, I have received your Grace's letter of the 12th January, with three printed copies of the late Act of Parliament, intituled an act for establishing an additional revenue upon his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, for the support of his and their crown and dignity, and the same day have delivered your Grace's said letter, and one of the said printed copies, unto his Majesty's Justices of the Peace then sitting upon the Bench at a general Quarter Sessions held at Cork, where the said letter

and printed copy was publicly read, and also shall deliver one other copy unto the Mayor of that city, to be by him published there, and shall also send other copies unto other parts of this County, to be published according to command.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1662 [-3], January 18 (Saturday). Stone.—As I remember you were so kind as to command me to give you an account of my landing, upon which score I shall do it, and to let you know how far I am in pursuit of those commands laid upon me, else it could not be worth your trouble. Upon Thursday night, about 10 o'clock, I landed at Holyhead, and that you may see duty has wings, I did immediately (without the fond assistance of a Cadle [? caudle] or buttered ale) take horse and make no stay till I came to Stone this day, being about two o'clock, so that I rode, the ways being very bad, a hundred miles in less than two days, and you may say 'twas well rode little gent, being now within twenty miles of the place whither I am commanded, but thought it unfit to go thither in an unseasonable hour of the night, to give them an alarm, but stay and rest myself till Monday to be there in a more fitting hour, and appear with all cheerful kindness from their friends, and then I shall give a just account to those that are most concerned. But give me leave to return a little to my journey. Yesterday, betwixt Denby [Denbigh] and Chester, I met a gentleman riding post in his shoes and stockings, a close coat, with a high-crowned hat, and a falling band, the post-boy blowing his horn very fiercely all the way before him, and being something curious to know what knight errant this was, by enquiry at the next stage I came to I found him to be one indeed, for he told the people there that he came from the Countess of Chesterfield, daughter to the Duke of Ormond, and that he was going to the Duke in a great concernment, and was to stay but five hours in Ireland, all which in my opinion did look as madly in its kind as any thing that was done before. By this time I suppose you know more of him, but I supposed his business to be very good or very bad, but had the two knights errant known each other upon the rencontre, 'tis hoped the knight of the spurs might have had the better of it by way of discovery, and made some advantage of it, but I resolve to take no notice of any such person, who put me in mind of St. George that relieved the distressed damsel.

And now, Sir, I hope you will desire me to write no more to you upon so slender an occasion as my particular safety, but if you please you may let her Grace know how far I am got, and how near I am to give her Grace an account of her commands.

Postscript:—The last night here fell a great deal of snow, and now 'tis very cold and travelling will be very bad.

P. Rogers to Sir George Lane.

1662 [-3], January 20th. Waterford.—I did make bold to present my service unto you in a letter not long after your departure from Waterford, but I could never as yet be honoured so much as to receive one line from you. If you did truly understand the faithfulness of my heart, and fervent desires that I have to serve you to the uttermost of my power (I believe) you would at some times be pleased to let me hear from you. Truly, Sir, I have been sometimes fearful that some malicious person or other did endeavour to take you off from those friendly civilities which you did intend towards me, but again taking into consideration your great wisdom, and imparalleled parts and endowments, I did presume your daily experience did direct you to be sensible that the malice of some persons is so implacable, that their whole studies are to do another displeasure, but I am confident that such sordid spirits can operate nothing upon so honourable and noble a person as yourself. I know I have many enemies in Waterford, but if I could be so happy as to obtain but the least favour from you, I should not much value their wicked practices. His Majesty, Charles the Second, was graciously pleased not long since to give me his letters patent under his great seal of England and Ireland, for the office of the Recordership of Waterford during my natural life, expressing therein my fidelity and great suffering in my estate for his royal father of blessed memory. His Majesty likewise, in the said letters patent, doth declare his royal will and pleasure is that I should be empowered to put his laws in execution in that city, and I should have all powers, privileges, and pre-eminences whatsoever, and in as ample manner as ever any Recorder had in that city; and, also, that I should have a competent salary for my livelihood, as by the said letters patent and several other orders, may more at large appear. Notwithstanding all this, I could never receive one penny salary, never since his Majesty's happy coming into England. And I, having formerly lost so many thousand pounds in England, and being so oppressed here also, your Honour may clearly perceive that I and my poor family must needs groan under such pressures. Wherefore my humble petition unto your Honour is that you would be pleased to assist me to my Lord Lieutenant, that his Grace would be pleased to write unto the city of Waterford, that I might have some competent salary settled upon me according to his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, together with what is already due. There is very few Judges in Ireland of so ancient a standing in Inns of Court as myself, though for want of some powerful friends I am so slenderly provided for. Let me beg so much favour from your Honour, to write a line or two unto me to direct me what course to take herein. And I know also, if my Lord Chancellor did but know that your Honour had any kindness for me, I should be put into some commission or other,

answerable to my quality. Honoured Sir, I must commit myself and all my concerns to your tender consideration.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1662 [-3], January 20. Bretby.—Upon Saturday last, from Stone, I gave you the trouble of an impertinent account of my getting thither, and now I must put the like upon you from my Lord Chesterfield's, being got hither yesterday, being Monday, his Lordship being gone to London a week before, but her Ladyship, who enquired very kindly after you and your Lady, to whom I did discharge the true office of a friend, is as well as 'tis possible her condition can make her, and my coming has been of no little advantage to her satisfaction. When I get to London you shall receive more of these troubles, which I hope will be within this two days, but if I receive not yours and your Lady's commands in particular, as if I were your hired and domestic servant, I shall fear your kindness, which hitherto I have much reason to believe. Direct your commands to the Standinge Wardropp in Whitehall, and pardon this rude haste.

Answer of Dudley Maynwaring to the Petition of Nicholas Buck.

1662 [-3], January 23. Dublin Castle.—This defendant saith that it is true that there were articles perfected between this defendant and the petitioner, concerning the taking of the cellar, in the petition mentioned, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, that by a particular clause in the said articles, the petitioner was to furnish the said cellar with good wholesome beer, and if the cellar were not furnished, that then the said agreement was to be void. This defendant saith that from the one and twentieth of March, one thousand six hundred sixty and one, until the thirteenth day of June following, the petitioner kept no beer in the said cellar, and thereupon this defendant, according to the clause in the said articles, entered upon the same, and furnished the same with beer, being thereunto necessitated for the accommodation of himself and such persons as he had in his custody; and which he humbly conceives, and is so advised, it was lawful for him to do, and whereas the petitioner doth allege that he had a warder's place and gave money for the same, this defendant doth confess that he received some three or four pounds from the petitioner for the place, and was contented that he should have remained therein, but sayeth that the petitioner, without the consent or knowledge of this defendant, quitted the said employment in April or May last, and transported himself into England or some other place unknown to the defendant, and doth still absent himself, so as this defendant was

necessitated to supply his place by another, that so he might the better discharge the trust and duty of his place. And whereas it is also alleged that this defendant doth detain a half-year's pay from the petitioner, this defendant saith that he hath detained no pay from the petitioner, but hath faithfully from time to time paid unto him all such pay as he hath received for him, and if any arrears be due unto him, it hath not been out of any fault or neglect of this defendant, and if the complainant hath not the benefit of his covenant or agreement in writing, the law is open and will give everyone his right.

Articles of Agreement referred to in the preceding "Answer."

1661, August 19.—It is agreed betwixt Dudley Maynwaring, Constable of his Majesty's castle of Dublin, on the one part, and Nicholas Buck of the other part, witness that the said Dudley Maynwaring, for divers good causes him thereunto moving, hath set unto the said Nicholas Buck the cellar belonging to the aforesaid constable, he paying me four shillings for every barrel of beer that the said Nicholas Buck shall retail therein, as often as the said barrel shall be drawn or emptied, to have and to hold the said cellar with all and singular, the profits thereunto belonging, so long as I the said Dudley Maynwaring shall continue constable of the aforesaid castle; the said Nicholas Buck being to pay five pounds fine in hand upon the sealing hereof, and four shillings a barrel for each barrel of beer that he shall run or retail within the aforesaid cellar; the said Nicholas Buck being bound to furnish the aforesaid cellar with good wholesome, sufficient and merchantable beer; to the which agreement the aforesaid parties have hereunto put to their hands and seals, the day and year first above written, provided always that if the said cellar be not furnished with sufficient beer as aforesaid, that then this said agreement to be void, and of none effect, unless the said Nicholas Buck do take no other beer than the said constable shall choose the brewer thereof, and this to be drawn up in ample manner according to form in law, the said Dudley Maynwaring being hereby bound not to suffer any persons whatsoever to draw either beer or wine or other liquor within his jurisdiction, saving the said Nicholas Buck during the time aforesaid, to the which and subsequent agreement the aforesaid Dudley Maynwaring and Nicholas Buck do bind and oblige themselves each to the other, them their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns for the true preformance of the same; and further it is agreed upon between the said parties, that if the said Dudley Maynwaring shall happen to make over or dispose of his said constableship during the aforesaid time, that then the said Nicholas Buck is to receive from the aforesaid Dudley Maynwaring what shall be awarded him by two indifferent men.

JAMES BUCK to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1662 [-3], February 17.—Yours of the 4th instant I received three or four days after I received others of the same date from the Castle, and if you knew the value I put upon those lines that brings the least commands with it, or an account of your health, you might with much ease make me both rich and happy, but such blessings I am neither born to or can deserve, yet as soon as you order my return, I shall not fail to bring with me such a cook as Mr. Sawyers' will be as curious in the choice of [ ] as he intends to be of his mistress in all respects but that of getting children. I shall not fail to give you timely notice that you may acquit yourself of the other, by such an exchange that I hope my Lady Lane will be much satisfied with it, and to my own satisfaction I must tell you that, next to my Lady Duchess, I never heard any person better spoken of than your lady, and I think I am not the last that joins in so pleasing an opinion; and though I have very good ground for it already, yet pray let her Ladyship know that her particular commands to me will as much heighten the prosecution of it, as your kindness and favour to Sir George Barker has transported him, who would willingly give a month's board wages. The letter of thanks was writ he intends you, which I think does now trouble him as much as the discredit or reproach, as he apprehended, by being left out of commission was to him before, but I find both he and Mr. Sawyers are glad of the advantage my stay here gives them, the better to consider the best way of serving you. The serjeant of the Ewry's place, which I sold to an old man to give the under officers the fairer play, I prevailed with him upon a little distemper of his, to give Mr. Fox, for my Lord's use, 200*l*, to exchange his for another man's life as old as himself, and the officers are well satisfied, but if I should stay here and had commands for it, I could do my Lord very often such services, for I think none here more obliged to it than myself, and without a horrid ingratitude I should not slip any opportunity to perform it, which sin will not be so much upon any other, but my crime of keeping you thus long from your more serious affairs.

JAMES BUCK to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1662 [-3], March 3.—I should not so often trouble you with my impertinent lines were I not covetous to reach at every glimpse of your service, which I hope you will pardon, presenting you first with the enclosed from my namesake, for on Friday last, when I was to visit him and the Doctor, his Master, as being much concerned for him and you, amongst other good expressions of the Doctor's, he did protest he never saw more of a gentleman in so few years in his life. The next time (with your leave and my Lady's) that I wait upon my Lord Chancellor, I will take him along with me to pay his duty there, as by your directions. When I was coming

away he took this letter out of his pocket, and told me he had kept it there five or six days, and knew not how to send it. It has given me a sufficient admiration, but showing it to a Doctor that does use to examine him, he protested he writ the Greek character much better. The next letter you have shall be in that, and then I hope both you and the learned there will as much admire as we do here. He is my Lady Borman's valentine, who sent him a very handsome present of Court tarts and a Marchpaine all in a dish, of which he can yet show some of them. Mr. Sawyers has provided a handsome young fellow, and as he says a most incomparable cook, I have promised Mr. Sawyers that if he goes not with me, upon the return of this and some other letters I will put him in a way how he may be sent to you. This enclosed letter from Sir Hump. Hooke I thought fit to send you, that you might do in it what you should think fit. My Lord Duke's Serjeant Trumpeter has been several times with me to acquaint me that my Lord Chamberlain is now issuing out liveries for the King's Trumpeters, as says that his Lordship is willing my Lord Duke's should have the like, could his Lordship but receive a note from you to that purpose, and would have me speak, but I dare not for all the world without your directions; but I promised him to write to you about it, and in it I think there may be a service to my Lord. I am a stranger to the fellow, but your commands I will observe. I have been with Mr. Lilly* about your pictures, who told me how many, and what they are that you bespoke, but I discovered by him that unless he knew who would call for them and pay him his demands, he would not trouble himself about them, and in this I shall do likewise what you shall think fit, and after that I have given you an account that I received the honour of your letter of the thirteenth February, pray condemn this to the fire for offending you so much, nor can my most faithful service to your Lady redeem the crime of keeping you thus long.

Postscript:—My letters to my Lady I always send to Mr. Smith.

Eliza, Lady Thurles to Ormond.

1662 [-3], March 9. Thurles.—Son, this bearer, James Butler's son, is sent to wait upon you with his father's writings of Templemore, which he had done at the time you commanded him to follow you with them to Dublin, when you were at Kilkenny, but was hindered by sickness. I am certain if he were able to wait upon you himself, he would make appear to you that he has always been ready to serve you, not only with his own substance, but made use of all his credit to borrow money to supply that exigent Sir George Hamilton

*Sir Peter Lely. The painter's name is commonly written Lilly by Pepys and other contemporaries.

urged to him. I desire your favourable consideration of his business. God Almighty bless you and all yours. Your ever loving mother, Eliza Thurles.

Commissioners at Loughrea to the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

1662 [-3], March 16. Loughreagh.—We have received a letter of the 23rd of February last, wherein your Grace and the Council are pleased to take notice of some neglect in us in not causing the indented writing, mentioned in the Act for the Subsidies, and the money due from this county for the first four subsidies to be returned and paid into the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer by the said sixteenth of February last past. We humbly give this account unto your Grace and the Council that when first the Act for the Subsidies, with the commission and instructions, came down to this county, the commissioners therein mentioned were for the most part absent, many of them being Parliament men, and at last when those few that were in the county did meet, some differences did arise betwixt some baronies concerning the sums to be charged and the manner of charging, which controversy hath continued somewhat too long by reason of the obstinacy of some persons and the pretended poverty of others, which hath been the cause of the delay, but we are still upon the work, and do hope in a short time to give your Grace and the council such an account of our proceedings, as that we shall make it evident that there is no wilful neglect in us, whereby we should incur your Grace's displeasure; the estreats are now ingressing; the county being large, and the work somewhat difficult, it will take up more time than we expect or desire, but we shall use our utmost endeavours to expedite, as well the returns of the estreats as also the collecting of the money, and the returning and paying of the same with all possible speed.

Will. Spenser.
Hen. Greneway.
J. C. Hamilton.
Rich. Nangell.
Henry Dawes.

Endorsed:—Commissioners at Loghreagh for collecting the subsidies.

Petition of Jane Cary [undated] and order thereon.

1662 [-3], March 20.—The humble petition of Jane Cary, widow, on the behalf of herself and two children. Sheweth: That the King's most excellent Majesty by his gracious letters dated the 19th of March, 1660 [-1], for the reasons therein expressed, signified his royal will and pleasure that your petitioner should be inserted in the Establishment upon His Majesty's Civil List of this Kingdom, for a pension of fifty pounds yearly for the term of her life, to be paid by quarterly portions.

That the late Lords Justices, by their order of the 6th of September, 1661, made pursuant to His Majesty's said letters, required the Auditor-General to do the same accordingly, and to make forth debentures quarterly for the payment of the said pension, who accordingly hath made forth debentures, but your petitioner cannot get her money from the Deputy Treasurer, who daily put your petitioner off, to your petitioner's great grief of heart and utter ruin, by being forced to run on the score for necessaries at extraordinary rates.

Now forasmuch as your petitioner's deplorable case, by the loss of her late husband, Captain David Cary, and her other considerable relations in His Majesty's service, is not unknown to your Grace, who is the only person that obtained the said pension for your petitioner, and for that the non-payment of the said debentures will put your petitioner in a worse condition than ever by being run into debt by the credit thereof.

Your petitioner humbly prays your Grace to continue the favours already shewn by taking some effectual course for the due payment of the said debentures from time to time as they shall be made forth for the same, that so your petitioner may not be hindered of partaking of his Majesty's said royal intentions, so signified for the release and support of your petitioner and her said children. And your petitioner shall pray, &c.

Endorsed at foot :—

Dublin Castle, 20 March, 1662.

The petitioner being inserted in the Establishment for the pension above mentioned, she is to be paid with others who are in the like rank and quality for payment; whereof His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer and Treasurer at Wars is to take notice and pay her accordingly. Ormond.

HENRY COVENTRY to ORMOND.

1662 [-3], March 20. London.—The honour of your Grace's letters of the 4th of March I have received, and am glad for the prevention of so much of the evil design, but I am confident it consisted of more parts than Dublin Castle. Sir Audley's eloquence hath had more influence than it was like to have had at the first coming out, and yet I thank God not very considerable, but the very many letters that are writ every week, and dispersed here in the House of Commons (and principally while the point of toleration was in question) it maketh me believe the design reacheth hither. There have been several letters sent to members of the House of Commons that the commissioners had made it impossible for any Englishman to carry his cause, because they had disallowed all Englishmen from being witnesses, and all poor Irish, and the Pope had power enough over the rich, so that in conclusion an Englishman could not have a witness. I am glad your Grace hath had so good an influence upon the House of

Commons there as to allay their heat; I hope it will be so successful to extinguish it. We have not, I am afraid, hitherto used the arts necessary to the keeping our house here in temper. We are upon the necessary points of revenue and the militia, but proceed in neither with that vigour and zeal as the last sessions, and yet I believe with very little considering and less pains we may be brought to our old cheerfulness, at least to a good part of it, and I have some reason within these two days (more than I had) to believe that it will shortly be endeavoured. The declaration hath hitherto had a very bad effect in both Houses. The King assured me but yesterday that you should have money with the first, but I would he would have said what day of the month he himself thinketh that men and money are best to come together. I would your Grace had them both. I do not doubt but that if it were fitting to move the Parliament, and we had leave to give them an account of affairs there, they would contribute, but I think the making your condition and resolutions so public would be very prejudicial to the business. For it would alarm them so long before money (according to our dilatory ways) could be obtained, that they might accelerate their designs to the King's prejudice; my Lord Chancellor seemeth to believe that you will quickly be furnished with money, and as for men, they are easily had, whensoever you shall think them useful.

The King hath this night given Secretary Bennett order to let your Grace know that he intendeth not the prohibition he sent against passing the Great Seal, upon any former grants, shall extend to those pactions he formerly granted to Colonel Legg and myself, so that if your Grace please to oblige your humble servants so far, you may permit my Lord Chancellor to pass the Seal.

I am promised by Secretary Bennett that he will give your Grace notice of it by this post.

The best news I can write your Grace from hence is that my Lord Chancellor was locked up with the King and the Duke of York only above an hour yesterday, at Whitehall, without any other of the council admitted, and it is hoped the river will take its old channel. Sir John Ogle is lately dead.

Ormond to Stephen Fox.

1662 [-3], March 21. Dublin Castle.—Being informed from Frank Yonge that the King's servants do call upon him, notwithstanding my absence from Court, for their New Year's gifts of the last Christmas, I have thought fit to desire you to take care to see them satisfied out of the profits of my office of Lord Steward, which I shall allow unto you upon the account between us. I have also had advertisement from Sir Thomas Clarges, that his Grace the Duke of Albemarle, in answer to a letter he received from the Earl of Dorset and others, concerning the value of his office sent unto the Lord Berkeley, of

Berkeley Castle, who is Treasurer to the Lords Commissioners, a hundred pounds wherewith they were well satisfied, I shall therefore desire you to send unto his Lordship, as from me, the like sum, which I shall not only allow upon the account, but acknowledge as a civility unto, Sir, your very affectionate friend,

Addressed:—For Stephen Fox, Esq., Clerk of the Greencloth to His Majesty, these, at Whitehall.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1662 [-3], March 24.—I dare not say you are three letters in my debt, but I am sure this is the fourth trouble I have given you since I had the honour to receive any of your commands, and I am sure none of mine was worth the intercepting, but my namesake's, which I sent you, and was worth the keeping as a copy to learn by. Your friends here rejoice at the great danger* that you and all our worthy friends there did lately escape. I hope you have by this time found out the bottom of it, though some here of our acquaintance would put it only upon some idle footman, but I take them not to be our real friends. The cook which Mr. Sawyers has provided for you goes this day towards Ireland, in company of two cooks that is sent to my Lady Duchess. He tells me you do already in part know him; he is very young, but has been in very great services, and the master cook has a very good opinion of him; for his wages, I told him you went upon this just and general rule as to reward according to merit, but in regard he understood that Mr. Younge did promise my Lady's cooks that her Grace should bear their charges, he expects the same, and desired me to take notice of it to you. I suppose he may be with you in this fortnight, and that he may be very useful to my Lady and you, is my hearty desire, it being out of my element, it is all I can do.

Robert Caddell to Ormond.

1662 [-3], March 24.—I do hereby humbly certify that on Shrove Monday, being the second day of this instant, I came from my own house in the country to this city, and that night I happened in the company of Colonel Thomas Coote and one Sir John Roly, and having had several discourses with them concerning the Tories that were risen, and concerning the proceedings in the Court of Claims, as touching the former, Colonel Coote demanded of me whether I met with any of the Tories in my way coming to the city. And I replied "I did not," and withal I said that they were but three or four inconsiderable rogues; the said Colonel replied unto me and said "you are deceived, for they are more in number than you speak of," and besides, he said, that of small risings come greater parties, and that ere long he heseemed they would be so considerable

* Colonel Blood's plot to seize Dublin Castle had just been detected.

that they would give all Ireland work enough before they should shipwreck them. And as touching Sir John, the discourse with him was touching the Commissioners of the Court of Claims and the justness of their proceedings, who answered in the said words, "Gentlemen, do you well to applaud your Irish Corbett." And I made answer to him and said, "I hope, Sir, you do not balance him with your English Corbett," who replied, "I do, Sir, for I know not any difference betwixt them both." And I replied, "Sir, I know there is a great difference betwixt them, for the one was a regicide and a traitor, and the other a loyal and dutiful subject, and had not His Majesty known him to be so, he would not employ him in so honourable an employment," all which I humbly certify.

Sir William Flower and others to the Duchess of Ormond.

1663, March 28. Kilkenny Castle.—May it please your Grace: We were hopeful by this time to have been able to have sent your Grace a perfect state of the account both of his Grace's revenue for the three last half-years ended at Michaelmas last, as also of the disposal of it according to your Grace's commands to us in that behalf, but we cannot without much trouble acquaint you that, notwithstanding our daily pains and industry since your departure, we cannot struggle through it more than for about fourteen thousand pounds, the same both by reason of the many collectors (being about fourteen or fifteen in number, and of them three employed in one barony only), and also because many of their accounts are so perplexed with such irregularity and confusion as never was anything of like nature.

So as rather than to stay longer here (where few of the accountants are, and the season of the year being far spent), we judge it better to go to Carrick upon your Grace's other concerns, taking these disordered accounts with us, to the end the several collectors may be ordered to mend their accounts and consequently enable us to put an end to the tediousness of that business we have so long fruitlessly dwelt upon. But we beseech your Grace to believe that (though it may be imputed either to our weakness or want of industry to such as have not been eye witnesses thereunto) we have not been wanting in the least to acquit ourselves therein as became us, as when any of us shall have the honour of waiting upon your Grace we doubt not to make appear. There are some twelve acres of land lying twixt Ormond's Leix and the road leading up to the marble quarry, anciently belonging to several burgesses, whereout his Grace hath a chiefry, which is very convenient for his Grace's use; we humbly desire to know whether we may take a lease of it or leave it to be determined as other chiefries will be belonging to this city; one Tarr is present tenant under Captain Burrell.

We now received his Grace's letter commanding us to receive the proposals of Colonel Abbot for Ballinecloghy, and requiring a return to be made thereof before agreement. We are offered

a rent of 4s. the acre for it, that which we imagine he will never give, which we conceive to be a considerable rent, if the offer falls not off, but by this our hands are tied up until his Grace's pleasure be known, though that offer should be made good. All which is humbly submitted by, your Grace's most faithful and most humble servants,

Wm. Flower.
Math. Harrison.
Edm. Butler.
Jo. Bourden.

Propositions of John Middleton for establishing a Gunpowder Factory in Dublin.

1663, April 6 and 13.—The humble propositions of John Middleton, gentleman, for the making of powder in this Kingdom of Ireland.

Imprimis. If it shall please your Grace to order a powder-mill to be made within a mile or two of the city of Dublin, and to be furnished with a magazine of petre, which petre I am sure your Grace may have delivered in Dublin upon the merchant's hazard as cheap as it is delivered at London by the India and Barbary merchants, and the said petre being well resined and fit for the mill, I will engage by able security for every ton of petre resined as aforesaid, to deliver twenty barrels of good and sufficient powder, tower-proof, into the Castle of Dublin, proportionable to the weight, that is, delivered into the Tower of London, and your Grace to be at no other charge than the buying of the said petre and the erecting of the said mill, and finding all materials that is for the resining of the said powder, which charge will not amount to above five hundred pounds as appears by the particulars.

And if there be any powder now in the store which is not fit for service, if the said mill be set up I will engage to recover it and to make it as good and as cheap as any man in England can do it.

And if your Grace shall please to allow me the freedom to search and try the ground about the city of Dublin, I will, if God lends me life, in five days give your Grace a full and perfect account what quantity of petre may be made here in Dublin, and what the making of it will stand your Grace in for each ton or hundred.

If these proposals may receive any approbation or encouragement from your Grace, I shall humbly desire before I begin, an assurance of seven years for the said employment, giving good security to discharge my trust faithfully, and to perform any agreement that can be made in that case. And further, if it shall please your Grace to pass me a patent for fourteen years, that I may furnish all His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland with powder during the said term, I will engage by security as aforesaid to erect the said mill and to find all things requisite

for the said work by Midsummer next upon my own charges, provided that I may have two shillings for every barrel of powder which shall be made as aforesaid, over and above what is mentioned in the aforesaid propositions.

If any of these proposals may appear feasible to your Grace, I am sure it will save His Majesty three thousand pounds per annum.

If there be any use for a match maker, I can furnish your Grace with as good a one as any in Europe, who was his late Majesty's chief workman at Oxford.

The security which I humbly desire may be taken to free me out of the Marshalsea, are William Potter and William Mervine, both of Dublin.

John Middleton.

Duke of Ormond's order to prorogue Parliament.

1663, April 14.—James, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Ormond, Earl of Ossory and Brecknock, Viscount Thurles, Lord Baron of Arklow and Llanthony, Lord of the Regalities and Liberties of the County of Tipperary, Chancellor of the University of Dublin, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, one of the Lords of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council of His Majesty's Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, Gentleman of His Majesty's Bedchamber, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset, the City and County of Bristol, and the Cities of Bath and Wells. To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and to the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, Greetings. For certain reasons us moving, as well for His Majesty's service as for the good of the subjects of this Kingdom in general, We have thought it convenient to prorogue this Parliament, and We do by these presents prorogue the same until the five and twentieth day of May next, On which day our purpose is to hold the same here at Chichester House near Dublin. Given under our Seal at Arms at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the fourteenth day of April, in the fifteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, King Charles the Second of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. Defender of the faith, &c., And in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty three.

Petition of Free Masons and order thereon.

1663, May 5.—Sheweth, having contracted with the Right Honourable Arthur Earl of Anglesey and John Lord Viscount Masscreene for the building of walls to recover divers waste places about Dublin from the overflowings of the sea, to become dry ground for improvements, whereby this river will be made more navigable, and the strength and beauty of Dublin much

increased, yet so it is that divers quarries of stone, where your petitioners should have been supplied with materials, are seized for your Grace's service, whereby they are disabled to proceed in the said work.

They humbly pray that since the adjacent quarries are taken up for your Grace's service, that they may have your Grace's permission and warrant not to be interrupted in any new quarry they shall discover, and they hope within few days to open a quarry that will not only supply their own necessities but your Grace's also if need require, which they dare not attempt without your Grace's leave, because it requireth much labour and cost, yet without any private or public damage, being upon a common waste. And they shall ever pray.

Endorsed at foot :—If the petitioners can find any quarry on the lands of the Phœnix or Chappell Isold, belonging to His Majesty, they are at liberty to open the same, and to raise stones thereout for the use above-mentioned.

Ormond.

Henry Coventry to Ormond.

1663, May 12 London —I am much ashamed not to have presented my thanks to your Grace for the honour of one of 25th April from you till now, but it hath been my waiting week, and sleep so parlious, and what I could write so inconsiderable that I could not but for your Grace's sake as well as my own, give my few spare hours to the former.

Truly my Lord, whether everything be yellow or I have the jaundice I know not, but certainly either all things are in the dark or better eyes than mine have lost their sight. I am for my own part as assiduous both at Court and in the House as I can be, and as inquisitive as my temper will give me leave, and yet I can neither tell you what the House intends nor what we at Whitehall wish they should. We are this day alarmed with some insolences offered the Bishop of Galloway in Scotland by the rabble, so far as that the forces thereabouts are drawn out to suppress them. The news came on Sunday, but it was then represented as a politic fiction, and now, being confirmed, it is adjudged inconsiderable, but it is by the least partial believed more than a spark, and amongst matter very combustible. The dispute betwixt the Earls Middleton and Lauderdale is not yet determined, but it is generally believed (I do not say wished) the latter will have the advantage, and the Lord Rothes be sent down Commissioner. These reports are very dissatisfactory to most of the House of Commons, who not without some passion extol all the late good services of Middleton, and with the same warmth exaggerate the past disservices of the other, who nevertheless loseth no ground in our Master's good opinion, though for all I see he stands single in our English Court, whatsoever party he hath amongst his own countrymen. We are daily upon the King's revenue,

and pretend to great vigour in inspecting the misdemeanours in the management. A vote this day passed to pray the King not to grant a patent of the Post Office till he had received an address from the House of Commons in the behalf of some that offer a greater rent. There is a bill coming in against the sale of Offices, and another to incapacitate such as have borne arms against the King, some few excepted. This day a bill was brought in against the importation of any fat cattle from Ireland, and it is after a long debate committed. What fate it will have I know not. Bills against Popery, Quakers, Presbyters, Conventicles,-and what not; and yet the Revenue and Militia where they were; only this much, there is a vote past, in order to the method of the management, that the Committee shall bring in a bill to appropriate each considerable expense to a particular branch of the Revenue, as the Customs, the Navy and Garrisons, and so to others in such manner that those branches shall not be chargeable with any other expenses till such debts as have been contracted for the respectively appointed issuings out be first satisfied. My Lord, I have now troubled you with that which constantly troubleth me. I hope all will end well, but that proceedeth more from my desires than my understandings. With this packet your Grace will receive a letter signed for Sir Alan Brodrick. I am very glad I shall be so well succeeded, and I doubt not but your Grace will find him very ready and serviceable in your employment. I had this morning some occasion to speak to the King that he would remember his own resolution of not transmitting his resolutions to your Grace concerning Ireland, otherwise than by one Secretary. He told me he did and had constantly observed it. I minded him of my Lord of Anglesey his leave to come over sent by Secretary Morice. He said it was never intended otherwise than a signification of his willingness to consent whensoever you should judge it fitting, but no way either to incline or control your Grace's opinion. Sir George Lawson is gone for Portugal with a fleet. The Queen intendeth next month for Tunbridge. My Lords of Carlisle and Holtis despatching for their several embassies, Muscovia and France. The Queen mother is perfectly recovered.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1663, May 12.—I was so far from expecting an apology for your silence that the honour you did me of the 25th of the last month, that you were not angry for the frequent troubles I had put upon you, was the highest satisfaction I expected or could desire, and had by the last post answered your commands, had not your letter of the same date of my Lady Duchess and Mr. Smith come three days after theirs unto my hands, with an unusual way of postage upon them, but did then give Her Grace an account, which I hope you have seen, of the same concerns which yours does mention, so that as to that I shall

be the shorter in this. The letter you sent me of Mr. Vyner's, with a draft of indemnity from Bonfoye and others, I showed to Mr. Phillips, my lord's counsel, for the better understanding what Mr. Vyner and they had done. Mr. Vyner, Mr. Phillips and another counsel with myself met, and in the debate, had not I often put in how friendly and civil Mr. Vyner had been upon all occasions to my Lord and Lady, the counsel had fallen too rudely upon him, first for making a discovery of my Lord Bute's money in his hands, a breach of trust, and to give way to so unjust an attack without giving me notice, being every day with him, a breach of friendship, and a high contempt of privilege against those secret employments and dignities his Grace does now and I hope for ever will enjoy; yet notwithstanding, which I hope his Grace will forgive, I did declare 'twas his Grace's intent to pay the money where in right it ought to be, and in their cases make no use of these privileges, and by consent referred it to the Attorney General and Sir Ed. Turner, the Speaker, the case betwixt Bonfoye and Rea, and then we know where to pay the money with most safety; I only put this to them that whether they had rather be put to the necessity, and their children after them, against all accidents to preserve a paper of indemnity or to have a bond remain against them and their heirs, which is the case of those gentlemen that were bound for my Lady, but by the next I hope you will hear this is cleared. Mr. Vyner has now the disposing of the greatest part of Audesly's estate, and by him believed 'twas all one to my Lord to whom the money was paid, and had not Rea demanded the money when he did, Bonfoye had received it, and the bond still lying against us; this I only whisper in your ear, pray take no notice of it, but the executors does confess 'twas Mr. Vyner put them upon it, and now they will try what will come of it. I acqnainted Mr. Sawyers with your satisfaction and thanks to him for the cook he sent you, he intends to present his service himself to you. Your son was very well on Thursday last, he tells me you are in his debt for English, Latin, and Greek, and pray have a care you come out of it, lest he write no more languages to you, or trust his mother, my Lady Lane, to whom my most humble service, for his better payment hereafter. I shall put Mr. Lilly in the way you directed me in order to your service. I wonder Mr. Holmes has got but fifteen pounds for me since December last, that with ten pounds before, which makes but five and twenty pounds, is all I received out of it since his Grace went over; I was in hopes upon settlement of estates many patents would be passed; pray, Sir, look into it, for I must give you thanks for all that ever I shall get by it; for the Clerk of the Market's employment I never get 6*d*., nor I think never shall.

Postscript:—I am like to suffer for engaging for Sir John and Sir Maurice Eustace; when I did it I had in my thoughts the kindness you had for them, and my Lord Chancellor.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1663, May 22.—Before I received the honour of your letter of the last of April, I attended Mr. Phillips with Mr. Vyner's letter, and the paper you sent me, but that dispute is not yet ended by reason Mr. Bonfoye will not meet us, or bring his counsel to any meeting, but the attachment of course will fall within this very few days; those gentlemen that are bound will be satisfied with no indemnity but the bond taken up and cancelled, and indeed there is much to be said for it.

I have spoken to my Lord Cornbury who has promised to get a very good picture of his father's for you, Mr. Cheffins has made the same promise for the King's, the latter end of this month I shall send from hence a most excellent picture of my Lord Duke's, I think you saw the face done before you went; by that time I am promised the Queen's for my Lady Duchess to send along with it; Mr. Lilly [Lely] tells me there is one very good at Cappeinge [?] in Dublin, if not pray let me receive your farther commands; Mr. Lilly will presently part with the Duchess' pictures for you, if you can procure any to bring directions from Her Highness to him for it. Mr. Slingsby presents his most humble service to you, and though he is sworn of the Queen's Council and her Surveyor General, yet I know that he is in such want that if you could find out a way to advance a hundred pounds for him out of what he is to receive by the papers which I brought over of his, 'twould be a great deed of friendship and charity, whose worth I so well know that I would willingly become bound for it; pray Sir, let me know your opinion of this, and pardon the rudeness of your most obedient servant.

Postscript:—My most humble service to your Lady, and thanks for Mr. Holmes' letter though a lame account of fifteen pounds received.

Earl of Kildare to Ormond.

1663, May 24. Carlow.—Sunday morning.—In obedience to your command I repaired to my troop, which I find in a posture fit to oppose any discontented spirit whatsoever; this is all the account I can at present give your Grace, only I hear no ill news of the Castle of Kilkenny. I intend to stay two or three days here to receive your Grace's commands, which if I do not, I intend to march to Athy according to my former order; all here is peaceable; this is all at present, and if anything worth your notice shall come to me, your Grace shall quickly know.

King's Letter, giving Authority for Purchase of Lands for the Phœnix Park.

Charles R.

1663, May 26. Whitehall.—Right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, We greet you well; whereas by our letters under our privy signet and sign manual, bearing

date the first day of December last, We did authorise you to satisfy unto Sir Maurice Eustace, knight, our Chancellor of Ireland, for the purchase of four hundred forty-one acres of the land of Chappell Izard, to be laid unto our manor house of the Phenix, as by the said letter doth appear, and whereas the quantity of lands designed to make a park for our use near the Phenix do amount to a larger quantity, and will cost more money than we were informed of at the passing our said letter, and that we are now resolved to buy the whole manor and house of Chappell Izard, with the town and lands thereunto belonging, and several other lands which be most convenient to enclose for a park. We do therefore very well approve of your proceedings herein already made, and do by these our letters authorise you to purchase from our said Chancellor, and any other persons having title thereunto, such lands, tenements, and hereditaments for our use as you shall think fit, and to give order to our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, or any other Vice-Treasurer for the time being, for satisfaction of the purchase money that shall be agreed to be paid, so as the same amount not in the whole to above the sum of ten thousand pounds, and also to enclose or impark with a stone wall, in such manner as you have already begun, such lands of our ancient inheritance, or new purchase, as you shall judge fit for that use, and to store the same with deer, giving order to our said Vice-Treasurer or any other Vice-Treasurer for the time being, to make payment of such sums of money from time to time as shall be requisite for doing the said work, and for so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant to you and to our said Vice-Treasurer and to all whom it may concern; Given at our Court at Whitehall, the xxvith day of May, 1663, in the fifteenth year of our reign. By His Majesty's commands. Henry Bennett.

Addressed:—To our right trust and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, James Duke of Ormond, our Lieutenant General and General Governor of our Kingdom of Ireland.

Entered at the Signet Office the 27th of May, 1663.—Sydney Bere.

Endorsed:—Concordatum cum originali.—G. Lane.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, June 6. Dublin Castle.—His Majesty having been graciously pleased of his bounty to give unto Mr. Francis Slingsby, a thousand pounds out of the moneys payable by adventurers and soldiers, for the repairing the losses of such who have eminently acted for and suffered with his Majesty. These are to pray and require your Lordship's out of such moneys as now are or next shall come unto your hands upon that account to cause payment to be made of two hundred

and fifty pounds, part of the said 1000*li*, unto the said Francis Slingsby or his assigns. And this together with his acquittance acknowledging the receipt thereof, shall be as well to your Lordship as to the Commissioners of your Accounts, a sufficient warrant.

Copy.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1663, June 13.—I have a great deal of reason to congratulate your safety, and the King's interest under that happy and prudent Government of his Grace my Lord Duke, but hereafter you and I must not part without a cypher betwixt us, for as the affairs goes now, and like to be, such a thing had been very useful, being very confident that our business in this world aims at one and the self same preservation. I hear the Bonfoyes' has writ to my Lord again, a mere delay, and be sure my Lord does engage them to attend his counsel with theirs, which I nor Mr. Phillips could never bring them to it yet, but if the money be theirs, the law will give them leave better to recover it of Sir John Rea than of my Lord Duke, but the management of it is wholly left to Mr. Phillips, who I find a very able and just person to my Lord. I hear one Mr. Deavon, an Irish gentleman, has got a good share of that employment which Sir James Shaen had unjustly got from me, and what by law and great expense I have almost recovered again, having the broad seal of that kingdom and the King's peremptory letter to renew the patent in mine and my son's name, and, Dear Sir, I must tell you, though my duty and affection does from my very heart submit, yet I cannot so much command nature but to have some thoughts of it, and must say 'twas my absence drew it upon me, and though I am not so happy as to serve myself, let me endeavour to be useful to others, and to put you in mind of Mr. Slingsby's business, which I desire you to write a line or two to me of, and what service and commands you may think one fit for.

Order of Lord Lieutenant and Council relative to a Conspiracy to surprise Dublin Castle.

1663, June 16.—Upon consideration had at this board of the late horrid conspiracy for surprising and taking his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, and of the consequences thereof if it had taken effect, whereby this kingdom might have been again cast into those confusions and calamities out of which we have been so lately delivered by the blessing of God in His Majesty's happy restoration, and considering also the intelligences we have lately received, and finding it at this time necessary (in prevention of the like traitorous attempts hereafter) to take all just and honourable ways to preserve the public peace and tranquillity of the kingdom, We therefore in order thereunto have thought fit hereby to pray and require

your Lordships with all convenient speed to cause all such ministers or pretended ministers that you shall find cause to suspect (either to have had any hand in the said late conspiracy or to be likely by their preaching or otherwise, to seduce the people from their due obedience and subjection to His Majesty's authority, ecclesiastical or civil, within this realm) to be apprehended and committed to safe custody until further directions from us, and that notwithstanding any bonds formerly given by any of them for their appearance. Yet so as their wives, children, and necessary servants and no others be admitted to them, and to send to us, the Lord Lieutenant, the names and qualities of all such persons as you shall commit upon this occasion, that we may thereupon give such further directions herein as for His Majesty's service and the peace of the kingdom we shall judge fit, and so recommending this service to your special and extraordinary care, we bid your Lordships very heartily farewell. From our Council Chamber in Dublin, the 16th day of June, 1663. Signed,

Ormond.
Ossory.
Anglesey.
Mount Alexander.
Dungannon.
Paul Davys.

Endorsed:—Order of Lord Lieutenant and Council. Blood's Conspiracy. *Copy*.

Henry Coventry to Ormond.

1663, June 20.—I am ashamed to be so late in my congratulations with your Grace for the happy discovery of those bad designs in Ireland. As you can meet with none more wicked, so I hope you will with none more fortunate. We are here very busy in Parliament about finding supplies for the King. The way is voted, by subsidy, but the quantity is not yet determined. When it is, I doubt not but the pressing necessities of Ireland will be considered by His Majesty. I believe the vote concerning Irish cattle hath not come to you with any great applause. It was not to be avoided. The complaint of the fall of rents from all gentlemen whose estates lie in pastures was so great, and so many even in the House concerned, that there was no opposing it.

I believe a few weeks more will give us leave to see the country, but whether by adjournment or prorogation I cannot yet tell your Grace. Your Grace will by other hands, I doubt not, hear of a message sent by the King concerning Sir Richard Temple to the House of Commons, who have this day sent an address to His Majesty to desire him to name the person who had brought a message from Sir Richard to his Majesty; upon the compliance of His Majesty with his House in this, very

much is like to depend. The Queen at the present taketh physic only preparatory for her journey to the wells. Our news from Portugal is very bad.

The greatest mortality is here amongst our ladies, and but this morning the young Lady Portman is reported dead, but I know not the certainty.

EARL OF ORRERY to ORMOND.

1663, July 8. Newtown.—My troop having (during the Usurper's power) received their arrears in the most barbarous parts of Kerry, the Barony of Glanarought, and the surveyors having returned that in some places of that Barony eight acres should be reckoned for one profitable, in other places twelve, in others twenty, the land was so extreme bad, I made it my humble suit to your Grace, when in London, to move his sacred Majesty that the Quit rent payable by my troops might be reduced accordingly, else they could not live there, that rent being by much more worth than the whole profits of the lands in the most improved times of peace, as appeared by the valuation of that Barony before the Rebellion, and the Quit rents unreduced since they were made payable, your Grace was pleased to obtain from his Majesty a letter in my troop's just favour, directed to the then Lords Justices, who thereupon by virtue of Sir James Vane's return and the certificates of the surveyors, reduced the Quit rent accordingly, but your Grace's arrival to this Government before all the formalities of the reduction had received perfection, I understand there are some endeavours to cut them off from the benefit and justice of that reducement. This has made me an humble and common suitor to your Grace that they may have the advantage of it. The whole transaction of that affair this honorable gentleman, Colonel Clayton, will fully inform your Grace of. Therefore I shall only add that if this be not confirmed to them by your Grace, which the Lords Justices ordered by virtue of the King's authority and command to them, which also were procured by your Grace's favour, the consequences thereof will be that the troop must wholly cast up their lot and thereby remain without any satisfaction; by which also this evil will follow to the kingdom in general that, that English Plantation being withdrawn, the likeliest part of Ireland for an invasion or rebellion will be apt and fitted for either or both, and the worst sort of Irish will immediately possess that tract of land and those good harbours. And since the granting what I humbly desire is but a fair and warrantable favour to a number of good soldiers and loyal subjects, and a securing and planting of a wild and dangerous country with industrious and faithful English, I will rest confident what I thus earnestly beg will not be denied by your Grace. Colonel Clayton will also acquaint your Grace that by your own favour the deficiencies of my troop's lot was appointed to be made up by His Majesty's orders in some other lands in that wild country, which none else would take

for satisfaction. To this my troop understands by the information of one Thos. Connell, your Grace or my Lord of Ossory does lay claim as in the right of the Earl of Desmond. My troop have desired me humbly to acquaint your Grace that they will lose all they have rather than go to law against your Grace or my Lord Ossory, and therefore lay at your Grace's feet all their right or pretences. They understand your Grace has referred the business to Sir Wm. Domvile* which is putting of it into a way of law and therefore they will lose it rather than so defend it, but if your Grace will appoint any of your servants at Dublin, as Sir Wm. Flower or any other, and be pleased to let Colonel Clayton meet with him to show what they have to say, it will be a favour to them, and what on that representation your Grace shall think fit to order they will joyfully submit unto it: only in case your Grace shall find you have the right I am an humble suitor to you that Captain Geo. Dillon, who commands my troop, may be preferred to those lands, I mean as much only as concerns them, as your Grace's or my Lord Ossory's tenant for such a term of years and at such a convenient rent as your Grace shall think fit, that they may continue and increase a plantation of Protestants there, to keep it from being a nest of such as may disturb the peace of those parts. I humbly beg your Grace's pardon for this long trouble and your speedy order about the reduction of the Quit rent as it has been already ordered, for if green wax were issued for it, they must pay it or be at as much charge as the payment of it will amount unto to get it off again.

I have made this confidence as short as I could because Colonel Clayton will at large inform your Grace of all particulars in these two businesses, now humbly offered to your Grace's consideration and favour.

Endorsed:—Earl of Orrery.—Received 18 July, 1663. Quit rent of his troop and my pretensions to the land.

William Coventry to Ormond.

1663, July 14.—I should not give your Grace any trouble at present if I did not conceive it necessary to give your Grace some account of what formerly passed here in England concerning the French fishermen, which perhaps may be a necessary light to the enclosed from his Royal Highness. Some time after the King's return into England a petition was presented to the King in Council from the Cinque Ports complaining (amongst other grievances) chiefly of the French fishing on the coast of the Cinque Ports without leave first obtained, it having been customary that some few passes were granted for fishing there for the accommodation of the Court of France and some great persons. The Council were pleased to recommend it to the care of his Royal Highness

* The Irish Attorney General.

to prevent that grievance, in pursuance whereof his Royal Highness ordered from time to time ships to that coast with orders to take the nets of such as fished without leave, which was accordingly done, of which advertisement being given to the French Court, great complaints were made to my Lord St. Albans there and here by the Marquis d' Estrades, who about that time came first on his Embassy into England, whereupon by direction of my Lord Chancellor their nets were restored and their disturbance discontinued, so far as I could conjecture (for it is but a conjecture), that so the matter of the fishing might be passed by in the treaty then depending (and which is not yet perfected) without any mention at all, fearing lest the mention might breed difficulties, especially considering that about that time the Hollanders' and French were about the guaranty for each other. This cessation of the King's claim hath hitherto continued, though the Ports begin again to murmur about it. His Royal Highness seeing it not fit to restrain the fishing at that time, thought it the next best way to fortify the King's claim by giving passes to fish, especially for such fish as they have usually taken without licence, viz.: mackerel and herring, and therefore during two seasons hath granted annual passes to divers for those fishings, whereof possibly some may reach to the coast of Ireland. Thus your Lordship hath the whole narrative of the proceedings on this matter, how soon your Lordship will think fit to proceed to vigour with them (depending the treaty) your Lordship's prudence will direct, but if you shall proceed at any time to seizing their ships and nets, if your Grace would please to give his Royal Highness advertisement of it, I suppose it could have no inconvenience that his Royal Highness did the same here, since it would be satisfactory to the Ports and the whole make but one complaint in France.

Endorsed:—Mr. William Coventry, received 20th July, 1663.

Robert Southwell to Sir George Lane.

1663, July 17. Kinsale.—The answer of yours with that of my Lord of Anglesey being contained in the enclosed unto his Lordship, which I have left open with a flying seal, and humbly beg you to read and then to close and deliver it, will save the trouble of repeating the same again here, but believe me, Sir, I would speak if it were convenient, very much more in my own vindication and lay the blame where it ought to be, but I chose rather to be silent and to suffer the present censure with hopes very speedily to put an end to the work; the trouble and care thereof I shall not mention, though it has proved one of the hardest tasks I have hitherto had and that through the several commissions and neglects of others whom I may not name, but this I may tell you, that notwithstanding my endeavours, I have found it to proceed and go on with cold and leaden feet, and it has cost me so much the more care and diligence to enliven and quicken up all those concerned

in it, and if I could with all that have obtained the desired effects of compliance and despatch of my Lord Duke's service of which I shall, God willing, during my life be zealous, I had therein fully received my own satisfaction.

Sir, I beseech you present my most humble and faithful service and to assure his Grace that this part of his business shall speedily be put to a conclusion, and with my very humble service unto yourself and your most noble Lady.

Endorsed:—Mr. Southwell,* Collector of his Grace's money in the County of Cork, received 20th July, 1663. An answer enclosed to the Earl of Anglesey, that he shall have all the money in within one month. 350*l* behind.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663, July 22. Dublin.—I doubt not but this will be one of the first that from hence bids you welcome to London. I am sorry you were not there when the articles were brought in against my Lord Chancellor, but you will be there time enough to vindicate him and serve the King in your proportion. My Lord of Bristol's care of the Protestant religion, and against the Pope's ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England, is very admirable and deserves commendation if it be the sole motive of his zeal against my Lord Chancellor. Our bill is under the examination of some of the most modest of the Irish lawyers. When they shall have made their objections to it, it may be fit to put them to confer with English counsel to see how near they may come to agree. We are brought into some straits at council by reason of a letter we have received from the King in favour of my Lord of Antrim, by which the commissioners are in effect required to give judgment for him as an innocent. The copy you may have there, and then your own judgment will suggest to you what difficulties we must be in. A principal foundation of that letter seems to be raised upon the want of objections against that Lord in our letter in March last, when we were required to transmit a bill for his restitution, which implies want of due and seasonable inconvenience that may follow his restitution. This has made us suspend the sending to the commissioners and to appoint a committee of the Board to consider what is fit for us in duty to do, and so the matter rests. I send your Lordship the copy of a letter I sent to Mr. Secretary Bennett, concerning the farming of the customs, that nothing should be concealed from you.

Copy.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, July 25. Drury Lane, London.—After I had kissed your Grace's hands I used such diligence in my journey that I came to Court on Tuesday last betimes in the afternoon, and

* Afterwards Sir Robert Southwell, and the confidential friend of the Duke of Ormond.

presented your Grace's letters to His Majesty and my Lord Chancellor, my Lord Fitzharding and Mr. Secretary Bennett, and on Thursday morning I had fair audience from His Majesty, who acquainted me with how much kindness your Grace had written to him concerning me; which I hope I shall never misdeserve, but with all the faithfulness and service I am capable of, endeavour to merit the continuance of your Grace's favour. I found the Parliament sitting and hath so continued since morning and afternoon, which hath been a hindrance hitherto to the affairs I came about, nor could I stop the passing of the bill imposing a 40th upon every Irish beef and a 10th upon every sheep, which was put to the question yesterday in the Lords' house, but my Lord Privy seal, myself and some others have protested against it upon that account, and for the free exportation of money and bullion which the same bill gives, being entitled a bill for the advancement of trade.

I find by his Majesty and Mr. Secretary Bennett that your Grace was mistaken in expecting the threescore thousand pounds in money of his Majesty's stamp; it was intended in French crowns, but I am not without hope of obtaining it in English money though it may delay the sending it away a month the longer. His Majesty hath resolved to call my Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer and some others together to consult upon the explanatory bill whereof I brought a copy, and upon my instructions, and I shall give your Grace from time to time an account of proceedings.

His Royal Highness' son was christened at St. James on Wednesday last, and had the same name. The Queen went to Tunbridge on Thursday last. The Parliament will be prorogued on Monday.

I find my Lord Inchiquin, my Lord Carlingford and others endeavouring to take the hearth bill of Ireland to farm for twenty-one years at 24,000*l* a year, but Mr. Secretary Bennett would have them content with a letter recommendatory for it to your Grace. I was moved to be a sharer in it, but I doubt whether it will quit cost, and do wish the King had good security for that rent for seven years, whosoever will undertake it.

I hope your Grace hath by this time discharged the Provost Martials' men and trumpeters, quartermasters, and others your Grace resolved to reduce before my coming away.

I shall by the next post be able to give your Grace a more satisfactory account of all matters, and when I receive your Grace's particular commands concerning the profits of your place here and other concernments, shall in the observance of them evidence myself your Grace's most faithful and obedient servant.

My Lord of Bristol's articles are entered in the Lords' Journal, but the consideration of them suspended till next session. His Lordship names your Grace and my Lord Lauderdale for two of his witnesses.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, July 28. London.—The Parliament was, as I intimated by my last, prorogued yesterday about three in the afternoon to the 16th of March next, the King giving first the royal assent to the bill of subsidies and divers other acts, amongst which that concerning trade is one, whereby the transportation of Irish cattle by the high custom laid upon them, which I formerly mentioned, is taken away, and though I represented as effectually as I could the mischiefs thereof to his Majesty, it was not possible for me to prevent it. As soon as I can get a copy of the Act your Grace shall have it, that mature consideration may be had thereupon how to prevent the ruin of that poor kingdom by setting up the trade of stall feeding and barrel beef which, if they can subsist through the straits of two or three years till that way of trade be settled, will turn to better account than the transportation of live cattle. The King immediately after the prorogation went to Tunbridge to visit the Queen and is not expected back till Thursday, so that till next post I shall be at no certainty about the money, nor can I write anything about the farms of Excise and Customs, nor concerning the Explanatory Act till His Majesty's return gives opportunity for consultation. The letter from your Grace and the '49 men to his Majesty concerning the Earl of Tyrconnell is not yet come. I wish it were dispatched. There is an explanatory bill for hearth money passed this session here which will be necessary to further the collection of that revenue in Ireland, and shall be sent also when I can get it.

Postscript:—A bill passed both houses and the King and council for better observing the Lord's day was stolen out of the House of Peers yesterday, and so is not made an act.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, August 1. London.—I received the honour of your Lordship's of the 22nd the 29th of last month, and though I was not here when the articles were brought in against my Lord Chancellor, I came time enough to see a calm close of a session of Parliament that had threatened some mutations, and I can assure your Lordship the shakings 984 (the Lord Chancellor of England) hath had have fixed him faster and with a deeper root in the 213, 61, 178, 248 (King's favour). And 431, 760 (Lord Bristol) is 97, 105, 97, 12, 112, 1, 196, 192, 104, 28, 40 (retired with discontent). Since the 938, 135, 29, 2, 854 (Parliament gone, the King) hath gone 56, 46, 148, (daily) to 750, 208, 99 (Worcester House). The King is now daily in consultation for the reducing of his charge, and will I believe give a good example to his subjects for the moderating of expense, which is grown generally to so great an excess that without a remedy mischief will follow.

Your Grace will now well expect some account of my proceedings here, but when you have considered that I came at the close of a Parliament that had many businesses upon their hands, and that the Queen immediately took her journey to the waters whither his Majesty went soon after to visit her, and that till yesterday there hath been no council at which the King was present since I came, but for a cursory perusal of bills to which the royal assent was to be given, your Grace will not I am sure accuse me of neglect. Yesterday your Grace's and the Council's letters by me with my instructions were read at Council and after some debate referred to a committee, who are to meet on Monday morning and prepare all things for the board, but that part of my instructions concerning liberty to export Irish cattle being now (as I intimated to your Grace formerly) past recovery till England smart by the project, it will be expedient for your Grace and the council there to countermine the design by setting on foot foreign trade for the vending of beef and Irish manufactures.

The King and Council are very willing to have the Excise and Customs of Ireland farmed, wherein Mr. Secretary Bennett and I do take care of your Grace's engagement to Harvey, whereof your Grace's last letter enclosed me the information and there is no doubt of success therein.

His Majesty hath appointed Monday morning next to meet at Worcester House where he hath assured me we shall settle the business of money, and your Grace may be assured that you shall have the sixty thousand pounds in English money which I press hard for, or speedily returned by exchange if the other cannot be obtained.

It hath been yet so busy a time since my coming that my Lord Chancellor and I have not had large discourse, but it is agreed to be speedily and then your Grace shall have a full account of all. His Lordship also will write this post.

I was troubled when 1006 (St. Albans, Earl)* shewed me the letter concerning 431, 186, 41, 105, 27 (Lord Antrim), but 896 (E. Anglesey) thinks 961 (your Grace) takes the right course, and since it's pressed so hard upon 962, 401, 246, 692 (you and the council), it may perhaps give just occasion to represent things fully against 315, 431 (that Lord) which may help to prevent attempts here to disorder the new bill when it comes.

431, 63, 41, 39, 180, 21, 328, 39 (Lord Fitz-William) had some doubt 961 (your Grace) favours not his restitution, but I have satisfied him and his friends an answer much to his disadvantage was prepared and had come if 962 (your Grace) had not interposed, which produced the letter lately come which keeps yet some life in the business. 941 (Queen mother) is very earnest for him.

I hope my cousin Boyd hath dealt ingenuously with your Grace in his confession as he promised. It's good to have the

*The equivalents of the cipher figures in this and subsequent letters have been filled in by Ormond in the manuscript.

bottom of the business, though perhaps it will not be advisable to draw much more blood, if there be any hopes offenders may upon repentance be made useful, as I believe some of them may.

I came away so on the sudden that I forgot to move your Grace in Sir Audley Mervyn's business though I had his papers about me, which I now have here. He hath written to me about it, intimating that your Grace minded me of it in your note of remembrance, but having yet no direction I desire it from your Grace and how far I shall move his Majesty for him; I think it will be necessary the House of Commons have some satisfaction therein.

I attend still directions about your Grace's private concernments. I find by your Grace's letter the bill is under the consideration of the contrary parties. It must be remembered that the clause giving leave to all such of the clergy (not excepted from that favour) as shall within a certain time take your Grace's licence to depart the kingdom, be inserted in the bill. My Lord I have now more to say than I can write by one post of the great obligations your nobleness and favour have put upon me, whereof I meet with the fruits wheresoever your Grace's letters have mentioned me, and I shall therefore rather by doing than saying much, endeavour to assure your Grace that you have made me entirely yours and as I resolve to follow your fortune, so your Grace shall ever find me, a faithful and affectionate servant to your Grace and family.

Postscript:—Next post I shall presume to get the letter concerning my Lord of Arran despatched.

Now I understand the referees have reported to your Grace what lands will be fittest for the fort of Duncannon, I hope your Grace will direct a present settlement of them.

Copy.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, August 1. Dublin.—I have yours of the 25th of the last and am glad the truths I writ concerning your Lordship to the King and your services are so well accepted of by him. You may be sure what I writ to him are my thoughts, for I dare not write anything but what I take for truth to one I must be so answerable to.

Though you could not prevent the passing of that bill concerning the imposition upon Irish cattle in the House of Lords, yet I am sure you are able to represent the ruinous consequences of it to this kingdom, so as to prevent the giving of the royal assent to it, unless something of greater weight than that shall require it, and what that can be I cannot conceive. Mistakes for advantage are easily slipped into, and for public advantage in some degree excusable, yet Mr. Secretary Bennett mentioning only white crowns and such having been stamped by the King, I was willing to believe

we should be paid in them, and perhaps it were not amiss the King's army and people here might see his representation in coin as well as magistrates.

I doubt not but that his Majesty, and those he appoints to attend him, when the draft of the explanatory bill and your instructions shall be considered, will look upon that draft as subject to alterations, for you may remember it was agreed at council that the draft should be put into the hands of some of the soberest and most moderate of the Irish lawyers to look into and make their observations upon, which they accordingly have done, and now the first drafts, with that whereof you have a copy, and the observations, are under the consideration of the Judges, members of the board, and Mr. Secretary. It is true the objections are some of them such as changes the whole scope of the Act as to the security of reprisals, but it is likewise true that unless some of the objections be complied with the Irish do rather choose to be left to the old Act, and without some very apparent reason of state I think it will be hard to obtrude a new and more destructive law than the other upon them. I believe when all is done the reasonableness of the new Act cannot be judged of till the proportion and value of lands to be restored shall be compared with what shall be left to do it withal, when all interests provided for in the other Act and fit to be secured in this shall be satisfied, and that you know must be a work of some time and depends upon the names and number of those that shall be named for restitution, which are not yet fully brought in to me. As we advance in the work your Lordship shall have notice. What I now write I desire you would impart to my Lord Chancellor, because I think I shall not write to him this post on this subject, if on any.

There is yet none of those reductions you mention, but within a post or two you shall hear of it, some provision being necessary to be made for some deserving quartermasters. Your Lordship has my authority to call for an account of the past profits of my place of Lord Steward. Some other concernments of mine you shall be troubled with as soon as I am ready for them, since you are pleased to undergo it.

Postscript:—I send you herewith an account of disbursements made by Will. Legg for my troop and must desire your Lordship to see it paid; the repayment shall be placed upon the troop or elsewhere to Sir Daniel Bellingham's satisfaction.

Endorsed:—A copy of letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, August 4. Drury Lane, London.—The committee appointed for Irish affairs met yesterday very full and have gone through most of my instructions; one day more will make their report ready for his Majesty and council, and then your Grace shall have an account of the result and I shall

represent all to your Grace and the council. In the morning before the committee met, his Majesty assembled the Duke of York, Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Duke of Albemarle, myself and Mr. Secretary Bennett at Worcester House, where the sixty thousand pounds was resolved to be hastened away in English money, bating so much as was made use of of Sir Thomas Vyner's money before I came away, and Mr. Vyner and others are dealt with to advance it upon the subsidies payable in November, concerning which I am appointed to meet them at my Lord Treasurer's, and shall use all possible diligence therein.

At the same meeting your Lordship's letter concerning your quasi-agreement with Harvey, concerning the farming the customs and imported excise, was so far considered that it is approved of to be remitted to your Grace to conclude with them for seven years, but the committee, to whom his Majesty's resolution herein was signified in the afternoon by me and Mr. Secretary Bennett, have delivered their opinion against any farm being for above three years, but I believe upon good reason the King and council will enlarge it.

I can yet get liberty at the committee only for geldings and nags for Ireland, but I hope the council will go further.

854 (the King) hath caused Secretary 84, 165, 53 (Morice) to issue a 679 (warrant) to arrest 481, 760 (Earl Bristol) of 673 (treason), and the 302, 37 (ports) are laid 487 (for the) taking 280 (him). I wish the business be not driven 106, 61, 36 (too far). 481, 760 (Earl Bristol) I know apprehended the 692 (council) would have done something 614, 37, 40, 280 (against him) but 388 (they) did 225 (not).

There was lately a fray in the fair of St. James' wherein divers of the soldiers were ill-used and disarmed, but four or five have been committed of the rude multitude and others are sought after. 896 (Earl Anglesey) doth not like the 40, 26, 92, 35, 298 (temper of) people.

The new bill is much expected. I hope by this time it is ready to come away. I moved his Majesty, who very readily appointed my Lord of Arran* one of his council, and if it be possible Mr. Secretary Bennett will despatch it this night. Howsoever, it shall not fail by next post.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1663, August 4. Moor Park.—I am so much out of countenance that your commands concerning the pictures had so little success under my conduct, but in truth complaint in some and unhappy accidents falling out to others, which now is unreasonable to press them for it, is the true cause you have them not sent you. And now I think 'tis not unreasonable to beg the honour of yours and your Lady's commands before I leave England, for I intend to wait upon you in Ireland as soon as I receive a return to this and a

* Ormond's second son, Richard, Earl of Arran.

letter I have sent her Grace. I am to return you not only my thanks for my Lord Duke's warrant which you sent me, but for your kind wishes in that charge, which I have almost settled for your son: though I shall perform what you have commanded me, yet I assure you I think him the finest youth in the world of his age, and one for manners and humility in its proper place and reason, may become a learned tutor. My Lord, affairs has kept me so long here, that I have not been in London almost these three weeks.

I hear my Lord of Anglesey is there, on whom I intend to wait and to receive Mr. Vyner's accounts, which he tells me shall be ready, which is all the trouble till I have the honour to receive your commands, that I may express the thankfulness and gratitude due to you.

Postscript:—My most humble service to your most worthy Lady.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, August 8. London.—The Court being most of this week at Tunbridge and like to continue there till Tuesday, and my Lord Chancellor at Twickenham, I have not much to write this post.

Yesterday I received your Grace's of the first of this month with the papers enclosed, which I shall make use of as soon as the King returns, the officers of the Green Cloth being with him now, and Sir George Barker dead there newly, as my Lady Littleton died a few days before.

Mr. Morris and his partners have offered 53,000*l* for the water duty, which the committee count so considerable an offer beyond the other, that it will be so reported next Wednesday, in the meantime is ordered to be kept secret.

Here is a design on foot to farm the King's whole revenue: there is offered for it for nine years a million a year incumbered as it is, or eleven hundred thousand pounds, clearing all incumbrances, besides the postage and licence of wines allowed to the Duke of York.

The King of France is said to be marched with his great army into Lorraine, and its thought designs for Germany.

I shall take care to have Will. Legg paid for the arms your Grace sent me note of, and in all other your Grace's commands approve myself, your Grace's most humble and faithful servant.

Postscript:—My Lord Chancellor being this night expected in town, I shall shew him your Grace's letter.

I hope your Grace will be able to moderate the Irish in their exceptions to the bill, that there may be a close.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663, August 8. Dublin.—I have your Lordship's of the first instant which gives me sufficient reason why you could not obtain a more speedy hearing, and some impatience for the arrival of the next post, but I am not so unreasonable as then to expect a final conclusion to all the points of your

negotiation. I shall be content to be assured that a fair entrance is made into the consideration of them and effectual order taken for the transmission of the supply, but that supply will want much of the use and gracefulness of it, if it should be but returned by exchange and not in coin, which all former letters assured me it should, though Mr. Secretary and I mistook one another in the sort of coin, I believing we should have it in English crowns and he meaning French, which latter is much better than paper unless the exchanger will allow us the same profit that is taken for money received in England and paid here. If the farmers that would be of our customs will still keep up to their offer, the King will receive less damage by the prohibition of transporting cattle than I apprehended, but I much doubt they will not, and then where are we for the pay of the Army and other necessary charge to support the Government till we can get into a track of foreign trade? And that cannot be expected till there be such a settlement as may assure every man what is his own, and encourage improvements in and out of corporations. We cannot well tell to what degree we are and shall be prejudiced by this prohibition till we see the Act, nor what shift may be made to help ourselves, therefore I pray hasten it over, and in the meantime represent and repeat often your conceptions of the state we shall be in, that provision may be made to supply the disappointments, or that at the worst we may be free from the blame of those inconveniences that may follow if the Army should not be paid, though we are like to be the first that shall feel the smart.

I hope the stop and representation we made in the case of my Lord of Antrim will meet with a right construction, namely, that it proceeded not from a presumption to dispute the King's commands, but rather from a due obedience to that fundamental command by which we are required to make stop in the execution of his pleasure if it shall be signified to us in things hurtful to his Government or contrary to his profit, till we have represented our sense and received a second declaration of his pleasure.

With that of my Lord of Antrim's was sent the letter from the '49 trustees to the King touching the Earl of Tirconnell. If a way can be found how the consent of those by whom they are trusted may be gathered and declared, I should not doubt of obtaining it, but if that be not possible I know not what to propose or do for his preservation, how desirous soever for his Lady's sake and her relations I am to contribute to it.

It is hard to know when a person in Mr. Boyd's condition, and who hath once obstinately denied his knowledge, deals ingenuously; perhaps when the commission now in preparation for the trial of some more of that gang shall be sat upon, it will make him and others think it time to deal more clearly; when the degree of men's guilt is discovered it will be seasonable to think of mercy, which then and not before will be acknowledged to be mercy.

I shall this post transmit the recommendation of the House of Commons in behalf of their Speaker to Mr. Secretary. I wish he had so carried himself as that I might have accompanied it with more advantageous representations than will now become me, yet something I shall say of the reasonableness of doing something for him unless his carriage had been such as to have brought him under question: his charge has been great and his condition, I doubt, is but low.

I have now I think answered all yours by the last post, at least before now you have other letters of mine that do it. It remains that I assure you I have entire confidence in your friendship to me and a perfect one to you.

Postscript:—When you have leisure to take the air, I pray look upon Moor Park, and till you have, give yourself the trouble to speak with Mr. Phillips about the conveyances and let me know if I may not now before the second payment settle the estate I have in it according to my intentions hereafter.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, August 11. London.—His Majesty came this day to Whitehall before noon, and will settle the business of sending money for Ireland before he goes again into the country.

I have made an entrance into your Grace's business entrusted with the officers of the Green Cloth, but am not yet able to give your Grace a satisfactory account thereof. I find you will be somewhat in debt here, but then none of your pension as one of his Majesty's Bedchamber is yet paid, but I shall give my Lord Treasurer little rest till I get it, and do hope a fund will be discovered for it.

My Lord Chancellor and I have had much discourse of several affairs. I shewed him your Grace's last letter as you commanded, and we shall soon meet again. Among other things we have had some conference about extending such liberty as may be safe to men of peaceable spirits, though they differ in judgment. It's to be doubted uniformity hath been pressed with too much earnestness, many ministers are subdued by it, but the people seem to be rather provoked than conquered. My Lord Chancellor and I are, I am sure, of the same judgment herein with your Grace, and time with wisdom may do that which haste and violence will never compass. If anything be advised of here in this affair, your Grace shall be informed thereof, who I am sure as much as any wishes the peace and prosperity both of Church and State.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, August 15. London.—I received your Grace's of the 8th of this month the 13th, and having this post, in my public despatch to your Grace and the council, given an account of

several particulars of my negotiation, I shall not trouble your Grace with a repetition of the same. Your Grace will thereby see that I have done the best I could to furnish Ireland with ready money, but the advantage of English money above foreign coin in the thirty thousand pounds furnished by Bakewell I could not obtain, though but a thousand pounds. The Treasury here would save what they could to pay interest for the advance and were too hard for me therein. Your Grace will find that the farmers of the customs do not lessen their offer for the prohibition of transporting cattle, so that his Majesty will not suffer thereby in his customs, though the kingdom be prejudiced in their trade, and if the people there be timely warned to change their trade into stall feeding of beef to be sent out of Ireland, in the months of March, April, May and June, when beef is here at the dearest, and to be barrelled up for foreign and sea trade, they will make more of their beef and have the manufacture of dressing the hides and sale of the tallow or candles, which will also increase the King's customs and the riches of that kingdom, and I hope your Grace will call upon the council to consider and take care herein for the good of that poor kingdom, which must be preserved by politic rules and orders of that Board, or your Grace sees they will be oppressed by the laws of England, which are now calculated more narrowly than in former times, only for the profit [of] this kingdom. I have said more than I needed to your Grace's discerning judgment in this particular, having the warrant of your Grace's command, and if anything further occur, I shall offer it hereafter; in the meanwhile I shall make what advantage I can here for Ireland from the present mischiefs this Act doth that kingdom.

The representation made in my Lord of Antrim's case, which I saw, hath so lodged that affair that Mr. Secretary Bennett assured me nothing more would be done therein. 69 (He) gave it 1000 (Earl St. Albans) yesterday to read, and if anything should be intended (unless they have gotten a private direction already to the 836, 129, 37 (commissioners), it will come too late for my 431, 718, his cause will be over.

The letter concerning my Lord Tirconnell is made use of as your Grace will find to his advantage, and a way resolved on to gain the particular consent of the '49 men here and there by a subscription set on foot, which none here refuse, and I believe few will there.

I shall be sorry if my cousin Boyd shall not deal very ingenuously. I hope he will. Sir Courtney Poole and divers others are very earnest here with the King in behalf of Shapcott, and if his crime appear not very clear and high, I believe he will find mercy, and methinks he may yet be made useful to a public good having courage and parts, but your Grace knows what is best to be done.

I shall attend your Grace's despatch to Mr. Secretary Bennett about Sir Andley Mervyn, though I doubt his application now is with some prejudice, but it concerns the King that something be done for him, and I believe his low condition calls for it.

I design next week to see Moor Park, as your Grace commands, and shall by the next post speak with Mr. Phillips about the conveyances if he be in town, and give your Grace my opinion in the query you made.

I have as your Grace will find settled the money business as well as it was possible upon credit to get ready money. I know your Grace will be provident in the expense, for I do not find any likelihood of getting the other forty-two thousand pounds, to have a stock there ready for a march in time of danger. I suppose with half this sum most of the ten months' arrears may be bought off, and the subsidies and other revenue will near defray the growing charge, when the reducements I proposed before my coming away shall be made, which I humbly mind your Grace again of, and that the farm of the customs and excise may be settled with that despatch according to the power given your Grace and the council from hence this post, that it may take beginning from Michaelmas next.

Next council day I doubt not the Inland Excise and all licences will be also left to the Board to farm, not going under thirty-six thousand pounds nor for above the term of seven years.

I am all I can pressing on the bills here; that of the customs was lost between my Lord Ashley and the customers, but I have retrieved it and will hasten it all I can. His Majesty goes this afternoon to Tunbridge, and returns on Tuesday with the Queen. My Lord of Bristol writes letters as out of Flanders and France.

My Lord Holles is arrived at Paris but yet *incognito*, the officers of the customs not suffering his goods to be issued but in sight of an officer of theirs, which he refuseth, the Ambassadors of that King having received a different respect here. His house was also assaulted in the night by *voleurs* since his arrival, but he acquitted himself to the honour of the English and cost of the French. The French King is marched toward Lorraine.

The Turk hath agreed to give up the Island of Candia to the Venetians for nineteen millions of French livres.

I have sent the letter for my Lord of Arran to himself, and shall trouble your Grace no further at this time.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, August 15. Dublin.—I think I have only yours of the fourth and eighth on my hands; for those pertinent informations you take the pains to give me, you know I can make you no proportionable return from hence. I am glad the sixty thousand pounds will be sent in English money, but do not understand that the money of Sir Thomas Vyner's

made use of here can reasonably be deducted out of it, no such thing having been as I remember spoken of when his money was advanced in cobs, which to repay in English money and in England is not only greater profit to him than the advance as I understood it can come to, but the loss of so much money to the kingdom, and you know how scarce coin is, and is like to be here. I conceive it therefore but reasonable he should content himself with repayment here in the same coin he lent, or at most out of that when it comes hither. I always understood by Mr. Secretary Bennett's letters upon that subject that the money was ready to be delivered out of the Tower, and that the King would repay that stock out of the subsidies, in which case there would have been no reduction for advancement, and though the money had been to be paid in white French crowns, yet the worst in that case had been to have chosen whether to receive it in that coin, or to have paid for the change of it into English. What advance money will be required your Lordship was not able to say when you writ, having not met with the undertakers. But I hope it will be considered how little time is like to be betwixt the time of our receiving it here and the repayment there, and that unless the advance be upon very easy terms, it will be better for the King's service that you receive assignments upon the subsidies of the adjacent counties than that too much deduction be made. Your Lordship knows how even a computation was made and that every deduction must be a disappointment.

Yours of the eighth hath freed me from the apprehension of ruin to the King's affairs here by the sinking of the customs, provided Mr. Morris and his partners give good security to make good their undertaking, but it increases my suspicion that the English farmers of the customs have helped on the prohibition of transporting cattle from hence with a prospect to have the sole trade at their rates, and I believe, unless Mr. Morris and they understood one another, he would not undertake the bargain. These are but conjectures, and how reasonable they are time will discover.

The huddle of causes now brought into the Court of Claims takes up men so entirely that the new Act can have few to attend it, yet before I go into the country I hope it will be sent; you know there are few of council that one way or other are not concerned to straiten the restitution of Irish, and that it is so in both Houses of Parliament, so that unless the most moderate and wisest of the Irish be in some measure satisfied here, it will fall out that they will resort into England and there endeavour to obstruct the return of it and give his Majesty and the council much trouble.

Till the twenty-first of this be past, the commissioners will not be able to attend the setting out land to the fort of Duncannon, but then they promise to do it.

I doubt the putting down the tables at Court will make the future account of the profits of my Steward's place to be easily taken.

EARL OF ORRERY to ORMOND.

1663, August 17. Newtown.—I presumed some weeks since humbly to acquaint your Grace that my troop had some lands in Kerry set out as an additional lot, to which when your Grace laid claim, I assured your Grace they laid all at your Grace's feet; since when the lands have been disposed of, and none of the troop are tenants to it, and some lands which Captain George Dillon held in his hands, and stocked with his own stock, have been set to one Joseph Taylor, who, I am confident, was not known, for he is one of the most notorious fellows in this Province, three eye-witnesses being yet alive that this Taylor, going in a boat to buy tobacco at a ship in the Barony of Dunkerron, in the Usurper's time, made some poor women and children to the number of twenty-four, who were without the line, to bind there own corn and to carry it down on their backs to his boat side, where taking out a hatchet he made them all to be murdered with the edge of it, except two sucking children, which he caused to be flung into the sea and drowned. He is a great extortioner, lending money at twenty-four pounds in the hundred to the Irish to stop their mouths, who else would prove as foul murders against him as this which is ready to be proved, and which I think has not many greater to be found in any age. He was also cashiered as being a drunkard and whore-master. This Taylor, I hear, has much inveighed against Captain Dillon at Dublin, and his being put into some lands by Captain Dillon held makes me fear Captain Dillon may have been misrepresented to your Grace, and that gives me the confidence humbly to assure your Grace that Captain Dillon is a gentleman who faithfully served the King in England till all his armies were broken, then he came and served in Ireland, and in all actions which related to his Majesty's restoration, no man living of his quality was more active, nor more willing to serve the King, nor more hated by all the Sectaries of all sorts, to which I shall only add there is not I think an officer of his quality in the Army. Upon the whole I humbly beseech your Lordship to look upon him as one who deserves this character as a friend of your Grace's servant, and on those scores to afford him your Grace's favour which will be a special obligation unto, may it please your Grace, your Grace's most humble, most faithful, and most obedient servant, Orrery.

Postscript:—In the Usurper's time Taylor's usual railing against Captain Dillon was upon the account that he was a Cavalier.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, August 18. London.—The King is newly returned with the Queen, and before his journey next week to Portsmouth will, I doubt not, settle most of the work entrusted to my care. The Committee for Irish affairs have this afternoon received an account from Mr. Solicitor about the bills transmitted

hither, and gone through most of them, that of the Star-Chamber and some others are passed as they came thence; when the council hath had the report to-morrow your Grace shall have a more particular account of them.

The discourse here is that the Explanatory Bill expected thence is obstructed and like to come to nothing: I hope better, and that yet that poor kingdom shall obtain a settlement after all their troubles.

I am hasting away the money, and when it sets forward shall give notice to your Grace that two frigates may meet it at Chester, for I think it will not be fit to venture all in a bottom.

I have no more to add but what the enclosed gives your Grace.

Postscript:—I entreat from your Grace your opinion concerning the new bill, for if that be not like to succeed, some serious counsel must be taken for the settling and securing that unhappy kingdom.

I hear, though I mediate with your Grace for favour to Colonel Wheeler, he endeavours to clear his land from the fort of Duncannon and to get unjustly some of mine ordered by the Commissioners instead of it. I hope your Grace will prevent my suffering in that kind whilst I am doing that kingdom service here.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, August 22. London.—I received your Grace's of the 15th of this month in answer to mine of the 4th and 8th. By later letters your Grace understands before this time how the affair of money goes, to which I can only add that with much ado, it is at last settled upon Sir Thomas Vyner and Alderman Bakewell's proposals as followeth: First, Sir Thomas Vyner, in consideration that his money hath been long since made use of there, and he was directed (when he would have returned his money hither) by the King's order to keep it there for his Majesty's service, upon his proposal for furnishing thirty of the sixty thousand pounds, is by order of his Majesty and council allowed what he hath advanced there, which was most of it in English money, and alleged by him to be fifteen thousand pounds in part of the thirty thousand pounds to be advanced by him, and the rest, whatsoever it prove short to make up of thirty thousand pounds, he is to pay there within twenty days in English money. Alderman Bakewell who is to furnish the other thirty thousand pounds hath circumvented the council into a better bargain for himself, for though a pretence was made at first of furnishing thirty thousand pounds there in foreign specie for twenty-nine thousand pounds English money, to be paid here out of the subsidies, yet denying the bargain which all the council almost remembered to be so, and pretending the great loss he should be at by the foreign specie he had provided if he were now put by, he hath gotten

thirty thousand pounds secured on the subsidies for thirty thousand pounds to be delivered me here in foreign specie. Only the Duke of York's four thousand pounds will be paid in English money, and so instead of the King's getting a thousand pounds, which was the first pretence, Ireland loseth one thousand pounds and Alderman Bakewell gets it. He and Vyner were both secured upon the subsidies with interest, and though the King pay the interest, we must bear the charge of sending Bakewell's money thither, whereas Vyner would have sent all in English money from hence and borne the charge of it, so that upon the whole, considering how Vyner hath furnished much of his thirty thousand pounds beforehand without interest and kept it there for the King's use, he hath much a worse bargain than the other, which answers the objections in your Grace's letter. But if all had been left to me I would have undertaken to have gotten more money in specie and had more English money, but Bakewell, by the help of some, disordered all past my remedy. As for assignment in the subsidies which your Grace mentions, it would not have answered the occasion, for the way of subsidies having been long out of use, it is believed Lady Day will be the soonest any money will come in.

The setting of the Inland Excise and ale licences are left to your Grace and the council as you proposed in my instructions, so that you set them not under thirty-six thousand pounds.

The Explanatory Bill for customs and excise hath passed the supervision of the Officers of the Exchequer and Customs here, without any alteration but limiting the power of the Lord Lieutenant and council for lessening of rates to the allowance of His Majesty and the council here, and so it will be transmitted as soon as may be with that of the Star-Chamber and marriages unaltered. But that of gunpowder is yet under amendment, and those of bridges laid asleep, with my Lord Chancellor's bill for endowing the Church, because a general act is conceived better for the one, and there is an act of 10 *Caroli primi* in force already in Ireland, which enables my Lord Chancellor or any other to do most of what is in the bill sent hither.

The time for adjudging claims expiring this day, I hope now the new bill will be closely followed till something be resolved on, or how to proceed on the former Act, for the settlement of Ireland must be made one way or other or all will be in danger, and methinks all private interest in Council and Parliament should give way for a general good, which I think will be better provided for there than here.

I wish I had all the proceedings transmitted concerning my Lord of Antrim, because I find artifice is used here to disguise that business with reflection where it should not be, and which, I am sure, a true state of the matter of fact would enable me easily to clear.

As the close of your Grace's letter mentions the putting down the tables at Court, so I must acquaint your Grace that on Thursday last, the 20th of this month, it was resolved upon; yet since his Majesty hath agreed to continue them till Michaelmas, and I hope then the council will be advised with before such a thing be done. I must let your Grace be informed of some passages in this business, because your Grace will easily apprehend at first view that your honour is much concerned herein as well as his Majesty's. The whole charge of the household diet, wages, and pensions comes to one hundred and twenty thousand pounds by the establishment made when your Grace was here. The design is to take away above threescore thousand pounds of this charge, which will be all the pensions, most of the wages, and all the tables except ten dishes for the King and Queen, which are to eat together, and are estimated at twelve or thirteen thousand pounds a year; the ten thousand four hundred pounds for the Duke of York is continued. The establishment of the stables is by the Duke of Albemarle's persuasion untouched, the music, chapel charge and some other general expenses make up the rest of what continues; so on a sudden, above three hundred below stairs, most of which have families, are deprived of a livelihood, the splendour and dignity of the Court is taken away, and general discontent and murmuring occasioned hereby; for though it's said the King will reimburse those who bought their places, that gives little satisfaction and will not repair the dishonour of cashiering many old servants well deserving. I wait an opportunity to be a little free with the King about it, 984 (Lord Chancellor) seems to be much against it and it concerns 961 (you) to bestir 540 (yourself) about it for believe it, 'tis the most unadvisable thing that was ever attempted and I think impracticable. I do not doubt yet if 962 (your Grace) would open yourself freely to 855 (the King) in the business against his coming back, the design which is whispered 431, 947, (Lord Treasurer) and 669, 51, 86, 40 (Secretary Bennett) have the chief hand in may by a vigorous assistance of 326 (your) 484, 39 (friends), which will all heartily concern themselves therein, be prevented, and certainly better ways may be projected and some charge abated even in the household with satisfaction upon this fright without a general over-turning, all which will be too dangerous and dishonourable. I know not why 961 (you) may not intercede as earnestly for those under 326 (your) care as 964 (the Duke of Albemarle) did for those under 139 (his) and prevailed. Surely this is no time to level the Court, but rather to cure that humour in the people, and if it be fit the stable be well provided for, much more the 854, 871 (the King and Queen and family). It is too much to say all in a letter, but certainly 961 (you) had never a better subject to insist on, wherein 962 (your Grace) is sure to have 264 (Court), 692 (Council), 938 (Parliament) and the whole 213, 126, 82 (kingdom) to assist 256 (you) and applaud and 637 (honour) 256 (you) for it; therefore pray, 151 (my) 431 (Lord) appear

quickly and trust 151 (my) judgment once, and advise 571 (the King) to resort herein to his 692 (Council) who will find better ways for 139 (his) 637 (honour) and 232, 133 (profit), as they are sworn. Your Grace will pardon my being so tedious; 896 (my) 611 (zeal) to 571 (the King) and 692 (your) 637 (honour) and 808 (service) hath occasioned it.

Postscript:—The King and Queen go to the Bath on Tuesday or Wednesday, and return not these three weeks. If your Grace's letters meet 571 (the King), then I hope they will have good effect.

I cannot see Moor Park nor settle your Grace's accounts till the King be gone; Sir Henry Wood and Mr. Fox promise to serve your Grace therein effectually, and I have gotten some insight into the business.

My Lord Chancellor is gone into the country not to return till towards Michaelmas. Lord Bristol is thought yet to be in the kingdom.

The three thousand beeves from Ireland will help well to keep up the tables. The adventurers here are so discouraged by proceedings in Ireland that they offer their adventures for 10*s*. in the pound of their principal money; I apprehend much the consequences of such a dejection: I hope they have no cause, but the fright and discontent they are in will do hurt.

Addressed:—For your Grace, to be unciphered by yourself.

Alderman James Bunce to Ormond.

1663, August 22. London.—I most humbly thank your Grace for your noble acceptance of my last letter, and humbly beg the continuance of your favour, not doubting but that your Grace is very well satisfied of my loyalty and sufferings, and will not think it amiss for me to petition His Majesty for his favour in any thing that may conduce to the good of his sacred Majesty and kingdoms; therefore I am the more emboldened to implore your Grace's assistance in a suit which I have made unto His Majesty on my behalf and others as by a petition and reference thereupon, which will come to your Grace in Sir Henry Bennett's packet from His Majesty, and most humbly entreat that you will be pleased not only to give it a despatch, but to do me and the persons interested in it what lawful favour you can therein, and do hope that you will find it reasonable for that the King's Attorney, Solicitor and Surveyor General of England, upon the like petition for reliefs, heriots, year, day, and waste in England have approved it as a part of His Majesty's just and legal revenue, in doing whereof your Grace will be a means to lessen my sufferings and to shew the world that loyalty, however it be too much unregarded, may at one time or another meet with such as will be compassionate and helpful to it, which your Grace hath ever made it to be one of your principal cares, and putteth me into a confidence of all that your Grace can do for me therein.

JAMES BUNCE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1663, August 22. London.—Noble Sir: A petition coming from afar doth seldom obtain an audience or success without the help and mediation of some that may assist it therein, which being likely to be the case of a petition to His Majesty of Richard Chamberlaine, Esqr., and William Clapham, gent., sent unto his Grace my Lord Duke of Ormond in Sir Henry Bennett's packet from His Majesty, I that am concerned therein and some other persons my superiors, of great honour and loyalty in England, and therefore I do become an intercessor unto you that you will be pleased to do what favour and right you can to the petitioners and parties concerned therein, which we hope the business will deserve, because that another of the like nature in England being referred by His Majesty to the Attorney, Solicitor and Surveyor General of England, hath received their favourable certificate and approbation to be a just and legal part of the King's revenue and fit to be collected, which we hope it will not miss in Ireland, if it may receive your good assistance; and for your despatch therein there shall not be wanting the due acknowledgment and thankfulness of those honourable persons now in England concerned in it.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663, August 22. Dublin.—Having yesterday received yours of the 15th inst., and that containing newer and more matter than a former, I shall only apply myself to the answering of it. You have freed me from the fear I had that the charge of advance and transportation would have made a hole in the stock designed us, but the Duke of York's four thousand pounds makes a considerable deduction and will in so much disappoint our calculation. I wish your Lordship would consider how we might in some measure repair ourselves out of the subsidies charged upon Irish nobility residing in England; if you believe any good can be done upon it you shall from hence have any assistance you shall desire. You will not need to recommend thrift to me in disposing of the money, for I do not intend any considerable part of it shall be issued till I see some assurance of a settlement, or at least till you shall be come over.

I had rather bear the importunities of pretenders than at such a time as this to be without money. I would be glad to know when and where the frigate shall attend to receive it, and I hope your Lordship will put it into good iron chests; I have provided a place in the Castle for the keeping it.

I have desired Sir James Ware to look into the Provost Marshal's patents, and he seems to be of opinion that they hold their men as well as their own pay during good behaviour: if it be so, I would be glad to have the King's order for retrenching them which you may send me to be made use of as shall be found fit. The other reductions I shall take into consideration before I leave the town.

I yet hear nothing of the farmers of the water duties, I hope they will come prepared with reasonable articles and very good security, the life of all depending upon that fund.

The Act of Trade is under consideration of a Committee of the Board, who are to consider of it and report what they think may be done to prevent the inconvenience that may arise from it to this kingdom and to advance our trade. Notwithstanding what was said to you by Mr. Secretary Bennett a letter in the same words with that directed to me and the council was sent to the commissioners in favour of my Lord of Antrim, dated the 11th of this month, and undersigned by Mr. Secretary Morris. I have said so much on this subject to Mr. Secretary Bennett, and you will hear so much of it other ways, that I will spare you and myself. I have subscribed after your good example to the paper for the Earl of Tirconnell, but whether a proviso for his restitution shall be put into the new Act is matter of consideration, if any thing be so amongst you relating to Ireland. Having many more letters to write give me leave to end here.

Endorsed:—Copy of my Lord Lieutenant's letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, August 25. London.—We continue in great expectation of the new bill from thence, or some overtures that may give hope of settlement in that poor kingdom, and having had discourse with His Majesty about the desire which some of the commissioners have made for liberty to come into England, I find that it is not only his Majesty's, but the opinion of most that understand and wish well to his affairs, that those commissioners do rather remit of their own case and private accommodation than that by their coming over such jealousies and apprehensions be raised in that kingdom as may endanger or distress his Majesty's affairs and the settlement of that kingdom. If they cannot be persuaded to do all that the Act requires, yet there is work enough for them to do which must be previous to a settlement, upon the foundation of whatsoever Act it be carried on, whether new or old. Thus much I thought fit to intimate to your Grace.

Yesterday a proclamation was brought by His Majesty to the council and passed for bringing in the Earl of Bristol to answer to somewhat criminal; but nothing mentioned of any particular crime, and His Majesty in council gave order to his counsel learned to proceed to a conviction of him for recusancy. His Majesty and the Queen go to-morrow as far as Maidenhead towards the bath.

I send your Grace the Green Cloth account which I had from Mr. Fox. I find nothing in it concerning his brother's son's life being added in that office, which I have been informed should be five hundred pounds. Your Grace may inform

me if anything be to be objected in that particular or any other. The last sum for the Queen's cook if the tables go down will fail. I am now labouring about your pension as bed-chamber man with my Lord Treasurer; and am hastening the money away and shall give notice by the next, I believe, when a frigate must be sent to Chester for it.

I expect Sir Daniel Bellingham daily who I intend shall take charge of the money.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, September 1. London.—I received your Grace's letters of the 22nd of the last month, but his Majesty's progress, which began presently after, hath superseded my applications for the present, and I must expect his return for despatch of what is yet unfinished of my negotiation; and when the new bill comes I shall be ready to observe your Grace's commands therein.

I shall do what I can to repair out of the Lords' subsidies here what the Duke of York takes from the treasure designed for Ireland, but the Great Seal being now away, it cannot be done till my Lord Chancellor's return.

Alderman Bakewell keeps me at uncertainty till the last day, for his twenty days are not out till to-morrow, and he hath yet paid none; but his time once elapsed, I shall give him no rest, and by the next post will advertise your Grace when the frigate shall attend.

I know the Provost Marshal's men's allowance is in their patents also, yet his Majesty may disband them when he hath no further use for them, and I beseech your Grace that and other retrenchments, whereof I gave you a note at my coming away, may be made, or debts will increase too fast.

I hope the proposers for the water-duty are with your Grace before this time, and that it and the Inland Excise will be settled before Michaelmas; at least let the accounts be kept distinct from that day.

I am glad the Board is upon consideration of the Act of Trade.

I find now the business of my Lord of Antrim went the way your Grace mentions, Secretary Morris was little less than trepanned in it, and the cry here is so loud against that and other late proceedings of the Court of Claims that I wish some way may be timely considered to rectify what's amiss, and prevent for the future such arbitrary proceedings as are represented to have been.

My Lord Tyrconnell is very earnest to have his name come thence in the new Act, and hearing my Lord of Antrim is made innocent, he thinks now he is very hardly used if your Grace and my Lord Duke of Albemarle's as well as the King's favour be not made good to him. The King of France hath had

Vercelles in Lorraine surrendered to him and is returned to Paris. We expect daily to hear news of the Turks besieging Vienna.

Postscript:—I hope if your Grace appear cordially about the tables they may yet be saved, and ways more honourable and advantageous for His Majesty proposed. I had some discourse with the King to that effect the day before he began his progress, and shall be prepared further for it against his return. The Archbishop of Canterbury* was installed yesterday at Lambeth; we all were nobly entertained there.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, September 8. London.—I was last week to view Moor Park, which I find to be still the same sweet and pleasant seat I knew it before, and had a taste of the goodness of your Grace's venison. The house is neat and convenient for the bigness, but no way suitable to the largeness of your Grace's family, but very answerable to such starts of retirement as you will be able to make from Court. The gardens are extraordinary, full of delightful walks and fountains and terraces with covered walks for rainy weather, and I believe the very lead of the terraces and house is not less worth than £1,500. The Park is well wooded, but none to be spared for sale, yet may be valued at £1,500.

There is one farm which your Grace will find in your particular at £46 a year, that was taken out of the Park, and being now as I understand out of lease will be fit to be joined to the Park again, and the whole land cannot be less worth than £6,500, so that though counting the interest of the money your Grace pays upon the matter £630 a year for your pleasure and convenience, yet you have no such hard bargain, but that if you should at any time be disposed to part with it again I durst undertake to procure you, but if your Grace will lay out somewhat in building and make it a residence for your family, there is land enough near it to be sold. The Park is set out into walks shaded with trees set in rows, and there is a fair brick lodge, that hath the prospect of most of the Park and country, and may be seen at the end of a long walk out of your dining room window, in fine, when you will refresh yourself for a few days with the country air, your Grace cannot do it anywhere better, and the way will hold you but two hours or little more riding. It is an inclosed country and so not the best for hawking or hunting, though passable for both, but there is excellent brook hawking which I think your Grace takes pleasure in: and Sir Richard Franklin likes the place so well that though he hath sold your Grace the best, he is building for himself upon some other ground within sight of your pale. I know the place will please my Lady Duchess well, though there be no such rooms as at Dunmore. I have been this day

* Sheldon.

again to speak with Mr. Phillips about the estate and settlement of the land as your Grace directed me, but he is yet out of town though expected to-morrow; when he comes I shall speak with him also about the £1,000 which Sir John Nea presseth to have paid, and Bonfoye seems to have not just pretence to. The Court is still at Bath. The 17th of this month His Majesty goes to Oxford. The Turk prevails much in Germany, and letters full of apprehensions and fears came last post from Hamburg, Dantzig, and the rest of the Hans towns, as if they should be all over run by them. About half the money is already paid by Alderman Bakewell this week. I hope for the rest, but will not move your Grace for a frigate to Chester till it be upon its march.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663, September 9. Dublin.—I have yours of 18th, 22nd, and 25th August before me, and shall say something to all that requires answer in this little paper. The Explanatory Bill is at length agreed on at the Board, and will I hope this day be under the Seal and put into the hands of Colonel Jeffreys, who will go directly with it to the King and leave it in the hands of Mr. Secretary Bennett that it may as soon as is possible receive the approbation or amendment of His Majesty and the council there. I shall say no more of it than that I think the better of it because I find it pleases not the more violent of English or Irish. A copy of it and of our letter accompanying it shall be sent by Mr. Secretary Davys.

The Commissioners think not fit to proceed in setting out any land for the fort of Duncannon as yet; their reasons are too long to be now writ and too hard for my understanding. You may be sure whenever it shall be care will be had of your concernments. 431, 904, is more busy in his intelligence than careful of writing truly or wisely; I am in reference to the matter he writ of just in the temper you left me and will find me.

It is long since I sent the list I told you of to the King with those remarks you advise, and since then there have been alterations for the better. I shall not take notice of the discourse of 898 without your leave, but when I have that I will and perhaps to his trouble. I would the money were here, for I see it will not grow in rolling. As soon as the frigate and yacht can get hither they shall have order to get to Chester, and receive it after the division that shall be appointed by the person that shall have charge from you of it.

The propositions made by Dodson here in behalf of Morris, from whom he produces a letter of Attorney, are under the consideration of a committee of the Board, but they say that unless he shall depart from some of them, that branch of the revenue may be as uncertain as to the proportion and payment when it is farmed as now, and then it will be best to keep it as it is. I doubt whether yours, Mr. Secretary Bennett's

letter, or the attested Order of Council be warrant enough for the farming that duty, and therefore I desire you would send us a letter, formally under the King's hand, wherein the council's advice may be mentioned to do it. You receive herewith the proceedings in my Lord of Antrim's case; I do not see what now can be done to remedy what is done.

I have writ to the King, I hope as becomes me, concerning the intended dissolving of his House. I am sure it is a matter of more moment than to be done without serious deliberation and invincible necessity, and I am sure my own concernment leads me not to this belief.

Some of the commissioners have been earnest with me without warrant from the King to give them leave to go into England, but I have excused myself, and shall; but if there were such warrant there would a quorum be left, and that of those most in the good graces of the English.

I shall take time at Kilkenny, whither I am going to-morrow, to write to you of my affair of Steward, but I shall desire your Lordship to take care of my purchase, that the former owner may have the remain of his money at his day by engaging the place to some other for it, for I know no other way for the present to do it. I hope you may be ready to return with the new bill; I assure you you are much wanted and will be very welcome.

Postscript:—Sir Daniel Bellingham and other good company went hence on Sunday last; the weather has since been so ill that we are in fear of them. He reckons the money laid out by Sir Thomas Vyner to £18,000.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to the Earl of Anglesey, dated the 9th September, 1663.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, September 12. London.—I have at length spoken with Mr. Phillips, your Grace's counsel, and as for the estate of Moor Park, I do find it so settled that your Grace may convey it in what manner and to whom you please, notwithstanding the incumbrance to Sir Richard Franklin, which the second payment being made will be discharged. I have also searched into the difference between Sir John Key and Mr. Bonfoye concerning the thousand pounds payable by your Lordship, and do not think it safe for your Grace to pay it till it be determined in Chancery (for which end your Grace's bill is ready) who shall have it, and that may be done next term. Mr. Buck, who is going hence, will inform your Grace farther. I hope your Lordship will pardon me if I now become an humble suitor to your Grace concerning my cousin Boyd, understanding that he is one of those now appointed to be tried. I am sorry that he did not ingenuously cast himself on your Grace's goodness and clemency at first by a free confession, but failing therein and discovering nothing till

I persuaded him to open himself fully to your Grace, and having by that means, besides the discovery of other offenders, brought himself within the reach of the law, when I urged him to it as the only way to merey, though I hate his crime, I have some trouble upon me that my persuasion should seem to have drawn his ruin upon him, and should receive it as a special obligation if I may obtain his pardon and freedom from trial, and do hope he will redeem himself in the service of his whole life to His Majesty and your Grace. I know your Grace is as much troubled as I that any British should engage in such foul designs or conceal them.

Postscript:—I hope the saving my cousin Boyd will do good and no hurt, which makes me the more earnest for your Grace's clemency towards him.

Sir Daniel Bellingham arrived here this evening. I am glad he gave your Grace full satisfaction before he came away.

Robert Southwell to Sir George Lane.

1663, September 17. Kinsale.—I received yours of the sixth of September from Sir Joseph Throckmorton with order to pay unto him fourscore pounds, which I paid him the ninth day, and do here enclosed return you an acquittance for the same, and the rest of that money being £269 18*s*. 0*d*., shall be ready to be paid at sight whenever my Lord Duke or yourself shall appoint the payment thereof, and I beseech you to present my most humble thanks unto his Grace that he is pleased to accept of this small service from me and to be so well satisfied with it, and I humbly beseech you to favour me so far as to assure his Grace that whilst I live I shall faithfully obey his commands and that nothing can rejoice me more than to receive them frequently from him, and I know my son will be the same [whils]t he lives, and we should be very much forfeited in ourselves if we did not reckon an hereditary right that we have unto his Grace's service, and faithfully endeavour on all occasions to pay the same.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, September 17. London.—I did in my last letter become an humble suitor to your Grace in behalf of my cousin Boyd upon grounds that press me still, and indeed how much soever I abhor such designs and designers against His Majesty and the peace of the kingdom, yet I account it some misfortune upon me in the discoveries that have been made that Mr. Boyd's ruin is fixed upon my persuasions to him to confess all ingenuously, when I told him 'twas his only way to obtain mercy, which I found your Grace not backward to afford him, and he having at my instance discovered all he knew whereby his life and fortune is in His Majesty's dispose, I hope and beseech your Grace will have compassion upon him, his wife

and children, and engage him (who is a sober, fair, conditioned man, however unfortunately made privy to such a treasonable design) to spend all his days in faithful serving His Majesty in the redeeming himself from the guilt of what is past. I beg your Grace's pardon for my importunity, which I am drawn into by the desire I had to serve His Majesty and your Lordship in drawing him to a free confession.

[*Postscript.*] Sir Daniel Bellingham came safe the last week, and shall be hastened back with the money. I received yesterday your Grace's of the 9th, which I shall answer by the next.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, September 19. London.—Though I have received your Grace's letter of the 9th instant, I intended not to have written anything in answer till Tuesday post, but that Colonel Jeffreys arriving here this evening, and having left his charge at Court, I thought fit to signify so much to your Grace, and that by letter from Captain Rooth I find the *Harp* frigate attends for the money in Chester water, which will go hence within few days, I having taken order for convoys and all things needful, and have directed Captain Rooth in the meanwhile to attend His Majesty's other service, for the money will be fourteen days going.

Endorsed:—Received 30th September, 1663, at Kilkenny.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, September 22. London.—I received your Grace's letter of the 9th of this month, and Colonel Jeffreys is since arrived with the bill, but I had no copy sent me by Mr. Secretary Davys as your Grace intimated I should, though I have obtained it otherwise. I will not take upon me at first reading to give any opinion of it, but I believe the English will think themselves safer in the Lord Lieutenant and council's hands for their concernment, where the bill lodgeth the interest of the Irish that are to be received to grace, having no more to come under the experimented judicature of the present commissioners.

I am satisfied with what your Grace writes concerning the lands to be set out to the fort of Duncannon, and, if I chance not to be there when it is done, rely on your Grace's care of me.

I think it will not be convenient for your Grace to take notice of 898 discourse, because I contradicted him in it before company, but it is very likely he will be at it again, and then I shall desire instances or intimation of it under his hand, which he said he would give me if need were.

The money goes away this week under the charge of one Greene, whom I send with it.

I wrote lately to your Grace about the farm proposed for by Morris and Dodson, and when the King comes, which will be on Tuesday next, I shall get licences under his royal signet by advice of the council, as your Grace requires.

I gave your Grace notice that the bills for the Castle Chamber, Customs, and Excise were passed here and are engrossing, yet I see your Grace and the council's letters to Mr. Secretary Bennett takes no notice thereof, but it shall serve to quicken the despatch of them, and no doubt all will be there by the 17th of November, to which day the Parliament is prorogued.

What success we shall have at the King's return that advise against dissolving of his household your Grace shall be informed; I am sure it is generally disliked that such a thing is intended.

I am endeavouring to get money for your Grace's second payment of your purchase, that the former owner may have his money at the day. And though I know not how soon the new bill will be despatched, yet when your Grace shall command my return I shall not stay much longer here.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, September 28. Parke Hall.—The money being now gone from London towards Chester and Sir Daniel Bellingham hastening after it, I thought fit to mind your Grace of one thing which will be necessary to be provided for in the contracts to be made with the farmers of the customs and the farmers of the excise, and that is, that the moneys for the customs and excise within the port and city of Dublin and county of the same, be paid in to the Treasury weekly or monthly at least as it comes in, and that none of it be made use of by the farmers; without this be done there will never be any ready money for concordatums or other urgent occasions, or for your Grace's own entertainments. I have charged Sir Daniel to mind your Grace also hereof, and if Sir Paul Davies have charge from your Grace, to remind you thereof when those farms pass it will be the surer done, and indeed it is of absolute necessity. The King is expected at London on Thursday next, and then I shall also return thither.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, October 6. Drury Lane, London.—About three weeks since, upon the notice we had of Mr. Boyd's trial coming on, I presumed to write to your Grace a few lines concerning him, but intimation being come from Dublin that it's much doubted that week's packet is cast away, I do again renew your Lordship's trouble by remembering your Grace that the morning I left Dublin, upon my earnest dealing with him, and intimating it to be the safest way, I wrought him to an ingenuous confession of persons and things, and it is now some trouble to me if his condemnation arriveth from what he

confessed only at my persuasion and advice. I am therefore an humble suitor to your Grace for mercy to be extended towards him, being confident he will meritoriously redeem his guilt for the future. I am the more solicitous in his behalf because I understand my Lord Mount Alexander, who would have also interceded for him and gave him hope of pardon, is lately dead. I submit all to your Grace with this confidence, that very good use may be made of Mr. Boyd if he be suffered to live, and it's questionable whether his death will be of any advantage.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, October 6. London.—I have since the King's return attended him, according to your Lordship and the council's directions, about the several particulars of your Lordship's letters of the 9th of the last month. I believe to-morrow we shall take most of them up at council, and 854 (the King) assured me that the business of 431 (Lord), 186, 40, 165, 26 (Antrim) shall be left to the 692 (council) where when it is stated. I doubt it will appear 462 (very) 46, 64, 42, 78 (foul). But to put the fairer gloss upon 211 (it) some have endeavoured too boldly to asperse 961 (your Grace). 896 (Anglesey Earl) gave 962 (you) some hint thereof before, but now 21 (I) 78, 10 (let) 256 (you) know it's insinuated by 186, 41, 165, 27, 39 (Antrim's) friends that 961 (your Grace), though he joined openly with 293 (the) 692 (council) against 280 (him), yet underhand 256 (you) did 139 (his) business, and that 962 (your) letters hither will shew it. 896 (Anglesey Earl) apprehends such intimations are levelled rather to do 961 (your Grace) 138, 35, 40 (hurt) than him 348 (good), though 962 (your) 637 (honour) is too well known for such aspersions to be believed, and yet I must not conceal from your Grace if 21 (I) mistake not, in discourse of this affair yesterday with 855 (the King), he seemed to apprehend as if 961 (you) had been somewhat surprised in this business. I could not tell what to imagine by it unless 854 (the King) had been shewed something either in 961 (your) own hand, which might be strained to their mind, or under 573 (Lady) 186, 41, 165, 26, 39 (Antrim's) 68, 28, 12 (hand) as 896 (Anglesey Earl) did, wherein 239 (she) did too grossly express that 961 (your Grace) advised 140 (her) the way they took, and which succeeded as 539 (yourself) knows, though 961 (you) would not appear publicly 200 (for) 389 (them). I know not yet what will become of the business. I am sure it makes a 80, 42, 12 (loud) 124, 46 (cry) 350 (here) as well as 459 (there). And whatever 962 (your) mind is in it, which 896 (Anglesey Earl) guesseth as well from 326 (your) 510 (own) as 573 (Lady) Duchess 78, 101, 35, 39 (letters), which 22 (I) 351 (have) seen, and those 962 joined with the 692 (council) 212 (in), I think it were good 854 (the King) had it from 540 (yourself), and as 21 (I) have advised 571 (the King) whatever be done in it, I would have it the 49, 41 (act) of

246, 692 (council. 941 (Queen mother) hath drawn on 311 (this) 688 (business), and spoke earnestly to 82 (me) about it, when 239 (she) understood 896 (I) had directions from 996 (you) and 243 (the) 692 (council) about it, which 186, 40, 165, 26, 37 (Antrim's) 484, 39 friends did by information, I believe, from 139 (his) 573 (lady) before 22 (I) did, for some of them told 896 (me) such letters were 106 (to) 194, 13 (come) to 82 (me) before 21 (I) had them. 326 (your) nephew 68, 83, 24, 106, 28, Hamilton hath heard enough of the like reports. 21 (I) charged 280 (him) to write to 962 (you) what he heard and knew, which I hope he did. I have wearied your Grace by this time, I shall defer other matters till the next post. Lord Chief Justice Forster is dead. Newhansell, in Hungary, is said to be taken by Turks. The mote at Tangier goes on apace. My Lord Siviott is now here, he hath gained 300 hundred acres of land about the city by treaty, and laid in good store of hay this summer. Sir Richard Fanshaw is appointed Ambassador for Spain, and is sworn of the council. I am glad my Lady Chesterfield is safe landed after our fears of her. I hope Sir Daniel Bellingham and the money will be with your Grace as soon as this, he went hence yesterday to overtake the money at the water side, where both the *Mary* and *Harp* attended it. My Lord Mount Alexander's sudden death will, I believe, call for your Grace's help in his children's behalf; here are divers competitors for his place, Lord Kildare, Sir Robert Byron, etc. It will deserve an able man, which we should principally aim at: I believe nothing will be done till the King hear from your Grace.

Postscript:—The new bill will, I believe, be entered upon to-morrow. I hear 571 wonders 961 hath not sent 326 opinion upon it.

I have advised about a letter for some of the English arrear land, which will, I believe, come this post to your Grace in behalf of my Lord Fitzharding, who is your faithful servant.

Addressed:—For your Grace, to be unciphered with your own hand.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, October 13. London.—I have little to say (not having heard from your Grace since the 9th of last month) but that the new bill is at a stand, by your Grace's desire, till some additions you resolved upon at Kilkenny come over, and I find that opposition prepared by the Irish, and such as they can incline to favour them, that neither this nor any other bill that may give hopes of a settlement will be of easy passage unless your Grace do, by your letters to His Majesty and others, urge with some earnestness the necessity thereof, as your Grace upon the place will find most cause to do. I hope mine of the sixth of this month is with your Grace by this time, and the treasure which with Sir Daniel Bellingham went to sea the 10th inst. The Queen hath been

very ill and let blood twice or thrice; it's hoped this day she is upon the mending hand. The tables at Court are now absolutely gone, except ten dishes a meal for the King and Queen. Here is much competition for the General of the Ordnance's place, I wish my Lord of Arran had it, and I believe might durst I have adventured to move it without your Grace's leave. It hath been much doubted by some whether the Parliament would meet again at the day prefixed, but your Grace may be confident it will.

Postscript:—Here is speech of plots and insurrections, but your Grace may be assured there will be none, and I wish there were less speech of them, but a dangerous book like that entitled *Killing no Murder*, was taken last week in the press; the author, said to be one Paul Hobson, a speaker. I send your Grace a taste of his venom, not being able to recover the whole pamphlet.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663, October 11. Dublin.—I have several of yours that came to me while I was in my way to Kilkenny and there, and one I have received of the 6th instant since I came hither, which I have deciphered with my own hand as your Lordship desired. You will find by a transcript of part of a letter I writ to Sir Alan Brodrick from Kilkenny, that I had received notice of the reports raised there of my great kindness to my Lord of Antrim, and of the art I had used to serve him and deceive the council. I conceive the less credit will be given to it if it be remembered that I need not have concealed my doing it, having had the King's warrant for it, and if it be considered I had no reason so much to apprehend my Lord of Antrim as to make private apologies and satisfactions to him for my public actings. However, I have by this post taken notice to the King of those reports, and besought him to receive my sense in that affair, out of what I have singly and jointly with the council writ to Mr. Secretary, and not from what may be said by those that take liberty to make me more cunning than I am or desire to be.

There have escaped us at the Board some material omissions as they are represented to me in the Act transmitted, such as I am made believe require amendment. They will be sent over by Sir Thomas Clarges the next post, and that they might not come too late I desired Mr. Secretary, in a letter I writ from Kilkenny, that too much haste should not be made with the bill there, which was perhaps an unnecessary caution if they hold their usual pace there. A committee are hard at work with Mr. Dodson concerning the farm of the customs; if he prove as reasonable as you say Mr. Morris is, it may take effect. In the meantime I have this day signed an order for distinguishing the receipts, and for Dodson's inspection into them by himself or such as he shall appoint.

Mr. Boyd's great fright is at least reprieved. I shall take care whatever becomes of him that he shall have no cause to repent his confession upon your advice to him, though he may his want of ingenuity when I invited him to it in so friendly a manner. For aught I hear neither my writing nor the instances of those that lie under less suspicion of interest, have been able to prevent the dissolving of His Majesty's household. I have now no more to trouble you with at this time.

Postscript:—I desire your Lordship to satisfy my subsidy for me according to the adjoined letter.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to the Earl of Anglesey.

ROBERT LOVELACE, MAYOR OF CLONMEL, to JOHN WALSH.

1663, October 14. Clonmel.—Your brother, deputed to keep his Grace's courts under you, hath notified his intent to keep a court leet within the precincts of the corporation of Clonmel. I find it convenient to mind you of your promises the last year, viz., that what you did then should not be drawn into precedent for the future. A customary manor hath been held out of a manor, but a leet out of a leet was never yet reported. That we have a leet by prescription and charter, I am confident is not your doubt, and if you have it by prescription (which we have diligently enquired after, and cannot find it) we only desire you to make it appear. It is neither our interest nor desires to dispute any things with his Grace, whom we acknowledge the patron of our liberties; I only desire the privileges of this town, whilst our charter remains, may inviolably be preserved. Your knowledge is such in the law, and the continual respect you have always manifested towards this Corporation, assures me you will be so far from intrenching on our rights, that you will lend a cheerful assistance towards the maintaining of them, and send your prohibition to your brother, to desist from any further proceeding therein, whereby you will infinitely oblige the Corporation, and particularly, Sir, etc.

Endorsed:—From the Mayor of Clonmel. Received 20th October, '63.

COUNTESS OF MOUNTRATH to ORMOND.

1663, October 16. ——— I understand that by your Grace's decree I am barred of my dower, and that the sacrificing up my subsistence, which all laws so much favour will make peace. I will not believe I am so used in your Grace's government until I see your Grace's hand to it, and do so much tremble at the thoughts of it, that after I have said that I have brought my writs of dower, and

that nothing any flesh can do but my own acknowledging of a fine can bar me out of it, that whether the will be a good will or not, a good will doth not affect my dower. I shall be left to mourn that ever I came into this kingdom for justice, and do believe the King did not intend me such measure, and give me leave to add that all the lands but my dower will go to pay the debts, and now my dower is taken away: I beseech your Grace I may be left to law for it, in regard none of the late traitors' wives are so used. I humbly remain, your Grace's most sorrowful servant, I. Mountrath.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, October 20. London.—Understanding by letters from Dublin that your Grace is returned thither, I thought fit to acquaint you, what I intimated before, that the new bill is at a stand here upon the expectation of some amendments and additions concluded on by your Grace at Kilkenny, upon debates taken up since the bill was transmitted hither. I do assure your Grace it is necessary they be hastened, for the bill gets no advantage by this long pause, there being more active to find or make faults than to justify the bill, and I must not forbear to inform your Grace that all the assistance and countenance your Grace can give, both by private letters and an open owning of it, will be needful to carry it through, the opposition continuing here and from thence against it, and how unpleasing a condition your Grace will have whilst that kingdom on design is kept in an unsettled estate, I need not mention, as on the other side, I little doubt but we shall improve the declaration of your Grace's mind for the settlement thereof, to a happy despatch of that which in all probability alone can do it.

The King's letter to the commissioners, upon which my Lord of Antrim was judged innocent and restored, is printed here with wicked observations on it, and very injurious to His Majesty, and the title of the pamphlet is *Murder will out*. The printer nor author are not yet found. I believe to-morrow the whole business of that letter will be examined at council, which had been done before that scandalous pamphlet came out, but that the Queen's extreme sickness hath kept the King this last fortnight much from council, but now Her Majesty is hoped to be on the mending hand.

Sir William Compton, Master of the Ordinance, was at council on Friday last, and died of a dropsy and apoplexy, Sunday in the evening. All the plots talked of here come to nothing, and may they ever do so. I find Mr. Butler, of Lincoln's Inn, is diverted somewhat from his study by his perplexity about a debt of threescore pounds which was left unpaid when your Grace paid an hundred pounds towards his being steward during the principality at Lincoln's Inn, and

which he will never be able to recover out of his quarterly exhibition, which I thought fit to signify to your Grace, because I hear he is a hard student and fit to be encouraged.

I believe I shall now get a day weekly at council added purposely for the business of Ireland.

The last news I had of the money was that it was put into Beaumaris. I hope it is by this time safely arrived at Dublin.

We have no news yet of Sir William Petty's vessel since it left Dublin.

PETITION OF SIR ADAM LOFTUS AND ORDER THEREON.

Sheweth that your petitioner having had a grant from His Majesty's progenitors of blessed memory, of the Castle and Manor of Trim, long before the Rebellion of Ireland, and that your petitioner having lately expended a great deal of labour and charges in the repairing of the said castle, and houses of office thereunto belonging, amounting to a great sum of money; now so it is, may it please your Grace, that your petitioner is given to understand that about May last, your Grace was pleased to grant an order unto one Colonel Hamon, who then commanded a foot company at Trim aforesaid, to seize on the said castle and to keep his garrison therein, by virtue whereof the said Hamon accordingly seized thereon and made no other use thereof, only locked up the fore-street gates belonging to the said castle and left the back-gate wide open, whereby all the planks and floor beams of seven or eight lofts, together with the roof and other houses of offices belonging to the said castle, have been ruined and taken away, as well by some of the inhabitants of the said town as also by some of the said Hamon's company, who sold and disposed of part of the said timber to several of the inhabitants of the said town, before their being removed lately from thence into the town of Wicklow to garrison: by means whereof, and of their concealing of the key of the said castle, the same is totally ruined and destroyed, and your petitioner's agent obstructed from having any access to the same, whereby he might preserve what is yet undemolished thereof; May it therefore please your Grace to grant your order whereby your petitioner or his agent may have the possession of the said castle together with the key thereof, and also to require Mr. Robert Sill, Portreeve of Trim aforesaid, to make diligent search and enquire after such persons as were actors in the ruins and destruction of the said castle, and to return their names unto your Grace whereby they may be proceeded withal according to justice, and likewise to require the said Portreeve to seize on the said timber wheresoever the same may be found within his liberty, and to deliver the same over unto the custody and keeping of your petitioner or his said agent. And he will pray, etc.

Undated. *Endorsed at foot:—*
Dublin Castle, 21 October, 1663.

Upon consideration of this petition we are pleased that the possession of the castle therein mentioned, and the key thereof, be delivered to the petitioner or his agent for the petitioner's use, whereof all persons whom it may concern are to take notice: And the Portreeve of the town of Trim is to make enquiry what persons took away any of the timber belonging to the said castle, and where any of it can be found to seize thereon and deliver it to the petitioner's agent, and return a list of the persons names that took away the same.

ORMOND to SIR HENRY BENNETT.

1663, October 22. Dublin.—Sir Thomas Clarges, knight, a member of this Board, being now to repair thither, I have thought fit by him to send you this despatch. Since the joint letters from me and the council of the 19th of September last, directed to you, and accompanying the Act then transmitted hence thither according to the usual form under His Majesty's Great Seal, entitled, "An Act for the explaining of some doubts arising upon an Act entitled an Act for the better execution of His Majesty's gracious declaration for the settlement of his kingdom of Ireland, and satisfaction of the several interests of adventurers, soldiers, and other his subjects there, and for making some alterations of and additions unto the said Act for the more speedy and effectual settlement of the said kingdom," some particulars have been thought of here as necessary alterations and additions to be inserted in that intended Act, and are conceived may be as for the advantage of His Majesty's service and the satisfaction of several interests concerned in the said Act, so for facilitating the passing thereof in both Houses of Parliament here, as will more fully appear to you upon your perusal of those alterations and additions, and the marginal notes thereupon, which contain some of the reasons inducing such alterations and additions; in which particulars the Earl of Anglesey and Sir Thomas Clarges are fully instructed, and it is left to their care to satisfy His Majesty in the reason of them or any other matters that shall occur relating to the Act or those alterations, and I have consulted some of His Majesty's judges and other members of this council, and His Majesty's learned counsel here, concerning these several alterations and additions, which are pinned in several places wherein they may aptly be inserted (if His Majesty shall so judge fit) in the copy of the said Act herewith sent you.

There is also now sent you another copy of the said Act wherein all those alterations and additions are comprehended, which is sent you to this end that if His Majesty shall approve of them the Act may be engrossed and prepared for the Seal there, out of that copy so sent you to prevent any mistaking

that may happen in transcribing the Act there out of the copy wherein those papers are pinned.

This way of despatching the business there I have chosen thus humbly to offer, in regard in the retransmission of the Act from thence hither those things, if inserted, will appear but as alterations and additions by His Majesty thought fit to be made there, as is usually done, rather than to make a new formal transmission from hence of an Act formerly transmitted, which is not usual. All which I humbly submit to His Majesty's excellent judgment.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, October 23. Dublin.—Sir Thomas Clarges carries with him such amendments of the new Act, transmitted under the Seal by Colonel Jeffreys, as we wish His Majesty would cause to be inserted when it shall be returned to us. Sir Thomas having been of all committees to whom the consideration of the Act and of the amendments was referred, he will be able to shew the reasons inducing them, and I conceive will be of good use to your Lordship upon all occasions when you shall find it fit to confer with him. You are very shortly to expect some agents from the aggrieved part of the Irish, to whose going as it was not thought fit to give any interruption, so they go without any countenance. If His Majesty shall admit of argument to be made and answered as long as lawyers shall desire it, and find matter for it, he will find trouble and the settlement of the kingdom delay more than enough, but that there may be danger, and that there will certainly be inconvenience if the settlement shall be retarded, is, I hope, so well understood there that all superfluity of discourse will be cut off, and the Act so transmitted that it may pass.

I have also by Sir Thomas Clarges sent you a new Establishment to be imparted to Mr. Secretary Bennett and presented to His Majesty's consideration and signature. I conceive it is the custom and may be convenient that it should receive the approbation of the Board there. If they can think of anything now that may be saved, I shall be glad of it. I say nothing of the particulars, but leave them to your observation when you shall have read it over.

Endorsed:—Copy of my Lord Duke's letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, October 27. London.—I have received your Grace's letter of the 14th of this month with the papers enclosed, but 'tis so near the post's going away that I have scarce time to say more, yet I must not omit to acquaint your Grace that yesterday His Majesty and council spent the afternoon entirely upon my Lord of Antrim's business, for which it was appointed.

I got all the papers and letters I had from your Lordship and the council upon that subject read, which, with what was added otherwise, gave so clear a prospect of that affair that it was moved strongly that the whole cause might be re-examined in Ireland, and if, as the informations import, the major part of the commissioners judged him innocent upon His Majesty's letter against evidence, they are like to be without excuse for breach of oath and the duty of judges, the King's letter being only grounded upon what is therein mentioned, and cannot justify other actions or done in other times; but the Board being informed that three of the four commissioners that judged for my Lord of Antrim were landed, it was judged but reasonable that they should be heard in justification of themselves and the decree before we gave any resolution against it, and accordingly ordered. Your Grace's certificates for my Lord Dungan, etc., were urged to justify the King's letter, but the differences were cleared to the Board, and 896 (Anglesey Earl) did not spare to vindicate your Grace and the council that evidence was not sooner sent over, the cause depending only properly in the Court of Claims, and your Grace's certificates were shewed to be only matter of fact within your Grace's sole knowledge for the most part, and could not in justice be denied: yet that in cases where other evidence over balanced for matters not within your certificates, the commissioners had judged against them. I assure your Grace the Board were fully satisfied your Grace and the council of Ireland had done their parts faithfully, and unless the commissioners when they can come can clear themselves from having judged in virtue of the King's letter against positive evidence, the best of the Board will, I believe, hardly think them fit for judicature there or here, and the justice of the rest of their proceedings will be very much questioned. The blemish some endeavoured to cast on your Grace in this affair is now fallen upon themselves, and your Grace appears the person all might know you to be, above reproach.

I shall take care for your Grace's subsidy.

The additions to the bill are much wanted and, now Monday is appointed a constant day for Irish affairs, should be hastened.

Here is discourse of agents coming for the Irish, which I believe will draw over some also for the English. I doubt the bill will hold me here beyond my licence, unless your Grace and the council will have me leave it, which I believe you will not, and therefore before my time expire I desire your Grace, if I must stay, that Sir George Lane may prepare a new warrant to my Lord Chancellor to renew my licence of absence when the present expires.

Mr. Secretary Bennett shewing me the letter sent under His Majesty's signet, concerning the farming of the customs and port excise, I found it was sent very lame, no mention being therein of the term nor security, but he told me he had referred to my letters, and I remember I wrote formerly that the term

was to be six years, and the security is referred to your Lordship and the Board with the conditions also, and your Lordship will have a like power speedily for the hearth money. I beseech your Lordship that commissions and instructions may be prepared in time for the remaining subsidies, for the people are so slow in paying that no time had need be slipt above.

Here is yet no news of Sir William Petty's vessel. The Turks prevail still in Hungary, having taken many places.

The Queen continues still ill though supposed to mend: she raves pleasantly, among the rest tells the King she hath brought him a fine boy, and this day asked him when it should be christened. The King of France sent one of low condition, such as a privy chamber man in ordinary, to visit the Queen, which is a little wondered at when my Lord Mandeville was sent in his sickness.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, October 28. London.—Sir Nicholas Armorer's going saves me the labour of writing more than to let your Grace know that he is a real servant of yours, and as such will, I am sure, be ready to acquaint you with all passages and the state of things here. I am glad to hear by my Lord Muskerry that the money is landed at Dublin. I hope some of it will lie safe in the Castle for all accidents.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, October 28. Dublin.—The two last posts have brought me yours of the 13th and 20th of this month; of all your former letters I have given you an account and some answers to them. I do not doubt but that much opposition will be given to the return of the bill transmitted, as well by the Irish as by those that make advantage of such contentions whilst the opportunity lasts. I could explain myself if I were upon the place and would, but at this distance it would be fruitless, and would create me more ill-will than may be for my quiet. I have earnestly and often represented the necessity of some and that a speedy settlement, but I have not been so positive in defence of all the parts of the bill transmitted, because I know my want of skill to be such as may mislead me, especially in computations in which the reasonableness of the hope of that bill does principally consist, and it is possible that provisoes in favour of particular persons may have been too readily admitted in the other Act, and may justly and fitly receive correction in this. But still the danger and damage of delay is most visible, and will therefore I hope be prevented: whatever shall become of other particulars, I know your Lordship will be watchful that no alteration be admitted to the King's disprofit, but that if on the contrary you can think of anything that may justly and honourably advance it, you will offer it. You know how far the revenue will be short

of the charge after all reducements and improvements, and how little help the Treasury here is to expect out of England, though I conceive we have now as good warrant as can be given us to set the water duties to farm, and doubt not but it will be found best so to do; yet, to be sure that we go upon safe grounds, we hold it fit to make a very strict enquiry how much hath come clear into the Exchequer, all charges and losses deducted, lest we may hereafter be told we had done amiss, and had direction in matters relating to the revenue to suspend execution and represent our sense.

I hope your Lordship is thinking how to pawn Moor Park for the satisfaction of Sir R. Franklin at his day. If any authority from me be necessary, I beseech you let it be sent me and it shall be returned perfected.

Earl of Chesterfield to Ormond.

1663, November 2. Bretby.—Suddenly after giving of your Lordship a trouble of this nature from Holyhead, I was much surprised with the hot alarm of Her Majesty's most dangerous sickness, which I thought would have obliged me to go directly for London, but meeting the certain news of Her Majesty's perfect recovery, I think my own occasions will keep me here three or four days, where my little daughter is my best company. I take the liberty by this bearer to send your Lordship a perspective glass, which was thought one of the best in the world. Your Lordship may try it either with two glasses or six, which shows four miles compass at once. If the glasses are misplaced, Sir [William] Petty can easily rectify them. I also send your Lordship a little hand glass made by the same master.

Copy.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, November 2. Dublin.—Since Buck arrived here, I find that of the 5,000*l* remaining due to Sir Richard Franklin only 3,500*l* is to be paid him in present, and that 1,500*l* is to be detained till some kind of incumbrance in reference to the King shall be taken off. He has not well expressed, or I not well understood, the nature of the incumbrance, but I conceive it is well known to Mr. Phillips. This I thought not amiss to inform you of. I desire your Lordship would enquire whether the payment of a pension to my Lord Dillon out of the Exchequer there be not suspended with other pensions placed upon any good fund, because a friend of mine is upon the purchase of it. I hope Sir Thomas Clarges is gotten to you and that the bill is in good forwardness. The Parliament stands again prorogued from the 17th of this month to the 12th, as I think, of January; by that time I hope it will be returned to us so as to pass.

Having given the last week to the cosideration of provisoes, and sat hard at council, I am this morning going to refresh myself at Maddenstown till the end of the week. Having also put the drawing up of articles for the farm of the customs to Mr. Harvey and his partners for 55,000*l* into the hands of a fit committee, and this we conceive we are not only warranted but obliged in duty to do. We were hardly brought to believe it to be best for the King to farm it, when we saw that the whole proceed of that duty came to 57,000*l* the last year, but when we considered the deductions and the great uncertainty of the seasonable coming in of the remain, we were convinced that farming is better, though it was not forgot it is a growing revenue. The security and conditions are all that remain to be adjusted.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, November 3. London.—Within these four days I have received your Grace's three letters, two of the 23rd and one of the 28th of October, to which I shall give such answer as I can for the present, the meeting of the council for Irish affairs having been put off yesterday, but Sir Thomas Clarges being now arrived and the commissioners near at hand, and Mr. Solicitor recovered, I hope all matters which are unfinished will be proceeded in, as your Grace rightly observes 'tis high high time.

Concerning the contents of your Grace's first letter, which I received on Saturday by my Lord Carlingford, I have dealt with Mr. Vyner, but as it is therein proposed for 500*l* to be advanced here, to be repaid there by my Lord Caulfeild out of the money for Charlemont if that contract go on, or payment to be secured for so much by his Lordship if that contract proceed not, I could not prevail, but if your Grace will order it so that five hundred pounds with the exchange may be paid there by my Lord Caulfeild or otherwise to Sir Daniel Bellingham, my Lord Carlingford, according as I know your Grace intends, shall be furnished upon notice thereof with five hundred pounds here as your Grace directs, and in the meanwhile I will take care he shall not be distressed. He speaks fair of Irish affairs, and if his Lordship's actions be not suitable, your Grace shall know it, but I hope he wishes well to settlement.

The second letter, with the new drafts of the Establishment, both civil and military, I received this day by Sir Thomas Clarges' man, and when I have noted the differences or changes from the former, shall communicate with, and proceed by Mr. Secretary Bennett as your Grace directs, and transmit my opinion to your Grace, if there be cause.

As to your Grace's concernment in the second payment for Moor Park, touched upon in your Grace's of the 28th of October, which I received yesterday, I have been so mindful

of your Grace's desire therein, that Sir Thomas and Mr. Vyner (who can make much more advantage by otherwise turning their moneys) have, to continue their forwardness to serve your Grace, consented to lend your Grace five thousand pounds, which is the sum due upon the security of Moor Park for six months, and in order thereunto I must desire your Grace's authority and direction to Mr. Phillips your Grace's counsel, or who else is intrusted with your Grace's conveyances, to perfect a security to them for the money, and because they cannot spare the money longer than for six months, your Grace is against that time to provide to pay the money there with allowance for exchange, or here without. I beg your Grace's speedy direction herein.

Matters are so ill minded here that this day I was fain to go to Mr. Solicitor's and give direction for an amendment in the Explanatory Bill of Customs and Excise, which was passed about six weeks ago, and not at all advanced in when I called for it, to be transmitted with other engrossed bills, which I hope shall go all away together next week.

I shall by the next send some copies of the additional bill here for hearth money as your Grace and the council commands, and hasten all I can the despatch of affairs committed to my trust.

Postscript:—My most humble duty to my Lady Duchess, whose recovery I heartily congratulate.

Dick Talbot's coach with six horses went yesterday to meet the commissioners and bring them this day to town, upon notice whereof, one jested they might have come on foot before an English coach would have been sent to meet or fetch them.

The Turk prevails still in Hungary, and is crossed the Danube, taking in several places in his way towards Vienna, for which he designs, and very little preparation is yet made against him.

Our Ambassador hath not yet had audience at Paris. He writes me word he expects it presently, but the stop hath been upon a new offer of the French to have all the Princes of the Blood's coaches go next the King of France's and before our Ambassador's to the audience, which he will never admit.

During this dispute on the Lord Mayor's day, when all the council were feasted at Guildhall, and the French Ambassador also invited, though 'twas not known to above two or three of the council, of which were my Lord St. Albans and Mr. Secretary Bennett, who never acquainted us with it, Monsieur Cominges had that which he takes, and hath they say represented, as a great affront; for when we were in the second course, Sir Charles Cottrell having stayed over long at my Lord Mayor's show with him, not knowing it seems that the council had resolved to dine before the Lord Mayor

came to the hall, brought the Ambassador up to the table where we were after three of the clock, at which being surprised, very few of us so much as saluted or took notice of the Ambassador, which made him go away in great discontent especially at my Lord Chancellor as I hear. But the King, who it seems occasioned the invitation, saith my Lord St. Albans only was in fault, and I think he is best able to bear the blame.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, November 10. London.—Though we make very little progress in the affairs of Ireland, I know it will be expected by your Grace that I inform you what is done or doing. Yesterday being appointed a council day for Ireland, the Explanatory Act was first called for and Mr. Solicitor present to have reported it, but finding that he had but late on Saturday received the amendments lately transmitted by your Grace, to the end that upon the reading of the bill we might be informed by Mr. Solicitor what alteration or addition those amendments would make in it, we adjourned the reading and debating of it till Monday next.

The next thing offered at council was a petition of Sir Nicholas Plunket's in behalf of the Roman Catholics concerned in the bill, setting forth that he was come over by allowance of the Lord Lieutenant and council to implore His Majesty's favour and care of them in the proceeding of the bill now depending for the settlement of that kingdom. Nothing was done hereupon, but an intimation given that he should be heard in due time.

Next in order my Lord of Antrim's cause was called for, wherein 984 (Lord Chancellor) moved, and accordingly it was ordered that it should be heard on Friday next, and in the meanwhile his Lordship with his counsel, the commissioners lately come over, the adventurers and soldiers concerned with their counsel, and the King's learned counsel in his Majesty's behalf (who indeed is most concerned in this affair), are to be summoned to attend in order to the council's giving their judgment therein. I give your Grace the bare matter of fact being loth to make any observations upon it, though some think the proceeding too formal to produce a proper remedy for the evil.

The rest of this council was spent in reading and receiving an account of bills from Mr. Solicitor.

The bill for wine licences was referred to the committee for Irish affairs, with special direction to expunge the clause against farming it. The Act for rebuilding St. Andrew's Church, and for maintenance for it and other churches in cities and corporations, was much debated and committed also.

The bill for impowering ecclesiastical persons to make leases for sixty years was much canvassed and spoken against and like to have been laid aside, yet some of us prevailed at last to have it committed, and if the clergy whom it principally concerns desire it, some of them shall do well to write to the Archbishop of Canterbury about it.

The bill to prevent the frequency of excommunications was much opposed and censured by some, yet so far justified by others that we got it also committed.

The bill for a bridge at Ballylege, over the Shannon, was laid aside, not being judged fit now the people are under so many payments, and the sum not being named it was conceived impossible to get in Parliament there a power to raise what they please for it to be lodged in the Lord Lieutenant and council.

The bill against stealing of children and for making it felony was passed, there being no exception to it.

Here I must not omit to acquaint your Grace that before the reading of the two last bills, 854 (King) with some reflexion upon the other bills and in general upon bills sent thence, wherein 984 (Lord Chancellor) seemed to concur, used this expression that there was some leaven 212, 243, 692, 298, 641 (in the council of Ireland), and spoke it with some heat; whereupon 896 (Earl of Anglesey) held it his duty, who had been a witness to their impartiality and great care in those matters wherein the Judges are chiefly employed, freely to speak in their vindication, which he did to good satisfaction, and I cannot imagine how this passage should happen unless the 568 (Irish) had been at work and particularly aimed at 994 (my Lord), who in the 718 (Marq.) behalf is much railed at here by some, and I must tell your Grace 855 (King of England) dined yesterday with 941 (Queen mother), but that which troubled 896 (me) most in this affair was that 984 (Lord Chancellor) so far yielded 854, 37 (King's) reprimand, just that he undertook by private letters to 961 (your Grace) to warn 256 (you) of more caution in 329, 39 (acts) hereafter; but his Lordship being 961, 38 (your Grace's) professed friend, I hope no reflexion on 961, 38 (your Grace's) government was intended. I am sure when it shall be tried no other will be found that can hold the balance so even and preserve peace. By the promised letter, when it comes to 961, 256 (your Grace, you) will judge best what is intended. I am sure 896 (Earl of Anglesey) was asked by some of the 692 (council) upon this passage whether all were well between 539 and 984, which I spared not to assert. If I have been more particular than your Grace expects, impute it to the faithfulness of my friendship and service, which would have your Grace know transactions as clearly as if you were here.

There being little cipher I desire it may be unciphered by your Grace's own hand.

Endorsed:—Received 20th November, 1663.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, November 17. London.—Your Grace's of the 2nd of this month I received the 11th, and shall take care that there be only 3,500*l* paid to Sir Rich. Franklin. I was to have found Mr. Phillips to-day for direction about it but missed him. To-morrow I will seek again for him, and by the next shall inform your Grace concerning my Lord Dillon's pension.

Sir Thomas Clarges hath been long here, but the bill was not read at council till yesterday when the Irish and English were admitted to be by, which I never saw before, and all heard the report made by the Solicitor, which Sir Nicholas Plunket approved so well of that he said openly the Solicitor had hit upon most of the exceptions he had to make, yet he gave in his paper of observations in writing upon the bill, which I understand are the same presented to your Grace in Ireland. The adventurers also gave in their petition, which is against parting with a sixth, and for the lands taken away and granted in custodiam, to be resumed and restored to them, etc. The commissioners, viz., Mr. Coventry, etc., were also present, but Sir Rich. Rainsford is like to be there no more, being this week to be called to the Exchequer Bench.

I find I shall have a hard task of it. I shall take Sir Tho. Clarges' help along, and do my best to justify the industry and wisdom of your Grace and the council shewed in thi bill.

1006 (Earl St. Albans) and 898 (Berkeley) are great sticklers for the 21, 35, 22, 37, 20 and 898, being gotten to be of the 568, 621. 104 is very troublesome and capable of giving no help at all. 896 (Earl of Anglesey) wisheth he were at his 194, 399.

It's well the Parliament is prorogued till January 12th. I doubt much the bill will not be despatched by that time, and I am of opinion it's to little purpose to propose any other till that be made satisfactory and sent also.

I am glad Mr. Harvey and his partners are advanced to 55,000*l*, but it must be looked to that they gain not more in the form of the articles than the addition they have made, for which end, if the draft be sent me before it be agreed, I will get the best advice I can upon it. Howsoever I must again remember your Grace how absolutely necessary it is that they be bound from disposing any of the income of the city and port of Dublin, so as that receipt may be monthly paid into the Exchequer, without which there will be no money in the Treasury for the civil lists (wherein your Grace's entertainment is) or daily emergencies, but they will pocket up much of that and assign others to receive in the country, whereby the King's guard and life guard will be also straitened.

My Lord of Antrim's business being appointed for Friday last was put off, no side nor the commissioners themselves being furnished with the decree, nor was it sent me in your Grace's

and the council's letter; and when Sir Rich. Rainsford said in excuse that they had it not, that he knew of no appeal nor expected it, he was told that was very strange, when it had been the discourse of city and country these three months almost.

The Queen is well recovered. I long to hear of the money's safe arrival.

Postscript:—My Lord Fitzharding told me lately he had heard nothing of the King's letter sent to your Grace concerning 2,000*l* a year for him, and asked me whether I had heard anything of it from your Grace. Sir Henry Bennett's bill is passed.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, November 18. Dublin.—Though I think I have a former of yours unanswered, yet not finding of it on the sudden and having very many other letters on my hands, I shall at this time only answer that of the 3rd instant, which is the only letter I had from you in three packets that came together.

The bargain with my Lord Caulfeild is not fully concluded, the King's council advising that a commission should issue to fit persons to examine and return the value of the things bought, which will be to the King's advantage and to my security. As soon as that commission is sped, order shall be taken that 500*l* with the allowance shall be put into Sir Daniel Bellingham's hands; till then my Lord of Carlingford must have patience.

I conceive you had not considered the establishment when you were writing yours of the 3rd, but that you had and discoursed with my Lord Chancellor of it before he writ his of the 7th, wherein he says you thought some unnecessary charge was by it like to be perpetuated upon the crown. I have not looked it over since I received my Lord Chancellor's, nor can remember what charge that can be unless it be that of a guard of horse to be called the King's, which I conceive, if well ordered, to be of great security and ornament to the chief governor, but I shall say nothing of it till I receive your sense and observations. I am much obliged to your Lordship for your care of the affair of Moor Park, and to the two Vyners also. I send you herewith a letter to Mr. Phillips to the effect you desire, and if before the post goes I can find whose names were made use of in trust for me, they shall have direction to do their parts towards the securing of the 5,000*l* to the Vyners, and I will be careful that they shall be repaid it by the six months end. The bill explanatory concerning excise and customs, with two hangers on, are gotten hither, but they must lie by the walls till the Act of Settlement shall be returned, for till then it will not be advisable to let angry men meet in Parliament. I hope that bill will come so to them as to make good way for any

other that may be of advantage to the King, and upon this occasion I desire your opinion why an act of repeal of or dispensation with Poynings' Act, at least during this Parliament, may not be thought fit, so it be limited only to grants of money, or of something that may make money to the King. The reason why I propose it is, first, that notwithstanding all the computations we have made of all the branches of the revenue should hold to the height, yet it will fall short to answer the charge by near 20,000*l* a year, and that defect, unless it can be remedied, will eat every year into the revenue, and grow greater for all shifts for money are chargeable; in the next place it is possible the House of Commons may in a nick of time be found in so good humour as to pass that, which if all the formalities of a transmission and return must be stayed for, may meet with more difficulty. Let me have your sense. The returns of the hearth money comes so shamefully short, and we are so to seek how to help it, that unless it be forthwith farmed it will be a year longer than was cast up before it can be accounted upon to answer any part of the charge.

I hear some, that think they could do everything better than they that do them, make it their ordinary discourse that the King's revenue here, if well managed, would be trebled at least. By this description you may know the man, it is he that has so ill an opinion of the Army and so good a one of himself. The money will be all lodged in the Castle this night.

Postscript:—Though I now mention 5,000*l* to be paid Sir Richard Franklin, yet 1,500*l* is as I am told to be kept for the security of discharging some incumbrance. I writ of this to you in mine of the 2nd, but Mr. Phillips will fully inform you.

I have just now received yours of the 10th instant, but cannot decipher it before the going of the packet. You say nothing new of Moor Park, perhaps Sir Richard Franklin, if it were moved to him by Mr. Phillips, would take interest and let the assurance stand till May.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, November 21. Dublin.—I have now read over all yours of the 10th of this month, giving an account of the progress of all things there concerning Ireland. What reception the Explanatory Act will have had upon the first opening by Mr. Solicitor is what we expect to hear by the next. If it shall indeed be found so void of justice as many have successfully, as they write hither, represented it there, it is fit it should die there or suffer a reasonable change.

Later letters than yours say my Lord of Antrim hath gained much advantage by the negligence of his opponents, who were not furnished with a copy of the decree they complain of. I thought my Lord Massereene more provident and dexterous.

Mr. Secretary writes to me that at the time of the commitment of some bills, His Majesty said he observed in many of the late bills clauses derogatory to the prerogative of the Crown, but tells me not in what bills nor what the clauses in those are understood to be so. I should be sorry to have any part in hurting that I have ventured so much to assert, but know not what to say till I am told my error.

I wish Mr. Temple, who is there upon the place and is a discreet person, may be consulted with in the matter of the Act. He hath always gone very right in the House of Commons, and understands their temper as well as most that sit there. I have had no letter from my Lord Chancellor since the 7th of this month, but Sir A. Brodrick writ me his excuse.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, November 28. London.—This day I received your Grace's letters of the 18th and 21st of this month, which are the only letters from your Grace since the 5th of this month, which I mention to clear the miscarriage of letters if any happens, as upon observation of a word in your Grace's of the 18th intimating that mine of the 3rd instant, to which that was an answer, was the only letter your Grace had from me in three packets that came together, I presume to mention to your Grace that as I have scarce failed one week since I left Ireland, so I did particularly write to your Grace October 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th, and if any of those have failed to come to your Grace's hands, some have been more presumptuous than was fit.

I shall acquaint my Lord Carlingford with your Grace's direction concerning the 500*l*, with which it's reason his Lordship should be satisfied.

As for the establishment I had not considered it further, when I wrote mine of the 3rd, than by a cursory perusal I was able to do, upon which speaking after to my Lord Chancellor I remember I told his Lordship I was particularly noting the differences thereof from the former, and could only then tell his Lordship that there were some charges made perpetual which I thought might remain temporary, but resolved to speak further with his Lordship thereof before it came to the board, and though I have since stated all the alterations and additions apart, yet that I may the more fully answer your Lordship in other particulars, I beg your Lordship's forbearance till Tuesday's post, when I will present your Grace with all I have observed or think fit to offer concerning it, that I may have your Grace's final direction in the offering it to His Majesty and the board. In the meanwhile I assure your Grace my discourse with the Lord Chancellor had not the least reflexion

upon the charge of a guard of horse to be called the King's, which I am of opinion with your Grace, if well ordered, to be of great security and ornament to the chief Governor, and at this time I may add very necessary.

I shall deliver your Grace's letter to Mr. Phillips, with whom I spoke the beginning of this week before the gout took me, which hath since and still doth keep me at home; by him I found out since where the deeds of mortgage of Moor Park are, and spoke with Dr. Giles Allen's brother, Mr. Wm. Allen, a silkman, who is trusted by the Dr. (who is mortgagee) to receive the money, and he expressing a willingness to let your Grace continue the money six months longer, paying the interest, and finding the expressions of your Grace's last letter to be indifferent in the case whether it be paid or continued if they will, I shall upon speaking with them and Sir Thomas and Mr. Vyner, do what shall be most convenient and safe for your Grace, remembering the 1,500*l* that is to lie in deposit till the incumbrances be cleared.

I believe, as your Grace writes that the Explanatory Bill concerning customs, etc., and those which accompanied it, must lie by till we send some other to give them passage, yet finding the proceeding in business here very slow and much upon our hands, I was desirous to hasten away what I could, the rather upon the intimation of your Grace's and the council's letters of the 29th of last month, which I have answered this post.

As to what your Grace writes concerning the repeal of or dispensation with Poynings' law for this Parliament upon the grounds mentioned, though upon the first thoughts of it I conceive something in that kind may be fit to be done, as was in the time of Sir Wm. Russell's government, yet I shall respite the giving any positive opinion therein till my next letters.

I am sorry the hearth money falls so short. I doubt it will not mend by farming till a new bill pass to remedy the defects of the first, for which I have sent the council a copy of that passed in England, as I enclose one also to your Grace.

If the man your Grace describes so well that I easily know him, were capable to make good the tenth part of what he discourses of trebling the King's revenue, he would deserve a much better place than mine, and to advance His Majesty's service so considerably I should part with it upon the terms my Lord Strafford offered my father, when it was not near so good as it is now, but by his discourse, which I have too often heard, I guess his design would be to increase the King's revenue by forfeiting the estates of most of the Protestants and making them crown lands, which were a likelier way to lose the King's subjects and the rest of his revenue than to make it more, and might perpetuate an insupportable charge on the crown or hazard the loss of Ireland, which the advice of such politicans tend more to than to a safe, honourable, and

just settlement, which I hope others will have the honour to stand for and obtain. I am glad the money is safe lodged. I doubt the revenue there comes in but slowly. I will hasten a despatch of affairs here, that I may spend as little as may be of my second licence before I attend my charge there.

Before this time your Lordship hath an account of Mr. Solicitor's report. The last Monday nothing was done but to receive the Adventurers' petition of delay because they had not received copies of the bill and other papers till Saturday before, and to receive Sir Thomas Clarges' answer to Sir Nicholas Plunket in writing, to which adding some discourse quick enough in the close thereof, he resembled the Irish following the King beyond sea (of which they boast too much) to those who followed Christ for the loaves, but His Majesty casting in a word that some of them had left their bread for him, Sir Thomas touched no more on that thing. All parties were then appointed to bring in all they had to offer next Monday, from which time His Majesty and the council would have them so modest as to trust them to make the bill such as was fit to pass without other help.

It is strange that any should write thither that they have successfully represented here the bill to be void of justice, it is the practice of some when they have satisfied themselves with an earnest though empty discourse, to fancy they have convinced others. This is a new sort of fanaticism in polities which will in time vanish like the former; yet I will not conceal from your Grace that some (whether yours or Ireland's friends time will show) speak more liberally than decently of the bill in a general way of dislike and clamour, among which the before-mentioned great undertaker for trebling His Majesty's revenue is not the least, but all that I have heard objected with any show of reason or calmness, is the leaving the nomination of persons to be received to grace and favour to your Lordship and the council, which is called a giving away the King's prerogative, and the repealing the clause concerning those who have either broken the peace or opposed the King's restitution and some other small matters. These particulars, though they were added since I came away, so that I am not fully possessed of the grounds thereof, yet I hope I shall satisfy His Majesty and the council the advice is good, being satisfied your Grace and the council best know what stock will be for the Irish, according to the proportion whereof persons must be nominated, besides you best know who served the King best in Ireland, and no persons will buy their nomination if it be left to be done by your Grace, etc., but I am confident if the King will have the nomination and proportion it to the stock, your Grace will be glad to be rid of it, or at least be ready to send him names to be approved or corrected here as he shall think fit. And for the other particular, as it is of inconsiderable value more than to quiet minds (already too much disturbed), so it is that which the

yielding of a sixth part for reprisals may well call for into the bargain. I shall say no more of this till Tuesday when your Grace, by the account of Monday's proceedings, will be able to guess at the course we shall steer.

As to what Mr. Secretary wrote to your Grace that His Majesty, at the time of the commitment of some bills, said he observed in many of the late bills clauses derogatory to the prerogative of the Crown, but tells not in what, which certainly he should have done. I suppose before this time your Grace hath considered what I wrote my Lord Chancellor had undertaken to intimate to your Grace upon all I heard the King say upon the commitment of some bills, which in the same letter I expressed, and though the bill of settlement was not then reported, yet I conceive the King had been by some so possessed with its trenching upon his prerogative as in the particular before-mentioned, that when in the bills for wine licences there was some exception to the proviso against His Majesty's farming it which was therefore altered, and to the making grants thereof void as to pensions, which yet is suffered to stand, yet His Majesty upon the whole cast out some expression of reflection upon his council in Ireland, whose painfulness and duty to him I did not then fail to indicate; and if Mr. Secretary know more of the matter I wish he would declare it, for I am of opinion the bills from Ireland since His Majesty's restoration have been as full of care and duty as ever, and more for his profit than all that have passed since *primo Elizabethæ*, I may say much higher; and since your Grace apprehends by Mr. Secretary's letter you are touched in it, it were no amiss to call for instances of particular clauses understood to intrench upon His Majesty's prerogative, the very motion for which will clear your Grace and the council and beget more wariness hereafter; but this puts me in mind of a quick letter written to your Grace and the council, presently after Mr. Secretary Bennett was made Secretary, about reasons desired thence why some public bills did not pass here, which was then interpreted little less than a saucy demand, to which Mr. Secretary Davis had prepared a fitting answer, which perhaps it had been good to have sent, but your Grace sees that exceptions to bills are sent without asking for them, and reflecting enough; how is it possible at this rate for those who govern there to satisfy.

I am of your Grace's opinion concerning Mr. Temple, and do confer with him as I advise others to take his assistance in business of Ireland. Though my gout continues I will creep abroad on Monday, God willing, and if your Grace pardon this and interpret the length of it to my zeal for your Grace's service and the good of that poor kingdom, I will not offend so much again at once.

Postscript:—Some have spoken with reflection upon a custodiam granted me by your Grace upon my petition in order to my reprisal, for what the Court of Claims gave away

of mine, the custodiam consisting of some waste things in His Majesty's hands or not before yielding him any profit. I have made their envy ridiculous here, and that your Lordship may be justified there, I do assure your Grace I have been at charge about it, but never got two pence by it, and so I be cleared of the chequer rent I shall not value it two pence, though if it fall to the stock of reprisals I know your Grace will judge it as reasonable I have a share in it as others, this being the case to a tittle. But I wonder little at my receiving this measure, when I find your Grace nibbled at by vermin in the dark, for though I have hunted for them none will appear openly against you.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, December 1. London.—This is to supply what my last of the 28th of November was defective in, though I then wrote to your Grace of most matters touched in your letters, yet want of time made me imperfect in some, and something hath occurred since.

First concerning the establishment now proposed, upon full consideration thereof I do not find much to be contradicted more than what I intimated before, that almost all the temporary payments of the last establishment are made perpetual, which will fix them past recovery, whereas remaining temporary the King will be eased of them by degrees. I could wish also if your Grace judge fit that now the troops are at 45, the quarter masters and one trumpet in each troop were taken off which will be a considerable ease of charge.

Some new additions also there are of charge for the muster-master general, Governor of Dublin, etc., which I find will be of difficult digestion here, where a resolution is taken up to make Ireland bear its own charge.

In order to which, therefore, concerning your Grace's proposal concerning the suspension of Poynings' law with the limitation and restriction your Grace mentioned for laws only concerning the revenue, as was done formerly, but whether in Sir William Russell's time (as I thought when I wrote last) or in which other Chief Governor's time I cannot recollect, (but Sir Paul Davys will easily find in the statute book), I conceive upon the grounds your Grace gives, and many others, it is absolutely necessary; yet being a matter of great weight and putting for the time and subject so vast a power and prerogative into the Chief Governor, though it cannot but be for His Majesty's advantage, my humble advice is that the thing with the reasons be first proposed to His Majesty before any such bill be prepared or submitted.

As to your Lordship's concern of Moor Park, finding Dr. Allen willing to continue the money in your Lordship's hands for six months, I judged it every way most convenient

for you, and less charge than to remove or change securities: and have so agreed it, and the rather because if the 15,000*l* had been taken up, 1,500*l* must have lain dead in expectation of Sir Rich. Franklin's taking of incumbrances.

I shall now acquaint your Grace how far we have proceeded in the new bill. Yesterday, though my Lord Chancellor was ill of the gout and absent, thinking it the more needful to strain a point with my gout, I went to the council board as I was, and still am, where the Adventurers gave in their paper which consisted of divers points, but such as we shall easily overcome. Then the commissioners, after a grave speech made by Sir Richard Rainsford, which I forget and omit because it was not delivered in writing, delivered in three papers answerable to the three particulars enjoined them by His Majesty and council, viz.: 1—to show the reasons why they proceeded not after the 21st of August in execution of their trust. 2—To offer their opinion wherein the new bill varied from the declaration and instructions and Act of Settlement. 3—To present the board with such expedients as they conceived might settle Ireland; a great task, but no way declined, as your Grace will find by those who know themselves able to go through it, and in their short sitting in the Court of Claims are come to understand Ireland as your Grace may perceive better than the Lord Lieutenant and council, for they differ from you *toto coelo*, and it's well if what they have offered agree with itself, for unless the glory of their knowledge have darkened my little understanding of matters (not to mention more), I think one passage of their third paper is diametrically contrary to one in the second, for whereas they object against the new bill that it takes away a sixth part when the parties ought to have the whole made good to them, which your Grace will find in the second paper. In the third paper their first proposal is to take away above a third, for they would have the soldiery have the acre by English measure, which is to take 61 out of a 161. But I forbear troubling your Grace with my descants. This will suffice, as I observed at the committee (which met this day and were all there but my Lord Chancellor), to show that the commissioners are men and may err themselves as well as find fault with others.

I could not speak with His Majesty to-day to get his leave to send their papers to your Grace, yet got them copied by my servants last night, and adventure to send them to your Grace as fittest for your and the council's view, who I doubt not will justify me if you make use of them before you have them as sent by order to you.

Having these and Sir Nicholas Plunkett's paper, which was the same he presented to your Grace in Ireland, you have all upon the matter before you, though I will send also by the next the Adventurers', '49 men's and Sir Thomas Clarges' answer to Plunket, upon all which your Grace will find ground to

transmit something further thence, wherein my thoughts shall not to be wanting upon the whole if your Grace require it, for you see your Grace and the council are not complimented with. The committee are these: the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy Seal, Duke Albemarle, Marquess Dorchester, Earl of St. Albans, Earl of Anglesey, Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Berkeley, Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret, and the two secretaries.

Our whole morning's work this day concluded in doing nothing but to debate what method to take; in conclusion, at my motion, we agreed to meet to-morrow at Worcester House, and to have the commissioners and King's counsel attend us there. Some touched to-day, an Earl and a Baron, your Grace will easily guess them, as if we might now enter upon the whole settlement *de plano*, as concluding all was in His Majesty's power.

This doctrine I doubt not by our *papa alterius orbis* and all his associates will be to-morrow declared heretical, though it be a pleasing fancy at court among some that I doubt not aim more at increasing their own revenue than the King's, and perhaps little consider that whilst some would build high they endanger kingdoms falling low, forget engagements and promises passed in trouble, and are not tender of the King's honour nor your Grace's quiet. I have been open and large to your Grace and shall so continue if your Grace think fit, that you may be as fully informed as we are here of what passeth, and not want such reflections as occur to me in the way, who I am confident your Grace will believe have the same and no other ends in this affair than your Grace, His Majesty's honour, justice, and profit, and the settlement of his kingdoms upon lasting foundations.

I had half-an-hour's private discourse with His Majesty yesterday before council, and shall attend him frequently whilst this business depends. Speaking of your Grace and the too great freedom some take in corners to discourse of your Grace and government of that kingdom, His Majesty was pleased to tell me he had lately written to you that which would satisfy you concerning his resentment thereof, and indeed they carry it so craftily and wound so in the dark that I cannot yet fix on any, but in the meanwhile your Grace's honour is the more triumphant.

Postscript:—Mr. Coventry was among the commissioners in all.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, December 4. Dublin.—The last of yours in my hands unacknowledged by my former letters are of the 17th and 28th of the last month, if you have written any between those, they are otherwise disposed of than you intended.

I am much obliged to you for the care you take in my affair of Moor Park, and would make compliments in excuse of the trouble I give you in it, but that I am prepared to undertake the like for you when you shall require it, and in the meantime I approve of continuing the mortgage as it is, and will pay the interest.

I perceive it is my Lord Chancellor's sense that our settlement must be upon the foundations laid and method prescribed by the first act, by trials of innocency upon proofs, and not by nomination of persons to be restored. If I could truly say I am of his opinion, I would, because of the deference I have to his judgment, but it is enough that I suspect and depart with my own sense when it agrees not with his. It will be worth your pains and struggling with your gout, as far as is reasonable, to vindicate the act transmitted from the board from being unchristian, as it hath been styled from thence by one that I believe never read it, and if he had would understand it no better than one of us; especially it will be fit to vindicate the council here from the arrogance of invading the prerogative charged on them in proposing to have the nomination of restorable Irish. The motives of that part of the Act, and the arguments to free us from such a presumption will easily occur to you. We are now very near, I think, a good conclusion with Harvey and his partners, having driven him from all unreasonable things and reserved the incomes of Dublin to His Majesty, the necessary charge of the officers of that port deducted, which is not to exceed 500*l* a month, over and above which they are to assure 5,000*l* a quarter out of the port to the King. They have now the Articles drawn by the King's Attorney in their hands, and a few days will fit us to give a full state of it.

The King will be at a great loss if the hearth duty cannot be found till the Explanatory Act shall be passed here, but of that you shall hear more from the board.

I have already called for instances of Acts, or clauses in Acts, wherein we have been so careless of the King's prerogative and our own duty, but can yet obtain no return. It is enough with some men boldly and sharply to suggest calumnies, those they are sure will spread and gain belief somewhere, but the vindication is sometimes deferred, sometimes laid quite aside, but never reaches so far as the calumny. If the proportioning what the unrestored Irish should have were assumed by us, the presumption were great, but when an indefinite share is left for them after other interests are provided for (which His Majesty and his council there may alter), and the distribution only proposed to be left to the council and to me who must best know and remember who deserved best of the King, methinks the pretence is at least excusable: but I am not in love with the employment, as I have told my Lord Chancellor, though I am very certain the honestest Irish would be sorry to see it put into another way, but if the thing be wholly laid aside the dispute may very well be so too.

I hear my Lord Ranelagh is the great searcher and informer into His Majesty's loss by custodiums. It is to show how able a councillor he would make, but this is the chief talent of Jack Davys, and I have known but few informers prove very good councillors.

I am glad you think of returning hither, there are many things that might be done to get in money due to the King, which I cannot drive on fast enough for want of you. I shall not complain of the length of your letters, so you will not of the shortness of mine.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to the Earl of Anglesey.

Ormond to the Earl of Orrery.

1663, December 5. Dublin.—I have yours of the 20th and 27th of the last, and that of the first of this, all unanswered, but what concerns my Lord Chancellor's money, and for the refunding of what has been taken out of the counties designed to him, I have now signed a warrant and sent it to my Lord Massereene, by whom I do not find that the want of [it] hitherto hath been the cause of my Lord Chancellor's disappointment, or that his having it will for the present advance it.

To those particulars recommended by your Lordship in favour of Sir James Shaen, all I can say is that for the arrear claimed from him in the Exchequer, I will inquire what it [is and] how grown due, and then upon consideration of the King's letter in his behalf do what I may safely [and] justifiably, for I find I [have] to be very circumspect in matters of His Majesty's treasure and profit, very watchful eyes being upon me and some misinformations given of me in that particular, and that also makes me unable to do any more for him in the other particular of his 350*l*, than to be ready to assign it out of anything falling due and yet unpaid in the time of his service.

Your Lordship could in nothing more oblige me, or give me a more pleasing proof of your friendship to me, than in giving me early and free notice when any injustice or even hardness is exercised, under pretence of warrant from me, or advantage to me towards any, and especially towards English, but it is not enough to acknowledge the obligation and profess a detestation of the practice, of the truth of both which a sudden remedy is the best manifestation. I stopped here till I inquired of one Connell, who is best acquainted with my concernments, if he knew any thing of the proceedings complained of so contrary to my intentions and as I [obliterated] my instructions. He told me he thought it impossible the complaint could have any truth in any part of it, but said there was a gentleman newly come out of those parts who he believed was able to say something of it, with whom I gave him time to speak, which when he had done he brought me

the inclosed paper as what the said gentleman was ready to take his oath of, but that way [of] justifying in a matter so scandalous to me and oppressive in itself, seemed too officious to be satisfactory. I have therefore required Mr. Crosby and Mr. Chute, who were recommended to me as Protestants and honest men, forthwith to attend your Lordship and give you an exact account of what they had done by virtue of the authority and instructions they had from me, whereof I think I shall be able with this to send you copies. If not, they shall be ordered to produce them, and I earnestly recommend it to your Lordship that the matter may be thoroughly examined and the true state of it represented to me, whereupon I assure your Lordship any person, English or Irish, that shall be found to have suffered loss under the colour of commission from me shall have ample reparation, and those that have done it such reproof as they deserve, and lose all credit with me for ever. On the other side, if the complaint be not in some measure made good, I shall look upon the informers as designers of as much mischief to me as they could devise, and as such desire to know who they are.

I have been assured from a good hand that my Lord of Carlingford assured the King from your Lordship that whatever His Majesty would have done in the settlement of this kingdom should be done without difficulty, which, though [he] might well undertake in regard of the confidence [he] may have, His Majesty will desire nothing should be done but what is honourable and just and for the good of [his] people, yet the construction made of it by him from whom the information came to me, seemed to import something you did not I am sure intend.

The bill transmitted hence is severely censured by some, and as it should seem by the objections of all parties against it, approved of by none; there must sure be much skill or much ill-luck in such a contrivement. I do heartily wish your health and occasions would permit your coming hither. If the first run no hazard by it, I shall little consider the last, though I am more concerned in them than you are.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to the Earl of Orrery.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, December 9.—I send your Lordship herewith a draft of a letter concerning the Lord Massereene which I wish may be obtained for him, and do therefore desire your Lordship to take an opportunity to recommend it to Mr. Secretary Bennett in such a season as you shall judge his request may be granted without difficulty. I also send your Lordship a draft concerning Charlemont, to the end you may make such amendments in it as you shall think necessary, and then deliver it to Mr. Secretary Bennett to be offered to His Majesty's signature.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

Order of Committee of Council.

1663, December.—It is ordered that the three Irish Commissioners and Mr. Henry Coventry do prepare the draft of a bill out of these following materials, viz. :—

1. The Act of Settlement.

2. The Explanatory Bill which was sent from Ireland some time since. (This is the bill rejected in Ireland).

3. The bill lately transmitted from Ireland.

4. The heads and papers presented by the commissioners for a new bill.

5. The papers of the several interests now lying before the committee.

Taking the Declaration and Instructions for the foundation of their work.

I may inform your Grace that to the fourth branch they have added, since the copies I last sent your Grace, about forty sheets more, worse than the former.

And the fifth branch consists of the contrary papers of the Adventurers, Soldiers, '49 men, Roman Catholics, Sir Thomas Clarges, etc.

And without agreeing upon so much as one head or proposition or resolving one doubt, a bill is to be drawn up, a difficult work in my judgment.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, December 12. London.—On Wednesday last the committee for the bill met again, but after much debate, finding great difficulties and concluding that a good entrance would be half the work, they adjourned till Friday, resolving then to meet at my Lord Chancellor's if he were well enough to sit up, that we might have his assistance in the business, but understanding that his Lordship had little rest the night before, upon notice whereof my Lord Privy Seal also, and my Lord Ashley and Sir George Carteret were absent, and some of us proposed that the committee might adjourn to another day (finding less help now than we had the last meeting), but 1006 (Earl St. Albans), 898 (Lord Berkeley), 399, 99, 9, 51, 86, 40 (and Sec. Bennett), with 77, 57, 35, 56, 78, 399, 126, 35, 123, 270, 129, (Lauderdale and Dorchester) seeing 388 (they) had 186, 933, 21, 41 (an opportunity) notwithstanding all the 734, 39 (reasons) 896 (Earl Anglesey), 399, 669, 4, 237 (and secret. M.), who only joined 322, 280 (with him), 197, 48, 64, 80, 44, 14, 176 (did as followeth) :—

The committee after long debate passed the enclosed resolution with this only difference, that the Attorney General and Solicitor with the assistance of the Irish Commissioners, etc., were to draw up a bill.

But when the report was made in the afternoon the King's learned counsel, absolutely excusing themselves and showing the impropriety and impossibility of the work to be undertaken by them, they were left out, and after some debate it passed the council as it now stands, but whether the commissioners will undertake the work I cannot yet tell.

It appeared 187, 692 (at council) that 246, 688, 110, 37 (the business was) laid 200, 854, 399, 408, 298, 610 (for the King and Duke of York) were earnest 106, 91, 37, 38, 211 (to pass it), notwithstanding weighty 734, 37, 275, 198, 614, 167, 211 (reasons given against it). And it was plainly said the 568, 836, 129, 39 (Irish Commissioners) were 304, 46, 38 (parties) interested. Among other expressions when it was objected that to prepare a new 120, 24, 25 (bill) was against 94, 22, 46, 28, 354, 39, 77, 44 (Poynings' law), 408 (the Duke), 298, 610, said the corporation 120, 24, 25 (bill) had showed a way how to change a whole 120, 24, 25 (bill) leaving 246, 105, 40, 78 (the title).

My Lord, I have done my part towards the procuring a good and safe settlement for Ireland. What the issue will now be is past my divining. Your Grace and the council's bill hath yet been cried down without perusing, for it was never so much as read at the committee nor most of the other materials referred, and yet, upon a fair debate, I undertook to justify it in most part of it, and I am confident none will be proposed half so indifferent or safe. Besides, we all know all is labour in vain, if not worse, if it receive not perfection in Ireland.

Yesterday, at council, Sir Nicholas Plunket was so bold as in a petition to arraign the qualification in the Act of Settlement concerning living in the rebel's quarters, saying it was against common right and reason. I believe he durst not have said more in the supreme council, and did not say so much when it passed before at council upon good reason, notwithstanding all he could say against it. It seems 'tis forgotten that in the beginning of the rebellion all were required by proclamation to desert the rebels and give no assistance to them. I was since with 984 (Lord Chancellor) who saith all this 180, 194, 106, 508 (will come to nothing) though 69, 210, 157, 4, 99, 11 (he is amazed) at 211 (it). He told 896 (Earl Anglesey) that 855 (K.) did not understand 243, 688 (the business), and he believes the 836, 129, 39 (commissioners) have more 112, 41, 317, 106 (wit than to) undertake 211 (it). Yet I hear 388, 898, 51, 86, 41 (they, Lord Berkeley, Bennett), etc., 82, 40, 258, 314, 56, 46, 187. 1006, 38, met all this day at Earl St. Albans', and 896 (Anglesey) believes 389, 121, 24, 11 (them bold) enough 106, 126 (to do) any 460 (thing).

May it please your Grace 896 is loth to make observations but finding with what boldness 961, 210 (your Grace is) aspersed 140, 14 (here), and how uneasy 139, 564, 222, 41 (your

government) is like to be rendered 243, 97 (there) by the practice 89, 383, (of some), I should fail 212, 273, 28, 12, 170, 21, 32 (in friendship) if 896 (I) did not 179, 86, 961 (warn your Grace) to look 117, 371, 256, 399, 385, 148, 552, 129, 325, 106, 126 (about you and timely consider what to do) both in your own behalf 399, 854 (and the King's) who will be damnified most in conclusion, and whether 961 (your Grace) quick appearing 209 (here) with 855, 429 (the King's leave) would not be 292, 685, 542 (most advisable). Pardon me if I write foolishly. I am sure what I say is 345, 186, 566, 69, 4, 35, 40, 106, 855, 399, 961. And upon the same account I must acquaint your Grace that James Hamilton, your nephew, who is very faithful and vigilant and active in your concernments, had the ill hap to be too confident of a 97, 77, 105, 229, 89, 961, 368, 187, 264 (relation of your Grace now at Court), and showing him 961, 149, 129, 39 (your Grace's letters) as to one who should further what was 961, 83, 28, 12 (your mind), he hath made so ill use thereof, though showed under secrecy, that he hath vented them to 1006, 399, 51, 86, 40 (Earl St. Albans and Bennett), etc., as if 256 (you) aimed 187, 389 (at them), so that 51, 86, 41 (Bennett) came to 326 (your) nephew 68, 83, 24, 106, 29 (Hamilton) and showed a resentment of an expression in one of 961, 199, 129, 39 (your Grace's letters) to this effect, that there were some who would 99, 40, 1 (set a) 5, 3, 208, 99 on 63, 97, 106, 3, 166, 167 their 13, 17, 18, 39, which though 961 (your) letter applied to none may true enough be said of those who make all this pudder to get some 77, 28, 11, for themselves, for that is in the bottom of all and they think to bring all into 855, 3, 68, 28, 12, 37 for that end, not understanding the impossibility of it. I suppose 918, 3, 101, 28 will write somewhat hereof, but 961 (you) may see hereby how few may be trusted.

I wish I could be but one hour with your Grace, your wisdom will supply what I come short. Having already tired your Grace and myself, which I hope I shall not again have so much occasion to do, I take leave for the present.

Postscript:—I hope I shall have your Grace's excuse for me to the council if I cannot bring things to that good pass I would. I am sure I am careful to follow instructions.

I beg your Grace would uncipher this yourself though it be long.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, December 19. London.—Your Grace's letters of the 9th of this month, with the two drafts enclosed concerning Charlemont and the Lord Masserecne, and your letter of the 4th, I received together the 16th, which are all of your Grace's that came to my hands since yours of November 21st, which I answered by mine of the 28th, which, with that of the 17th (for I wrote none between them), your Grace acknowledges the receipt of. And all I have written since, were of the

1st, 8th and 12th instant, the last whereof at large in cipher, which I mention that your Grace may know how you are used concerning the passage of letters, which some complain fall now and then into hands they should not, and since I understand 961 (your Grace) is not befriended in the 51, 11, 3, 123, 26, 51, 35 (bedchamber) by those who have most reason, I shall be glad to find that letters go safe from those who are your faithful servants.

I have hitherto wearied your Grace with my long letters, but now there will be less work for me and trouble for your Grace, for 243, 213 (the King), on Wednesday last, 187, 692 (at council), after Sir Henry Bennett had made known 106, 243, 692 (to the council) that the 568, 836, 129, 39 (Irish Commissioners) desired they might have the assistance of the 243, 214, 37, 692 (King's Counsel), and nothing was ordered, thereupon 243, 214 (the King), I say, told the 121, 35, 11 (board) that he would be answerable for a 120, 25, 24 (bill) to be prepared, so that now 854 (the King) hath 621, 104, 12 (committed) 243, 120, 24, 25 (the bill) 106 (to) himself, the first precedent of that kind, and clearly against 94, 212, 354, 37, 3, 77, 44, 243, 692 (Poynings' law. The council) sat all amazed and said nothing, and 896 (Earl Anglesey) did not thing it fit for 280 (him) to interpose 4, 80, 86, 3 (alone), 961 (your Grace) sees 854 (the King) in 314, 346, 688 (this great business) waives 139, 692, 38 (his councils) of both 214, 126, 82, 39 (kingdoms), and hath put 211 (it) into 161, 21, 108, 104, 3, 68, 28, 11, 38 (private hands). What will be the success I cannot tell, but expect and apprehend the worst imaginable. It's past 896 (Earl of Anglesey's) power to remedy, and I must deal plainly with 961 (your Grace), (though *sub sigillo*), 21 (I) hath not those evening opportunities and familiarities which 31, 243, 35, 37, 3, 351, 3, 399 (others have, and) abuse. Besides, I find the whole affair is not thoroughly considered, but taken up and carried away by snatches, without any reference to 641 (Ireland), and neither 571, 37, 637 (the King's honour) nor 424, 21, 53 (justice) considered, but private advantage reached at.

My Lord, it will concern your Grace, not only as the present Chief Governor of Ireland, but in relation to your posterity, that the present opportunity for securing that kingdom to His Majesty (which our ancestors longed for, but could never attain) be not now lost. It is not fit for me, nor can I at this distance, say all that were necessary upon this occasion. Your Grace's wisdom will prompt you with considerations and consequents enough, and though I dare give no advice in the case, I cannot in dutiful affection to His Majesty and zeal to the good of these kingdoms but wish that at such a time His Majesty had the assistance of your personal counsel and integrity, which I am sure he would credit before any others. Whilst the committee were possessed of the bill, they did not so much as read it, but whensoever (as I believe it will

yet come to pass) it shall be heard speak for itself, I doubt not to justify it to be the result of more wisdom and impartiality than any we shall receive from hands not of the council here or there.

My Lord of Strafford 466, 225, 51, 101, 249, 59 (would not be so used), and the sooner 961, 166, 42, 172 (your Grace courts) this little sort 89, 726 (of people), the more firmly will that kingdom and 961 (your Grace) be established, whereas I know not what long absence and the opportunities which some enjoy, accompanied with 121, 24, 11, 86, 37 (boldness) which they want not, may not bring to pass, though I know 571 (the King) hath a great affection and esteem 200, 256 (for you). I wish I may prove a false prophet, but my affection and friendship will not suffer me to conceal my fear from your Grace, nor though I know 571 (the King) of all other would not employ 408, 89, 610 (the Duke of York) there, and it may be spoken at random without design, will I omit to let you know that 127, 3, 108, 24 (Duval), one of that 408, 39 (Duke's) servants, discoursed to a friend of mine as if he were to go 925 (Lieutenant) thither.

Your Grace's large discourse to 854 (the King) in writing, hath given great satisfaction. What would it have done *viva voce*, seconded with daily attendance? If your Grace pardon what I write, and receive it as it is presented, without any design but to inform you rightly, I have my aim.

I hear no more from the party concerning Moor Park since he yielded to continue it till May, so that your Grace is safe as to that point, if principal and interest be ready then, for there was no interest now due.

My Lord Chancellor never yet expressed himself to me as your Lordship mentions he hath done to your Grace, concerning the trial of innocency by proofs, and not by nomination of persons to be restored. I think it's demonstrable that course will never settle, but further unsettle Ireland, but I shall say no more of the bill till we see what shall be offered. And for my gout, though it yet continue, I have not failed yet, upon all occasions, to limp to Whitehall, though now I may take a little rest to drive it away, which, by going abroad, hath continued longer upon me than ever.

I have not failed to vindicate the bill, and doubt not but I shall after Christmas be more patiently heard to it again. It's like to be christian enough to keep Christmas, and that season, perhaps, may put us in more charity with that which is good. For the encroachments on prerogative, 'twas but a sudden fancy, and I can hear no more of it, though I have enquired after it and openly asserted the contrary, but we must bear worse than this, as long as matters of council are mistaken [?] discourse and debate abroad, which will not be remedied by the frequent addition of new councillors.

I am glad the business with Harvey and his partners is so near a conclusion, and upon so good terms.

The business of custodiums is all the Irish have now left to discourse against, since your Grace's large letter to the King hath given so full satisfaction in all other points, and as I have silenced them here in my own case, which was one instance by which my ambition is but to be no loser, so (with reverence to my Lord Ranelagh's new and honourable employment) I am sure your Grace may confidently write that a double proportion of advantage accrues to the crown, in the time of your Grace's government for custodiums, to what did in any time before the King's restitution, and I am sure you have much increased the rent since the Justice's time.

Your Grace expresses yourself pleased with the thoughts of my return, but give me no command therein, and till I see what will become of the bill, and get some other matters, yet depending, despatched, I think it not advisable to stir without your Grace's direction.

Sir Henry Bennett promised me the warrant for farming the Inland Excise should go to your Grace this night, if it do not, I shall take care it be despatched, Tuesday next, and the two letters I received in your Grace's of the 9th, as soon as may be.

I hope my Lord Chancellor hath perfected the assurance of Chappell Izard.*

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, December 22. London.—This is to accompany the inclosed, which His Majesty hath passed for Sir Henry O'Neill, upon consideration of what your Grace wrote, that none of his former intentions for his advantage had taken effect, and the King expressed himself to be very earnest that he would have some care taken of him, as I doubt not your Grace will do now you have so good a warrant, upon the foundation of the proviso in the Act, to which this letter refers, though I doubt affairs there will hardly spare a 1,000*l*, yet he may have his share in value of those custodiums, which are so groundlessly spoken against, and, indeed, I doubt his own, as well as his wife's pressing necessities, call for it.

I understand the commissioners, after near a fortnight's breathing upon the bill and other materials, are endeavouring to free themselves of it. I doubt not, in a little time more, they will come to be of opinion that your Grace and the Council of Ireland, and the Privy Council here, understand the affairs and condition of Ireland much better than they or any other, and that it's a great deal more easy to find fault with, and object against the work of others, than to mend it or make better.

* The Manor of Chapelizod or Chapel Izard had just been purchased by the Crown from the Lord Chancellor, Sir Maurice Eustace, to form portion of the Phœnix Park.

In the last discourse I had with my Lord Chancellor, upon some passages in your Grace's letter to me of December 4th, he assured me your Lordship had utterly mistaken him, for he never wrote you word that the way of nomination of persons was laid aside, and resolution taken to lengthen the time for trials of innocency, neither is his Lordship's opinion fixed that way; on the contrary, both his Lordship and I do conceive that though some things in the bill sent over are liable to exception, and will undergo change, yet this is the fairest offer to go on upon the foundations already laid, which have yet or are like to appear; and his Lordship wished your Grace had written as much to His Majesty as was in that letter to me, of your own opinion, which, it's not to be doubted, will be of great weight to His Majesty, and as to the nomination, I wish your Grace would timely prepare a list for His Majesty's view, which might answer all objection against naming these after a bill passed, which I know your Grace will take no great pleasure in, and by your naming them first, and sending them hither, the best Irish will be most secured.

It is necessary that 961 (your Grace) write often to 571 (the King), but whether to himself always or to some 484 (friend), who may shew 854 (him) what 256 (you) write, consider well, because else 961, 39, 3, 149, 129, 38 (your Grace's letters) come to 1003, 51, 86, 40, 37, 3, 19, 399 (Secretary Bennett's hand), and more 99, 13 (see) them, 896 (Earl Anglesey) doubts, than should or make a good use of them. And though 571 (the King) and all indifferent persons are satisfied fully by 961, 37 (your Grace's) large 196, 55, 35, 99 (discourse) in answer to all objections, yet some, I doubt, see it that should not, and will strive to countermine in matters they should not be trusted with, but Mr. 1003 (Secretary) saith there was no need of any answer to such flying reports. It's well, if 69 (he) were never willing, such 97, 94, 35, 172 (reports) should have been, or did not 124, 59, 211 (credit) them too much.

431, 3, 80, 57, 35, 56, 78 (Lauderdale) is a dangerous practis-354 (ing) 81, 28 (man), and appears too earnestly for 246, 568 (the Irish). I doubt he drives at more than kindness 106, 389 (to them); he saith he means to write 106, 961 (to your Grace), but I would 351, 961 (have your Grace) upon 326 (your) guard, for 69 (he) doth no good office to 996 (Duke of Ormond) in his station.

Here hath been great labour by the 568 (Irish) to get 431, 96, 85, 77, 17, 19 (Lord Ranelagh) of 243, 692, and 992 (Lord Muskery), with much earnestness, useth 996 (Duke of Ormond) and 997 (Duchess) their 85, 82, 38 (names) to promote it, as that which is much desired by them, and it's whispered privately that 961 (your Grace) would as soon leave 280, 681, 57, 233, 46, 459 (him your deputy there) as any 81, 28 (man), so highly 256 (you) esteem 280 (him). But this is so much contrary to 961, 38, letter and 896 own knowledge, that 69 hath put a spoke in the wheel for the present.

I think it not yet seasonable to put on the warrant 961 (your Grace) sent 896 concerning 994, and have written so much to that 431, as 961, 39 letter gave 82 a latitude in choice of time.

My Lord, 21, 3, 99, 28, 11, 961 (I send your Grace) notice of 258 (all) according to the best information, not willingly varying in a tittle from 173, 42, 176, whosoever is concerned, but under the tie of 961, 39, 484, 309, that it shall never prejudice 82, which some would too gladly receive occasion for. I am sure 896 writes nothing which 'tis not fit, if not necessary 961 (your Grace) should 427.

Postscript:—I beseech your Grace to uncipher with your own hand. There is not much of it.

Captain Andrew Adair to Lord Aungier.

1663, December 24. St. Johnstown.—This day I have got some intelligence that there is some dangerous plot intended this night, or soon after, to the British nation, and meeting with my friend, Mr. Paterson, I have desired him to impart to your Lordship, and if I get any more, if not surprised, you shall know speedily.

However, we ought to take all alarms as truths, from such as we ought never to trust, since the 23rd October, 1641.

Examination of James Grant.

1663, December 24.—This examinate saith, that being at mass several times, and having discourse with one, Edmond Ferrall, the Priest of the Parish of Clonbrony, did say to this examinate, that this night, the 24th of December, 1663, there was a plot to cut off all the Protestants by the Irish, and that they had a commission from the King of Spain come to them by one, Captain Ferrall, that came lately from Spain, and that there was several Irish officers that came from Spain, and was to gather together betwixt the borders of the counties of Longford and Leitrim, in the woods, for performance of the said plot, and if they did miss the aforesaid night, they were to perform it ere long, and that this examinate was conjured by oath, by the said priest, to keep secret.

An. Adair.

Will. Langford.

Endorsed:—Received from the Lord Aungier the 26th of December, 1663.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1663, December 25. Culwyn.—Having received the enclosed letter from Captain Andrew Adare (one of His

Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the County of Longford) so late last night that I was not able to make so particular an inquiry into that discovery he therein makes, of a plot intended by the Irish against the Protestants, as was fit for your Grace's knowledge, I did immediately despatch a letter to him, wherein I desired, not only conference with himself, but also with his intelligencer, and both of them coming to me this afternoon, I did, upon oath, take the enclosed examination. The person who makes this discovery, Captain Adare assures me, is a very honest man, though but of mean condition. He is by religion a Papist, and by country, a Highlander. By the former, he had the opportunity of being acquainted with the design, and by the latter, he esteemed himself obliged to prevent the mischief intended to his countrymen, who he thought would be sharers in the common calamity. The person I have sent away well contented with a reward, and he has engaged, within a week, to give me a further account of the design. He was told by a priest, as he was coming to me, that the plot was laid aside till this day sennight, but if he finds new resolutions taken, he has promised to give me timely advertisement of them. He discourses very much of some Spanish officers, who are lately come over, and lurk in Leitrim, whose names he is at present ignorant of, but within a few days, he assures me, I shall have them. He intends, on Sunday next, to be at their meeting, which is appointed at one Captain Dowdall's, who lives not far from St. Johnstown, where I would spoil their sport, but that I fear thereby I should spoil my intelligence. In the meantime (my Lord), I have imparted this affair to Sir Arthur Forbes, and have given order, both to his troop and mine, to be upon their guard, and I had been now at Longford myself, but that I am unwilling to alarm those gentlemen (who I find have very strict eyes upon all my actions) too soon. However, the beginning of next week I intend to be at Longford, and if I find the Irish resolve to stir, I do not doubt, but with Sir Arthur, his assistance, and the conjunction of those few English in these parts, to prevent the intended mischief here. I am not (my Lord), in my own nature, apt to be jealous, but when I reflect upon the late Rebellion, and the miraculous discovery of it, I cannot but esteem it the best prudence not to be too secure.

Most of those arms which were taken from the English in these two counties are still in the store, few of the owners having yet made their application to me for them, but (unless I receive your Grace's commands to the contrary) I shall deny none of the English in these parts their arms, for though I have made strict inquiry, I find no turbulent spirits here. But in the barony of Moycashell, which borders upon the King's County, I am informed there was, at one Major Loes, his house (who is an arch-fanatic), about six weeks since, a rendezvous of forty fanatics, who after they had stayed there all night, they went next morning to one Lieutenant Hawkins',

his house, who not long since removed from hence into those parts, but what was the occasion of their meeting, or their business therein transacted, I cannot yet learn.

I had also information that Anthony Geoghagan would be in these parts this Christmas, but having not seen my intelligencer this week, I have now no certainty of it. If he come within my reach, your Grace may expect the strict performance of my duty, not only in this, but also in all other things that concern His Majesty's service, and that I may be the better able to do it, I most humbly beg, with all expedition, your Grace's commands and opinion upon the several particulars of this letter, and whether I ought, upon this information of this person (he giving no further discoveries of the design), to proceed to the disarming of the Irish, who are now better accoutred than they were at the beginning of the rebellion. I must therefore, once more, beg your Grace's commands, by which only I shall always steer my actions.

Postscript:—The enclosed examination, taken by Captain Adare and Lieutenant Langford, were delivered to me since I despatched away the Highlander.

My Lord, after I had sealed up this, the Highlander returned and assures me that nothing will be attempted sooner than New Year's eve, at night. Upon further examination, he deposes that Harry McToole, O'Neale, Henry Mc A. Gaiell, Captain Harry Steward, Sir Phelim O'Neale's eldest son (who is to marry Harry McToole's daughter, and is now lurking upon the confines of the counties of Longford and Leitrim), Lieutenant Kernan, Faghin beg Ferrall of Newtown, in the county of Longford, and Richard Ferrall of Mastrim, are the chief ringleaders, and did all take the oath at Lammas, and were not only at several meetings since, but were all together in arms at Sorne, near St. Johnstown, last night. He also says that one, Mr. Plunkett, who lives at Rive, in the county of Longford, being present at the association at Lammas last, was the only man that refused to take the oath, using these expressions, viz.: I was a young man at the beginning of the wars, and had one hundred cows then, and denied the Irish first and last to join with them against the English, and yet I lost my land; but now having got it again, I will have no hand in your business, nor meddle with it. This I give your Grace an account of, because he may prove a good witness. I have examined the Highlander ten times over, and have used all arts to find whether he would trip in his story, but he still repeats the same words, and says he will justify this discovery with his life. And really (my Lord), I had sent him up to Dublin, but that I have no other means, than by him, to get intelligence. I send this messenger on purpose, and, therefore, I humbly beg your Grace's commands, which shall with all industry and faith imaginable, be executed by your Grace's most faithful devoted servant, F. A.

I could wish (my Lord) there were a good garrison of foot at St. Johnstown, which borders so near upon the county of Leitrim, where all these gentlemen nestle themselves.

Examination of James Grant.

1663, December 25th.—The examination of James Grant taken before me this 25th day of December, 1663.

Who being duly sworn, saith, that upon Lammas day last, being with about three hundred persons more (who were Irish Papists) in the county of Leitrim, ready to hear mass, one called Teige Boy, of Hasselad [?], a priest, administered an oath to him the said deponent and the other persons, to be against all men whatsoever that were not Roman Catholics, and calling to this deponent to come and take his oath, this deponent asked him, after he had taken his oath, what he had sworn him to, the said Teige Boy told him that there was something to be done about Christmas next, against the English, Scots, and all others that were not of the Roman Catholic religion, and this deponent saying, that having been formerly a soldier under His Majesty, he would never bear arms against him or any of his good subjects, though they were not of the same religion with himself, the said Teige Boy did then, by virtue of his oath, conjure him not to discover what he knew.

The said deponent saith further, that about Sunday was a fortnight, there met near Mastrim, in the county of Longford, at least eight hundred fighting men, and the most of them armed with swords and pistols. They had four priests that said mass unto them, whose names he knows not, but at this meeting they did not discourse anything of the aforesaid plot, but he did then observe the chief man amongst them was one Captain Reilly, who came last summer out of Spain. This deponent further saith, that the last night there was eight hundred men in arms, commanded by the said Captain Reilly (who was also assisted by the said Teige Boy, of Hasselad, in person), and that their intention was to have fallen upon the Protestants in the county of Longford, but finding some in St. Johnstown in arms, and upon their guard, they immediately dispersed themselves, and have no resolutions of present action, and further, the said deponent saith not.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1663, December 26. Culwyn.—Within a few hours after I had despatched away to your Grace my express of the 25th instant, I changed my resolution of staying here till the beginning of the next week, and immediately repaired to my garrison at Longford, where finding my troop in the posture I had ordered them, I from thence rode over to Sir Arthur Forbes,

that I might compare notes with him. He, and those Protestants in his parts, had been upon very severe duty two nights before, and were resolved, when I parted with them, to spend this night so too. Sir Arthur had, upon the first alarm, repaired to his troop at Mullingar, but that he found he could not stir from his own house without giving great disanimation to his neighbours. However, I can assure your Grace, his troop is in very good order, and ready upon a minute's warning for any service your Grace will please to command. It is (my Lord) at Sir Arthur's instance, that I at present presume to give your Grace this second trouble, before I have received your Grace's commands in answer to my first, for he, finding his own intelligence concurring very much with what I have, in my former, imparted to your Grace, is equally impatient with me till we know your Grace's positive directions in the present conjuncture. He desired me to acquaint your Grace that he has received information from several hands, that Ludlow and the Primate O'Reilly are both together (but where, his intelligence has not yet imparted), in order to a conjunction between the Nuntio-popish party and the Fanatics, and though there is no seeming probability of such an association, yet when it is considered that both are alike desperate, and cannot propose a more hopeful way for their own advantage than by fishing in troubled waters, it is not altogether impossible, notwithstanding the distance they seem to be at in profession of religion, but that they may agree *in aliquo tertio* to create new troubles in these kingdoms. Sir Arthur desires me also to communicate to your Grace that he is certainly informed, that whatever design they have on foot is formed in the county of Leitrim, about the confines of which, bordering with the county of Longford, there has of late been a great concourse of Irish armed, who have at present dispersed themselves up and down those woody and mountainous parts, but they are so near together, and keep so good correspondence, that in twenty-four hours' time they can draw into a considerable body. And these particulars he had written himself to your Grace sooner, but that he expects this night the return of an intelligencer, whom he sent away early this morning into the county of Leitrim, to observe the motion of those dispersed gentlemen, of whose actions and designs he hopes, within a day or two, to give your Grace a particular account. In the meantime (with all submission to your Grace's better judgment), we are humbly of opinion that, for the prevention of a surprisal (in which only we apprehend danger, and which the Irish may easily accomplish, if they intend their business heartily, because not only our troops now are at too great a distance for the timely relief of one another, if there should be occasion, but also the English are dispersed in small parties) both our troops should join, and draw down to the confines of the two counties (from whence the danger is expected), and that the English dispersed, now might gather together into a body. But this

being not to be done by us without your Grace's positive commands, we are at a great stand, and can at present only secure ourselves by being upon a continual guard, but how long we are able thus to hold out with perpetual watching, we leave to your Grace to judge. But if your Grace think fit that we should join our troops, and embody the English, I am confident we should be able, in less than two days' time, to make up a party of four hundred effective men, with which, though the Irish never so much exceed us in number, we make not the least question of being able to give a check to their present design, if they proceed to action on New Year's eve. This (my Lord) is Sir Arthur's humble opinion and mine, to which we beg your Grace's speedy resolution. In the meantime, we have given order to the Sheriff of the County of Longford to apprehend those persons (whose names I gave your Grace in the postscript of my last), and we hope by this time to-morrow night to have as many of them as are within his jurisdiction. I have also engaged Captain Adare to have the Highlander forthcoming, who had never parted out of my clutches but upon an engagement of further intelligence, for which he desired no longer time than till to-morrow morning, when he promised to return again to Captain Adare, who is the person he pitched upon to manage our correspondence with the more privacy.

I forgot, in my last, to acquaint your Grace that the Highlander, at parting, told me of one (whose name he knows not at present, but resolves to worm it out) that is very active in the county of Leitrim, in this design. He came the last summer from Rome, and now pretends himself to be employed by your Grace as your Falconer.

This being the sum of what I have at present to impart, I most humbly beg your Grace's pardon, in the first place, for the length of this letter, and in the second, for the absurdities of it, which I hope your Grace will the easilier excuse, since by three nights' watching, and this day's hard riding, my head may be allowed to be a little out of tune, but my heart I assure your Grace is very good, and when I have the honour to receive your Grace's commands, my vigorous putting them in execution will demonstrate how cordially I am, etc.

Postscript:—Sir Arthur and I have written to Sir Francis Hamilton's troop, with quarter in the county of Cavan, not far from Leitrim, to be upon their guard.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, December 26. Dublin.—The last post brought us five packets, and in them your Lordship's of the 1st, 8th and 12th of this month, which now lie before me to receive such answers as the solemnity of the time, which interrupts meetings upon business, will admit of.

When the establishment transmitted was sent, it was with purpose to submit it to all such thrifty alterations as should be thought requisite there, and I agree with your Lordship that temporary offices and payments should be reduced to the same state again, and I agree to all other the retrenchments mentioned by you in yours of the first of this month, which I am now answering, all which I shall signify to Mr. Secretary, and both to him and you my desire that it may be returned to us with all convenient speed. Your Lordship advised well concerning Poynings' Act, and it shall be accordingly proposed.

All I have to say, in answer to the informations you give of the proceedings there in order to our settlement shall be in this section. I conceive your sending the three papers delivered in by the commissioners can be no fault, but a justice to His Majesty's council here, and a diligence in the King's service, that merits thanks, nor can it, I think, be intended that things relating so naturally to our places should be kept as secrets from us. Yet to avoid any misconstruction, I shall only prepare what may be fit to be said from us upon them, and expect such a transmission of those papers as upon motion I believe will not be refused, and as may warrant the delivery of our sense upon them, wherein if you afford us the help of your observations, we shall make fitting use of them. I have read the papers but once, and that hastily, yet I dare say the fundamental exceptions to the last bill will find easy answers.

I have seen nothing yet that changes my opinion, but am still persuaded that the readiest and most equitable way of settlement is, or may be, by nomination, and not by trial of qualifications and innocency, but I have wearied myself, and perhaps others, so much with the arguments that prevail with me, that I will not now trouble you with them. I will not say but that some things offered by the commissioners to enlarge the stock for reprisals, deficiencies and nominees, may carry reason and weight with them, but then it would be considered whether they be such as will pass here, as if they intrench too much upon any general interest, I doubt they will not.

That the Parliament here were glad of the first Act, founded upon the declaration and instructions, is not I think doubted, their complaint and grief is (I will not determine how justly) that it hath not been punctually pursued. If your ten questions shall be satisfactorily answered, I conceive that complaint will be so too.

The last of your questions, in my judgment, requires mature consideration and a positive solution, for if His Majesty shall return the bill a just and fitting one, and it will not pass, I doubt not he may (because that for the good and peace of the kingdom he must) betake himself to some other way of settling the properties of his subjects, at least for the present.

I had that gracious letter from His Majesty, which he told you he had sent me, and another since, upon occasion of a paper I sent him, answering all the objections I had heard were cast

out against my way of serving him. The mischief is that when one contends with such dark reports he seems ridiculously to fight with the air, for when such fellows find themselves answered and discovered, they shrink away as unconcerned, and yet some of the sting may remain.

I can but thank you for all you wrote in cipher, having nothing to return that requires the same way of expressing. I have not so many relations at Court, but that I fear I guess right who took upon him to apply my borrowed sentence, a liberty I ought to be allowed as having the best, if not only, right to it. I have not been without some thoughts of making the journey you mention, upon something my Lord Chancellor wrote to me of it. There are in it some inconveniences in reference to my private, and it may be said, some danger in regard of the public, but neither so great, but I am ready to obey if I am commanded.

It is true I am not willing to be so far answerable for what may happen, as to propose it. You are at liberty to discourse of it with my Lord Chancellor, by whose opinion I will be governed. If it should be thought fit, you know what leave and directions will be in that case necessary.

When I have assured you that your letters cannot be too long, and desired the continuance of them, and if your friendship, it remains only that I profess myself to be as I am, etc.

Postscript:—Being desirous this should go with other letters, it hath stayed till now that yours of the 19th hath overtaken it, to which I find little to answer, nor can I say anything more to the main business, which now seems becalmed till it shall be again in motion, and that I know whither that motion tends.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, December 26. Dublin.—I am so confident that this letter will be safely put into your hands by Colonel Thomas Howard, that I shall venture upon a freedom in it, I should not trust out of cipher by the post, and that manner of writing is tedious to me. I have according to my belief, and suitable to my experience of and my friendship to your Lordship, upon all occasions to the King and to others, represented you as a person I knew to be of great ability to serve the crown, and who, I believed, had inclinations equal to those abilities, disposing you with all faithfulness to do it. I have in no measure changed my opinion, and of that I can give no better proof than the liberty I take to let you know I have often found, and am now of late informed, that the King and the Duke of York are, and have been, much unsatisfied with your deportment in Parliaments and Councils,

and have observed that upon all questions wherein Nonconformists are concerned, you have always inclined to their favour, and cast difficulties in the way to all means that have been proposed to reduce them to conformity, or to secure the peace of the kingdom against them.

If I should conceal from you that even in my own observation you have laid yourself too open to this objection, I should not deal so clearly and ingenuously with you as the friendship I profess to you requires. I know this may, and I am confident does, only proceed from a charitable desire to do good offices, or from a belief that moderation and lenity is the likeliest way to gain dissenters and to establish tranquillity, but it may also bear a worse construction and create jealousy of you, especially when you are single in the opinion, or supported by very few, and those only such as have been notedly of the party; this brings a prejudice upon the most reasonable things you can say, and that many times in matters of a differing nature from that you are believed over much to favour. I shall not need to enlarge myself. Your Lordship understands enough by this little animadversion, and I am sure will not suspect it can proceed from any other root than that of friendship and kindness.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

Sir William Scott to Sir George Lane.

1663[-4], January 4, Rouen.—Monseiur, J'ay receu celles qu' il vous a pleu m' escrire, et veu comme mon Seigneur le Duc d' Ormond et vous ont receu le vin que je vous ay envoyé; je prie a Dieu que le puiriez boire avec santé. Sir Thomas Vyner a payé mes letres de change avec honneur et je vous remercie du soing que vous en avez eu. Je ne mancqueray pas d' envoyer par la première comodité a son Altesse neuf tonneaus de bon vin de Mante derriere saison, et je suis bien aise de voir que ceus que je vous ay envoyé cy devant sont encore bon. Je ne mancqueray pas aussi d'envoyer pour vous un Tonneau de mesme vin de garde, s'il y a quelque autre chose icy qui vous soit agreable, je vous prie de me commander librement.

Suis mari de voir que les arbres sont si mal conditionnez, il est vray qu' ils ont esté arraché un peu de bon heure, a cause que le navire ne pouvoit point attandre, mais quand ils sont venus a bord il estoient frais et bons, je tacheray de vous envoyer d' autres, que je feray accomoder a ma mode n'ayant pas esté en ville quand on a embarqué les autres. Je vous prie de faire mes tres humbles recommendations a son Altesse et luy remercier du present, qu' il luy plaist me faire d' un gelding de quarante pieces, j'ay escript a Sir Nicolas Armorer qu' il ne se hastà pas a l' achapter d'autant que j' espere faire un petit tour en Engletere au Printamps et alors luy aideray a bien employer cet argeant.

Puis que le transport des laines est si hautement defendu, il n'y faut plus penser, et par ma premiere je vous manderay, si en

autre marchandise, nous y pourons trouver nostre conte. J'ay veu par l' imprimé qu' il vous a pleu m' envoyer, la liberté que sa Majesté donne aus Estrangers pour les animer a venir demeurer en Irlande, et en ay donné communication a mes amis. Si je n'estois pas si advancé en age, je serois bien resolu, d' entreprendre ce voyage avec plusieurs autres familles je prie Dieu de benir les desseins de son Altesse et vous tenir en sa sainte guarde, avec Madame vostre chere moitié, vous sonhaitant un bon commencement d' année avec plusieurs autres. Je demeure, Monsieur, vostre tres humble serviteur, GUILL^ME^ SCOTT.*

Addressed:—A Monsieur Mons^r^ G. Lane, Chevalier, secretaire de mon seigneur le Duc d' Ormond, vice Roy d' Yrlande à Dublin.

Endorsed:—Sir Will. Scott, received 10th January, 1662 [-3]. [French].

EARL OF ANGLESEY TO ORMOND.

1663 [-4], January 5. London.—On Saturday, the 2nd of this month, came in together a month's letters from Dublin, but neither I nor any other that I hear of received any from your Grace. I wish here were anything worth your knowledge to send to you.

The bill hath kept as idle a Christmas as any of us. I reminded His Majesty yesterday of it, who hath directed it shall be speeded, but in what way that may bring it to a good issue I cannot yet see, and therefore do presume to offer to your Grace's consideration, whether since the Roman Catholic Irish have their agents here and want not powerful assistance, it will not be fit at the day to which the Parliament is now prorogued, which I hear is to the 3rd of February, to permit them to meet, that they may in an humble and dutiful way apply themselves hither before it be too late. I am confident the Protestants depend so much upon your Grace's good will towards them, that if your Grace give or intimate your advice to them, it will be followed, and for that end I wish your Grace would summon the Lord President, and some others which your Grace will foresee useful, to Dublin by that time, for whatever becomes of things, I would not have it in the power of any to say that whilst the Irish Papists had leave to come over and address themselves to authority here, the English had no means afforded them to meet and consult their own settlement, or send agents to intercede for them, which I assure your Grace is already spoken of and lamented here.

Though all the reasons I and others gave against putting the bill into the commissioners' hands could not hinder the doing of it, yet the inconveniences since appearing, His Majesty hath caused the orders touching that affair to be taken out of the council's book, and all papers are now, I hear, lodged in my Lord Chancellor's hand, the commissioners being grown weary of their undertaking before they had put pen to paper in it.

* The orthography of the original is followed in this transcript.

I forgot in my former letters to acquaint your Grace that His Majesty hath forbid Sir Kenelm Digby the Court and his presence, the reason is said to be because he interposed too far in favour of my Lord of Bristol.

My Lord Lauderdale hath clearly run down my Lord Middleton, so that both his commission of General and Governor of Edinburgh are taken from him by His Majesty, the crime not yet published, but said to be his exceeding his authority, which matter of fact I find not agreed by my Lord Chancellor and divers others of His Majesty's most intimate councillors, yet the thing is done, and my Lord Chancellor and Lord Lauderdale I believe little satisfied one with the other.

Your Grace hath before this time, I doubt not, received His Majesty's warrant for farming the Excise of ale and beer and ale licences for six years, for His Majesty absolutely refused to grant it longer. I am now to signify to your Grace that in favour of Father Patrick Margin, one of the Queen's priests, both their Majesties injoined me that some friends of his might have the farming of the excise in the county of Down, or at least some baronies thereof, giving as much as others, and for that end he hath named Patrick Russell of Comanstown, in the barony of Lecale, and Michael Garny of the Newry, both in the said county, to take the same, and if your Grace think fit it will be easy when the farm passeth for to reserve this liberty for Father Patrick, whom their Majesties would shew some kindness to therein.

I changed what was needful in the warrant for Charlemont, which is now passed and will be sent away this post. I beseech your Grace to cause the 500*l* to be paid to Sir Daniel Bellingham for my Lord Carlingford, who hath already received it here.

I understand the affairs of the Treasury go a little backward in my absence. I beseech your Grace that my deputy may be permitted to attend you therein, and that you would please to quicken the Lord Chief Baron in sending pursuivants by order of Court for offenders or failers in payment, or that it may be done by order of council, for unless they be so awakened the people will grow every day slower in payment, which will be mischievous in conclusion, and Hilary Term will be a good time to be prefixed by a quick proclamation for all His Majesty's accountants, farmers, tenants, and officers and debtors, to bring in what is due. Sir Paul Davies will easily find precedents, and unless they be stirred up sometimes by proclamation, they will think there is no need of money when it's most wanting.

Postscript:—Mr. Davyes was removed last Saturday in the evening from the Tower by water, it's not yet known whither.

The French King hath refused our King's expedient of his Ambassador having audience without public entry, but we have found good precedents for the right of our Ambassador's precedence to the Princes of the blood, and I was with His

Majesty yesterday, who in discourse privately of this affair, assured me he would not bate them an ace of what his predecessors enjoyed. If France persist, I believe my Lord Hollis will speedily be recalled.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1663 [-4], January 5. Culwyn.—Since I had the honour of receiving both your Grace's letters of the 27th and 28th of the last month, I have used all industry imaginable to find out by other hands the truth of Grant's information, but through the ill conduct of Captain Adare, by whose oversight not only the particulars of the examination, but also the informer himself have been made public, those in the county of Leitrim are so upon their guard that neither Sir Arthur Forbes nor I can get any further information of Grant's intelligence, but that the gentry of Leitrim have frequent consultations with the priests in private, of which the common people are very apprehensive and fear the result of it, though they are wholly ignorant of what is in debate amongst them. This information we had from one Larkan who is accused by Grant to have been present at the mass at Lammas when the oath of secrecy was given, but both the oath and confederacy Larkan wholly disavows. Grant and he have confronted one another, the former as stiffly avowing his information as the other denies it. Larkan, we have committed to the goal at Longford as a felon, having had several complaints against him for horses stolen by him, and we have directed the gaoler to use him with the more severity, because we hope thereby to draw him to a further confession. But whatever becomes of him as to the plot, we have enough against him to hang him as a felon, for he is a very notorious villain.

As for Grant, because by his being discovered, I found there was no further use to be made of him as an intelligencer, I have secured him at Longford, partly to secure him from danger from the Irish (who before he was secured were very inquisitive after him, and observed to lurk about his house early and late), but chiefly to have him forthcoming to justify his information, in which he is so confident and resolute that he presses much to be brought face to face with those whom he has accused. But because I have no further evidence than from himself, I have not thought it fit to apprehend any other persons, or proceed any further in this affair without your Grace's particular directions, which I most humbly beg with as much expedition as may be, because I find it troublesome to keep Grant, whom (that I may not by his example discourage intelligencers) I have directed to be kindly treated, and not in the nature of a close prisoner, having recommended him to the care and oversight of some of my troop till I receive your Grace's orders concerning him. On Monday last I had some discourse with Mr. Plunkett, who

with bitter execrations denies every syllable of Grant's information concerning him. And yesterday morning Teige Boy, the Priest, came to me at Castle Forbes just as I was taking horse for this place, and I finding his errand was to clear himself of Grant's information, I waived all particular discourse of it, and treated him only as a visitant.

As to the restitution of arms, I shall most strictly pursue your Grace's directions.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663 [-4], January 9. Dublin.—Yours of the 22nd of the last is, I think, the only letter of yours that I have not answered, and there is little in that requiring more than the acknowledgment that I have received it with much satisfaction.

Now that the holidays are over, I doubt not but our Irish affair is again resumed. I am glad I was mistaken, and that my Lord Chancellor is not for the way of trials, but sure the words of his letter were apt to lead me into the mistake. I am reasonably well prepared to give a list of persons fit for the King's nomination, but not knowing what proportion will be designed for them, it will not be possible to make it certain. Some have deserved more eminently than others His Majesty's grace, and if there must be preference it is fit they have it. In this I shall employ some part of my time and pains to make myself more capable of satisfying the King, if he shall think fit to call upon me.

My son Richard will I doubt not have seen you before this comes to your hands, he was weary of this place and I was not willing he should totally surfeit of it. He is now a man of a certain estate, if there be any such here, and says he will look out for a wife and make himself a settled man. Let him have your good advice. I have of late written often and very freely to 571 (the King), and I conceive what was fit for him to know and think seriously of.

On Monday next I go for some refreshment to Maddenstown, and to fit myself to endure a longer journey if I should be called upon, as 'tis possible I may be.

Endorsed:—Copy of my Lord Duke's letter to my Lord of Anglesey.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663 [-4], January 12. London.—Your Grace's of the double date of the 26th and 31st of December, I received the sixth instant, which is the only letter of your Grace's which I have by me unanswered, and therein your Grace takes notice of the receipt of all my letters to and of the 19th of the last month. I have, since I received your Grace's, had large discourse with 984 (Lord Chancellor), to whom I shewed

yours, he telling me that 961 (your Grace) had written but a few lines to him last post, 111 (we) concluded it best for 961 (your Grace) to 194 (come) for 843 (England) in all respects. The difficulty was how it might be done with safety to 641 (Ireland), and be set on foot by 854 (King of England), and made use of for the satisfaction of the 842 (English), whereupon 984 (Lord Chancellor) and 896 (Earl of Anglesey) agreed to proceed in this manner. First, the 120, 24, 25 (bill) and all the papers being now in 984, 68, 28, 11, 37 (Lord Chancellor's hands), the 836, 129, 38 (commissioners) having been so wise as to discover the 688 (business) a weight above their strength, as easy as it appeared before 388 (they) lifted at it, and thereupon 554, 354 (desiring) to be 273, 12 (freed) of it, 854 (Lord Chancellor) consented, and the orders concerning that reference are by 855 (King's) direction taken 371 (out) of the 692, 121, 30, 23 (council book). I think I foretold 961 (your Grace) this would be the issue, and a month's time lost. We conceive that it's fit first a 149, 129 (letter) be prepared and written by 571 (the King) to the 938, 298, 641 (Parliament of Ireland) taking notice of the difficulties unexpectedly arisen, and to 571, 37 (King's) grief in the settlement of Ireland, after 854 (His Majesty) had consented to pass whatsoever was proposed to 280 (him), and out of tenderness to 139, 726 (his people), taking notice that the Parliament having been from time to time prorogued whilst there was hope of preparing something to pass which might remove obstructions, by means thereof none have been sent over to attend proceedings, and it becoming now necessary both for 571, 38 (the King's) information and 139, 726, 39 (his people's) satisfaction that some members of 938 (Parliament) should come over and assist in this affair, that therefore he had directed 961 (your Grace) to continue the 938 (Parliament) for some time, that at their meeting they might agree to send a 621, 40, 13, 14, 3, 106 (committee to) attend 280 (him). This rise being given will be so pleasing to 938 (Parliament) that then 961 (your Grace) may come also and leave all your concernments in great safety 459 (there) for which end a letter will be written also by 571 (the King) to 961 (your Grace); in the meanwhile 961 (your Grace) may be thinking who to leave 424, 21, 53, 37 (Justices), and all things considered 896 (Earl of Anglesey) is of opinion 985, 998, 399 (and) Sir Henry Tichborne may be the fittest to make choice of. And 961 (your Grace) need not doubt but if what is intended to be done this way succeed, which I hope shall be carried with such secrecy that it shall not be known here till acted there, 984 (Lord Chancellor) and 896 (Earl of Anglesey) will take care to have all so done and by such warrants that 961 (your Grace) nor the public may suffer in the least. My Lord, ciphers make me I doubt write but a broken style, but I hope your Grace will understand my meaning.

Concerning the establishment, I shall advise with Mr. Secretary Bennett as soon as I understand your Grace's letter comes to him in the way your last mentions.

984 (Lord Chancellor) agrees that it be moved that the papers be all sent 961 (your Grace), upon which there will be good ground to proceed, as 961 (your Grace) mentions, and I assure 996 (you) he hath good reasons to persist in his opinion that what 69 (he) and 243, 692 (the council) there have done is best, for most begin to be of that opinion 350 (here), and 243, 836, 129, 37 (the commissioners) are much sunk in the esteem was 298, 389 (of them), and have been so wise as neither to answer nor discourse any of the ten questions.

The reports are now grown dark indeed since your Grace sent the paper you mention to His Majesty, yet I am of opinion your Grace did wisely not to slight them, and now the authors see your Grace is awake, you will be less troubled with them. Something 961 (your Grace) hath written to one here hath a little alarmed those who were cold friends, if not enemies. 896 (Earl of Anglesey) is certainly informed that 992 (Lord Muskery) being reproved by 139, 61, 243, 36 (his father) upon a letter of 961 (your Grace) for appearing too much to 69, 118 (heed) the 568 (Irish) and some other particulars, that 431 (Lord) casting about who should correspond with 996 (Ormond) concerning what passeth here, concluded it must be 896 (Earl of Anglesey), though I am sure 21 (I) never mentioned that of his 69, 118, 354 (heeding) the 568 (Irish), though I must now say it's too true, and I am glad 961 (your Grace) gave him notice of it. 918 (Sir Geo. Hamilton's) son is also much jealoused by 389 (them). By which 961 (your Graee) may see who they take to be 996, 484, 37 (Ormond's friends) now, though I doubt not many more will be so when 961 (your Grace) appears 350 (here).

I wish 99, 9, 51, 86, 40 (Sec. Bennett) were 4 (a) thorough 484 (friend) to 996 (Ormond). I am sure if 896 (Earl of Anglesey) may believe 918 (Sir Geo.) son, he endeavoured lately to persuade him 961 (your Grace) did not care for him, and would never do anything for him. He answered discreetly he could not serve 961 (your Grace) enough for what 996 (you) had done for 280 (him) already.

New and extravagant proposals have been lately made to 896 (Earl of Anglesey) about putting the settlement of Ireland in another way, and I was assured from those who think they can do much that if 896 (he) would in with them he should guide all and have what advantages he pleaseth. After time taken to consider, he answered, being 4, 692, 129 (a councillor) to 571 (the King) he durst not but keep himself free to do as should be advisable on debate 212, 692 (in council). Out of what design this was made, I cannot tell. It might (if it could have taken) been made use of either to promote their designs or blast 896 (Earl of Anglesey's) integrity, which 69 (he) hopes ever to preserve.

431, 96, 85, 77 (Lord Ranelagh) his design is stopped.

I will not write how few here promote what 961 (your Grace) desires; when 996, 194, 37, 69 (Ormond comes, he) will be fully informed of all, and I doubt all things will settle to 961, 83, 28, 11 (your Grace's mind).

Your nephew Hamilton, when he was last with me, seemed to wonder 961 (your Grace) had made known nothing of his mind to Mr. Attorney General concerning 246, 688 (the business) of 641 (Ireland), which he told me he acquainted 996 (Ormond) he was desirous to know, and though 984 (Lord Chancellor) and 896 (Earl of Anglesey) will inform him as there is occasion, yet it were not in my opinion amiss he knew 961 (your Grace) had directed it so to be. I believe I shall soon have occasion to write again to your Grace, and shall therefore cease for the present further wearying myself or your Grace.

Postscript:—I entreat your Grace to uncipher yourself.

Endorsed:—Received 24th January, 1663 [-4].

Ormond to Lord Aungier.

1663 [-4], January 12. Dublin Castle.—We received your Lordship's of the 5th on the 8th of this instant, and as to Larkan we need give your Lordship no directions concerning him, but as to Grant we think fit that he be set at liberty to follow his occasions, if there be no other matter appearing against him, which being all we have to say in answer to your said letter, we bid your Lordship very heartily farewell.

Endorsed:—A copy of his Grace's letter to the Lord Aungier.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663 [-4], January 16. London.—I received yesterday your Grace's of the 9th of this month, and my Lord of Arran is expected in town this night, to whom my advice and utmost service shall not be wanting.

Since my last I had much discourse with 984 (Lord Chancellor), and am to have more on Monday next, and though I will not yet positively conclude anything, yet because I hold it necessary for 961 (your Grace) to know apprehensions as well as certainties, 896 hath desired me to acquaint your Grace that he doubts 246, 568, 836, 129, 37 (the Irish commissioners) by 387 (their) frequent discourses, which are now carried on more dangerously in private since 388 (they) openly seemed to excuse 389, 99, 24, 109, 38 (themselves) from meddling 322, 246, 120, 24, 25 (with the bill), have made some impressions on 984 (Lord Chancellor), which will not so easily be removed as they might have been prevented, had the course now taken been apprehended; for 896 (Earl of Anglesey) finds that 984 (Lord Chancellor) hath been strongly pressed with the expediency of casting all the 101, 24, 11, 21, 129, 46 (soldiery) that are 225, 368 (not now) of the 613 (Army). I mean with reference to the time of the declaration, and to do that upon the point of 399 (and) and 88 (or), against which so much will occur to 961 (your Grace), that I will trouble your Grace

no further with it at present. The pretence is to find more reprisals, but what need will there be of any if 258 (all) that are not of the 613, 51, 52, 167 (Army be cast). All will then almost fall of course 106, 243, 568 (to the Irish). The King will lose his rents, and that kingdom remain very insecure. I hope nothing will be concluded till 21, 99, 13, 3, 961, 140, 14 (I see your Grace here).

Colonel Jeffreys is preparing to go settle with his family in Ireland, and I find him so much your Grace's servant that I cannot but remember your Grace of him, that in the removes that happen he may rise above a Lieutenant, unless your Grace continue in your intention of having him Adjutant General with the pay of a corporal of the field, which I see are now added to the establishment.

The Court goes into short mourning to-morrow for the Duchess of Savoy.

Eighteen are found guilty at York of the late Treason, among the rest one Ralph Rimer, a kind of fifth monarchy man of about 400*l* a year estate.

969 is in more favour than 239, 120, 39 (she was) and 167, 42, 119, 40 (Stuart) is thought 106, 51, 322, 123, 21, 29, 12 (to be with child).

I beseech your Grace to uncipher this yourself.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663 [-4], January 23. London.—Your Grace's letter of the 26th of December, by Colonel Thomas Howard, came safe to my hands the 19th of this month, and as I was before under great obligations to your Grace for your favour and friendly representations of me to His Majesty and others, so I am by this letter of your Grace's engaged beyond as well possibility of acknowledgment as return, insomuch that I should injure the efficacy and kindness of it if I did not confess that, though I knew my own weakness too well not to believe I had given some cause in Parliament and Council for those to find fault whom I most desired to observe and please, when I found them unsatisfied with me, yet I had never knowledge of the particular till your Grace at once informed and convinced me with so gentle and charitable a hand, that I have little more to say for myself than your Grace's kindness hath prevented me in.

Your Grace, I am sure, will believe me when I aver that I have industriously avoided to be or appear of a party or faction, and though I might err in judgment, I never failed in affection to His Majesty's service, and accordingly delivered my counsel at all times with faithfulness, and do heartily wish there may never be cause to return to some of those counsels wherein I intended service to His Majesty, though they produced only prejudice to myself and to what I might reasonably offer in other things.

That which I most wonder at is that your Grace should be informed that of late there hath been dissatisfaction at my deportment. I cannot accuse myself to have deserved it, and His Majesty and his Royal Highness their increasing favour to me and profession of satisfaction makes me hope your Grace will hear no more in that kind, as you may rest assured I shall hereafter shew myself to have profited so well by your Grace's friendly animadversion, that when true mention shall be made of my words or actions, your Grace shall be satisfied you have not flung away your noble and good advice. And since I find by your Grace's esteem and care of me that you would not only fix me entirely to His Majesty's service, but take occasion from thence to do me good, I have only further to beg that I may never want your Grace's instruction and reprehension whensoever you shall apprehend it needful, and till then your charitable belief that I am your Grace's real proselyte.

My Lord Chancellor was for three days almost freed of the gout, but is a little relapsed, which obstructs our Irish affairs. I had lately long discourse with him and have fully satisfied him from the Act itself, etc., that *and* in the vesting clause for the soldiers ought to be understood *or*, wherein some had taken too much pains to persuade his Lordship otherwise. As soon as he can speak with the King, matters will I believe be put into the way I mentioned in my last letter but one, and I doubt not all will go at length to your Grace's mind. The Irish themselves are now I hear for nomination there as fiercely as it was decried at first. His Majesty received my Lord of Arran with high expression of kindness and favour, and I have advised him to keep constantly with His Majesty, which he finds to be the best course.

The French King inclines to give us satisfaction concerning the entry of our Ambassador. Our fleet of eleven ships is despatched for Algiers, and Sir Richard Fanshaw, Ambassador for Spain, began his journey on Thursday last, Sir John Berkenhead being sworn Master of Requests in his place. One Bacon, the son of him who was called Plush Bacon, is sent to Newgate for offering a 100*l* to one to pistol or stab the Master of the Rolls, being displeased it seems with a decree made against him.

Postscript:—My Lord Bristol is confidently reported to have been twice at Church at Wimbledon last Lord's day, and after evening service to have ridden thence again.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663 [-4], January 27. Dublin.—The post bark last arrived brought six mails together. In them I had yours of 5th, 9th, and 16th of this month. You will not wonder or complain if we on this side be not so frequent in our letters, there being so little to be written hence and so much to be expected thence.

I am not fully satisfied with the method and expedient fallen upon by my Lord Chancellor and your Lordship. I have given him my objections to them and shall not need to repeat them.

The farmers had their lease under the great seal before I received yours mentioning the King's and Queen's pleasure concerning Father Patrick's friends, so that it is out of the King's power to resume any part of it without their consent. The warrant for the purchase of Charlemont is not yet come, but all things are ready against it shall. Care shall then be taken for the 500*l* assigned by my Lord Caulfeild to my Lord Carlingford, that it be paid to Sir D. Bellingham.

Your deputy has as frequent access to me as he desires, and shall have all the assistance and compulsories, ordinary and extraordinary, to bring in the King's dues, which he shall propose, for Sir Paul Davys says much of what you desired is already done from the Board. If anything remain to do, it shall be supplied.

I have by this post written to Mr. Secretary Bennett to hasten the return of the establishment, with such alterations as His Majesty shall think fit to give it. Till it come, the Marshal's men, warders and other charges will continue.

I expect the arrival of the next post bark with more impatience than I did the last. It is uneasy to be upon so much uncertainty as these last letters have left us, though they look more tending to a good conclusion than the former.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord Duke's letter to my Lord of Anglesey.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663 [-4], January 30. London.—Having nothing worthy your Grace's knowledge to write this post, my Lord Chancellor's relapse keeping the bill yet at a stand, Mr. Archer your Grace's old servant, brought me the inclosed, earnestly desiring me to accompany it with a word or two to your Grace for a favourable despatch thereof, without which he saith he is quite undone, and truly I believe he is much put to it and altogether unable to carry his family into Ireland. His Majesty hath also despatched a letter this post for a custodium to Captain Roose, who hath that interest at Somerset House that I take the freedom to recommend the passing thereof to your Grace.

The Irish are much crestfallen of late, and I hope the King's resolution is so well set for making a lasting settlement of Ireland that I believe they will insult no more.

This day was celebrated with great solemnity, the anniversary of the late King's martyrdom. It's said the King of France and the Pope are agreed.

I understand your Grace is upon reducing payments to the old way of being half-yearly, which I think will be best for the Treasury and Army. And if, besides the diligence of my office and the Court of Exchequer, pursuivants may be sent for the greatest defaulters, I hope to bring it so about that the Army and Civil List may be punctually paid half-yearly as before the rebellion, which will also bring great quiet to your Grace.

I have not yet received authentic notice of the new farmers entering upon the farm of customs and excise at 55,000*l* a year, yet being by a sure hand informed thereof, I have called upon Sir Martin Noel and the two Bences to enter into forty thousand pounds security here for performance, which is ordered by His Majesty in Council, and I held it my duty to take this care because I doubt they have overshot themselves in bidding, and it's no reason since they took it out of other hands that offered to secure payment, that His Majesty should be at an uncertainty for his rent.

Postscript:—The '49 men have gotten their security out of charge in the Exchequer, insomuch as the King's chief rent is not paid by them. I beseech your Lordship to give order herein for they are to pay the same chief rent for the lands in their security as adventurers and soldiers, and they are now three years in arrear. I have directed Sir Daniel Bellingham to attend your Grace about it.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663 [-4], February 5. Dublin.—Since my last, which acknowledged the receipt of three of yours, no packet hath arrived here, to the greater trouble of others than of me, who had rather be assured our business is done than how it is doing.

I forgot in my last to observe to your Lordship that the authentic copies of the commissioners' papers promised were not then come. If there shall be a full agreement upon the amendments to the bill they will be of the less use, for if things do yet go well forward I am not for looking back upon the rubs that are laid in our way. Your Lordship hath of late said nothing of the proceeding to recover the subsidies of the Irish Lords residing in England. You know that, though the sum should prove but small, our occasions for it here are not so, and that we need all helps to make ends meet.

Upon consideration of the Act giving the King the revenue upon fire-hearths, it is found not only so defective for the bringing it in, but such strict provision made against the farming of it with such indispensable penalties upon farmers, that till the Act shall be mended and explained by a new one it must remain as it is in collection as the law appoints. It will be therefore till then needless to send any authority from the King to farm it; it is referred to a committee to

consider of a new bill when it shall be brought them by the King's council. I have since my last, and not before, considered of the account given your Lordship by Sir James Shaen of money laid out by him to facilitate the sending of the money sent by His Majesty for the service of this kingdom. Some of the persons I am confident would not take money upon that account, and others I am sure could not contribute to the getting it. In short, I like it not, nor can allow of it since it is such as cannot be passed when the account of that money shall be taken.

Will. Legg tells me of some provisions that are to be sent to our magazines here. I know not the nature or proportions of them, but nothing can come amiss; if it be necessary that anything be undertaken for payment of the freight, your Lordship will take care of it.

Postscript:—Whatever shall be determined of my going into England or stay there, my wife intends, when the spring is a little more advanced, to make a journey over, partly to return her daughters to their families, and partly to take better advice for her health (which she finds much impairing) than she thinks she can have here. She does not wish to be in the town nor far off it, and likes Chelsey best of any place for such an occasion. If your Lordship would employ some fit person to take her up convenient lodgings, or some small house, whether furnished or unfurnished, you would do her a great favour. The times she stays will not be long, which will make the rate of hire dearer, but that she will willingly undergo.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

Copy.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663 [-4], February 9. London.—Your Grace's of the 27th of the last month I received the third instant, but have been of late so ill of the gout that I have been in no case to write, and indeed I know of nothing to write concerning the main business more than your Grace hath already intimated to you, neither have I through indisposition been able to go of late to my Lord Chancellor's, who is also yet tied to his chair.

The last time I was at council, Mr. Secretary Bennett assured me he would speedily bring on the establishment, which I urged to him the necessity of despatching.

I expected Sir Paul Davys or my Lord Chief Baron would have transmitted me a copy of the contract made there with the farmers of the customs and imported excise, or at least of the bond entered into by them there, that I might take security here from Sir Martin Nowell and the Bences, since I understood they entered upon the farm at Christmas last, yet I counted it my duty, since I was not furnished with the contract (doubting much that duty will not come in to answer

the King's rent), to get security from them here in general with reference to a contract made there with them, which accordingly I got ordered at council for my Lord Treasurer or the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take in 40,000*l* recognizance, but if I had the contract, I should get it done more formally.

I find your Grace mistook my letter concerning Father Patrick Magin, which was for his friends having the farm of the inland excise in the County of Down, which whosoever are farmers general will not I believe refuse to give them preference in since the King and Queen desire, and that if it be under the seal is but for one year as I understand, though the other farm be for six years, but if it be past recovery for this year I hope your Grace will charge Sir George Lane, and give me leave to remember you of it next year.

I humbly acknowledge your Grace's favour in the free access which my deputy acquaints me he hath to your Grace about revenue matters. I hope after the Parliament hath met and sat awhile, I shall come away and attend my duty myself, for sure the commissioners having told all their story, matters will now come to a conclusion. I shall say nothing of my Lord of Arran because he hath written at large by his own servant, only that he flies at a fair game, and none shall more wish and assist his good success than myself.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663 [-4], February 13. London.—Your Grace's of the 5th current I received the 11th, and though several of mine were then upon the way I doubt not they are since come to hand, and by this time I hope your Grace hath received my Lord Chancellor's large letter concerning the bill, etc., by my Lord Arran's man, which spares me the troubling your Grace with any account of those matters, and though I am not fully satisfied with laying aside the course first discoursed of by my Lord Chancellor and I, concerning the Parliament meeting and the King's writing to them, etc., yet I acquiesce in your Lordship's better judgment. But hope all will be made by your Grace's coming, which I conclude is the only way to crown the work, and therefore I beseech you to be not shy of it.

In the meanwhile, according to the command of your Grace's letter, I have employed others and been at Chelsey myself to find a convenient house for my Lady, and have pitched upon that which was Sir Arthur Gorges', if I can prevail with the owner to let it for the summer time only, which he hath taken time to consider; it will fit my Lady Duchess, but her Grace must furnish it. I intend to take it if I can from Lady Day to Michaelmas, or if her Grace would have it longer I desire to know her pleasure with speed, because now country air will be sought after, or if my Lady will have lodgings only

furnished, I desire to know the number and time her Grace will use them. Until her Grace can have time to fit herself, she may have the use of my house furnished, fourteen miles from London. I desire her Grace's resolution, and I shall serve her to her mind.

I hope your Grace will have no need now of any more of the commissioners' papers; they are grown much more pliable and conformable to others' reason, but if I see need they shall be yet transmitted. My Lord Ashley will take over the certiorari for the Irish Lord's subsidies who live in England to be sent.

Sir James Shaen is much damped at your Grace's answer, and says he never did business for himself to occasion his laying out that sum, but employed it according to the account thereof sent.

I shall take care of the freight of any ammunition or provisions that Mr. Legge will despatch if it be required.

Postscript:—There is some danger of our breach with the Dutch, and the French do not yet come as well with us.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663 [-4], February 22. London.—I received your Grace's of the 10th of this month, since the receipt whereof I have been so indisposed of the gout, which yet continues, that I have been tied to my bed and couch; only upon Saturday last, in the morning, being appointed by His Majesty for the meeting of the committee for Irish affairs to receive an account of the bill which hath been so long under consideration elsewhere, I adventured by the help of a staff as strong as a crutch, big indeed with expectation of finding something suitable to the great expectation Sir Alan Brodrick hath given your Grace of the work being ready for us. I met there many of the committee upon the same hopes, and Mr. Solicitor with some of the commissioners of Ireland were present, but when we demanded of the commissioners (Sir Richard Rainsford being absent) whether they had anything ready for the committee's consideration, they answered they had not, neither was anything reduced to writing in all the debates they had at the Lord Chancellor's; Mr. Solicitor being called upon to offer what he had ready, made the same answer, and did protest it was so long since they had met at my Lord Chancellor's that, nothing of their debates or resolutions being reduced to writing, all was out of his memory, and that hearing the King the day before appoint the committee to meet that morning occasioned his coming, hoping to hear some news from Ireland: in fine, the committee finding nothing ready for them, yet that if anything was resolved upon there might be time to frame it in writing, adjourned till Thursday morning next, and appointed Mr. Solicitor and all the Irish commissioners then to attend, that so they might give account that afternoon to

His Majesty and the council (who have appointed them to sit) in what state they found matters. Coming home, I called at my Lord Chancellor's, and acquainting his Lordship what had passed, he wondered they were ready to offer nothing, yet did not gainsay what they had asserted that nothing was reduced to writing, but confessed, as I had told the committee and my Lord Chancellor had formerly discoursed with me, that the chief aim in this calling the committee together was to possess them again of the bill which came from Ireland (and which it's concluded can only be the foundation of settlement), that thereupon and upon what should be offered from the commissioners and Solicitor out of the debates occasionally had at Worcester House, the council might themselves debate and resolve what to pass and what to amend in the bill, and unless (as I am apt to believe) there have or shall be meetings since Saturday to agree upon something in writing, we shall on Thursday receive the naked bill again as it came from Ireland with verbal considerations thereupon. So that your Grace may perceive that Sir Alan Brodrick in what he wrote to you let his fancy outrun his own or his brethren's actings or resolutions; and your Grace may conceive me very negligent, as ill in health as I am, if matters were so near a close as they were represented by him to your Grace and I should give you no particular account of them: and after all, Irish things may be so well despatched here that there may be no need of your Grace's coming over (which is much discoursed of here as like to be sudden, though I tell all that speak to me of it I believe no such thing, but think it a mistake upon my Lady Duchess her intention to come). In short, your Grace, notwithstanding what Sir Alan wrote, may rest assured my Lord Chancellor's last large letter by Lord Arran's man, and what I now write, is a full account of all that is proposed or in motion concerning the bill.

I shall only add that I am so doubtful in divided counsels what will be done in this affair, that my resolution is to procure your Grace and the council, if I can, a view by order of what is like to be, that it may finally settle the better by the assistance of your reasons and opinions. I have resolved as soon as the bill is ready, which I am confident will not be till the Parliament hath sat many weeks, to come away with it as your Grace thinks expedient, and by that time I shall have done His Majesty what service I shall be able in the Parliament, if any can be done. And if your Grace will be pleased to respite Captain Kesse his return till then and preserve his custodium to him, I doubt not to make good use of him here and that he will deserve your Grace's favour therein, which I have given him hope I shall receive in your Grace's next to me.

I doubt that not only the three months' pay now due, viz., to the end of January, but the next three months ending in April must be paid before your Grace can settle to half-yearly

payments which are to be desired afterwards, and I hope I shall compass against Michaelmas term and thenceforward. I have therefore written to Sir Daniel Bellingham to bestir himself in order to the paying the Army the last and the three months current, that we may have the whole summer free to get in the next half-year's payment, by which time I hope the new men shall be better settled. I have written in pain to great weariness and I fear shall trouble your Grace to read my scribble. I therefore take leave at present and remain.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663 [-4], February 27. London.—The Lord Baltimore having communicated to me some certificates of Sir Henry Tichborne, Sir Francis Hamilton, Sir Paul Davies and others, concerning Mr. James Talbot's of Ballyconnell, his demeanour during the Rebellion of Ireland, which will also be showed your Lordship, whereby it seems to me (if nothing to the contrary be known to your Grace or shall be discovered there) that he will be fit to be one of those to be named in the new Act as an object of His Majesty's grace and favour, since having taken lands in Connaught he was postponed from having his innocency tried within the time limited without any failing on his part. And being a brother-in-law of my Lord Baltimore, for whom I have a great honour, and who merits civilities from all that knows him, I have presumed, since his Lordship is pleased to conceive it may be of use to his brother-in-law, to trouble your Grace with a line or two to accompany what his Lordship intends to write to your Grace in the behalf of Mr. Talbot, who as I remember, when he applied himself here upon the passing the Bill of Settlement, was esteemed so innocent as not to need any particular provision in the bill, which now by elapse of the time for adjudging innocency is become necessary to his preservation, which I recommend to your Grace's justice.

Lady Wentworth to Sir Geo. Lane.

1663 [-4], February 18. London.—I am newly come to London to look after that little pension I had given me, of which I have not yet seen one shilling, but at my coming to town I received a letter from Mr. Leeson, who lets me know that Mr. Flaningham is in waiting in the Duke's guards, for which I give you my humble thanks and shall acknowledge your great kindness in this business as long as I live, you being the only person that has performed his word to me since the irreparable loss of my dear Lord. I hope your blessings will be doubled for it; I am sure it shall ever be the prayers of, Sir, your faithful, humble, and obedient servant, Philadelpha Wentworth.

Postscript:—Sir, if you think it fit, pray present my most humble duty to his Grace the Duke of Ormond, with my humble thanks for this great favour to Mr. Flaningham. I would have writ to his Grace myself, but for fear of giving him too great trouble. Sir, one thing more I shall desire. We hear Mr. Bolstrode is got into Ireland; if you do light on so great a rogue pray charge him with five hundred pounds of plate he has stolen from me, and you will do me a great kindness, for I hope he will be taken in Ireland.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663 [-4], March 8. London.—When I acquaint you that I write this in my bed, where an extreme fit of the gout hath made me a prisoner many days, I know your Grace will not expect I should say much, and indeed the slow progress of affairs here gives me little occasion but to lament your Grace's absence, and the unsteadiness of our resolutions and ungroundedness of discourses concerning the settlement of Ireland, which I must acquaint your Grace is still in the condition you transmitted it to us, for though His Majesty had appointed yesterday to meet at my Lord Chancellor's to put the wheels a-going, yet upon his Lordship's and my indisposition (as I am informed) it is put off till Thursday next, afternoon, and whether we shall be then in case to meet is uncertain, and I believe the business will hardly proceed without one of us present, unless your Grace had been here.

I received yesterday your Grace's by Mr. Buck, and shall obey your commands therein for lodgings for my Lady Duchess, and by the next, doubt not to give you a certain account thereof. I send this letter by Sir John Boys, who hath upon all occasions shewed himself so much your Grace's faithful servant, that though I know he needs no recommendation to increase your Grace's esteem of him, I cannot but give your Grace notice thereof in a time when so few appear faithful to any, and I take him to be so loyal a subject to His Majesty, and so discreet, that he will deserve countenance and encouragement in Ireland, where he is now going to settle himself and family, and I shall never interpose with your Grace but for those of that sort.

Here is great discourse of the approaching Parliament, but nothing can be fixed on worth acquainting your Grace.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1663 [-4], March 8. London.—'Tis not only my own satisfaction to let my friends know of my safe arrival at London, but the discharge of that duty his Grace was pleased to lay upon me, for upon Wednesday last, about ten o'clock, we set sail from the Ring's End, not in the pleasure boat, but the first that went off, and landed the next day at Chester about five o'clock. The pleasure boat got in the same tide. The Sunday night following I got hither and called upon

Moor Park in the way, where I thank God I found all well, and yesterday being Monday I waited upon my Lord Chancellor where very fortunately I met my Lord of Arran, and delivered their letters with my own hands, as I did those to my Lord of Anglesey and Mr. Secretary Bennett, and all within two hours after the post came in which put to sea long before us. My Lord Duke of Albemarle is at my Lord of Lindsay's, but the packet I delivered to Mr. Lock, your letter to Mr. Fox, and those others sent by me of my Lord's and your own are likewise delivered, except those to my Lord Chesterfield, who is yet out of town but daily expected, which I entreat you to let my Lady Chesterfield know, and that I have not been wanting in any duty in his Grace's commands, which may possibly be no dissatisfaction to his Grace or my Lady Duchess to know, but till the next post I shall not be able to give her Grace an account of her commands or more of your own concernments; but this done, I waited upon Jemmy with your tokens and his grandfather's letter, who seemed to be overjoyed at the name before he received the letter. I could not forbear asking him the reason of the particular joy, whose answer was that he never had the happiness to see his grandfather, and did always fear he could not deserve to hear from him because he desired it so much. He is grown very fat and tall since I saw him last, and I am confident your dear Lady, to whom you must present my most humble duty, will, with yourself, receive so handsome an account from your son that you may think me a great clown I gave him no better a character.

Those other letters which was designed for other places, as that to Colonel Pigott, I have this night sent by the post, and whenever you please to lay any commands upon me pray direct them to the Standing Wardrobe at Frank Rogers' at Whitehall, and they will come safe.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663 [-4], March 9 and 12. Dublin.—I received yours of the 22nd and 27th of the last month at Maddenstown. From the account you give of the state of the bill transmitted hence it cannot be hoped it will be despatched thence before the Parliament meets, and then it may be well doubted it will for some time be laid aside or proceeded very slowly upon. In the meantime, though the result of the several conferences had upon it at my Lord Chancellor's was not put into writing, yet many from thence take upon them to write of many alterations resolved on, much to the disturbance of men's minds and something to my trouble, who am sure to hear of all their alarms. During this delay, industrious men are hard at work to raise advantages to themselves from what they conjecture will fall out, and speedy intelligence becomes as valuable here as upon the Exchange.

Sir Alan Brodrick in his of the 23rd February, took notice to me of reasons they had given why it was not fit for them to make answers to the ten queries, but told me withal that proper answers were prepared and given, or to be given, to my Lord Chancellor and other Lords of the council in manifestation of their duty and for their information. I have desired to have copies of them, wishing as I really do that they may be found such as will vindicate the regularity and integrity of their proceedings. If those answers be so distributed, you will certainly have seen them, but whether it be in revenge for those questions or out of zeal for the King's profit we say the commissioners or somebody else have made it appear that you hold lands to the value of £9,000 a year at the rent of ten, and though if it should be so, that information is no very pertinent answer to the questions, yet it gains credit with some and will be fit for you in the most public way you can to refute, if in truth such an information there be and that it is false, which as I remember you once told me it was. And now I am upon custodiums it is fit you know that yesterday Mr. Burniston, the Duke's agent, asked me if I had not received a letter or warrant from the King commanding that out of any lands in custodium His Royal Highness should have so much set out to him as was given from him by the Court of Claims, which, when I had denied to have received, he brought Mr. Elliot the Deputy Surveyor to me, who read to me part of a letter he had received from Sir Alan Brodrick, wherein it was said that such a letter was sent me by that post, and requiring him to make out particulars to that end. Whether they be any such letter or no, or if there be, what is become of it I know not: sure I am it never came to my hands. Your last letters mention not the sending over the certiorari my Lord of Ashley promised: it were well we had it, the sum would serve to fill a gap.

12 March. The easterly winds have continued till now, and brought us letters of the 1st and 5th of this month, amongst which I am sorry to find none from your Lordship, doubting it proceeds from your relapse into your gout, which though I should be sorry should afflict you at any time, yet I confess it more troubles me it should seize on you when there is so much use of your assistance. At my return from Maddenstown, I found my Lord of Kildare dead, and his troop fit to supply the place of that I lose by giving mine up to be His Majesty's guards. The King saves the pay of a Captain of horse by it. I desire your Lordship would now fit the establishment to this change, to which end I have also written to the Secretary.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to the Earl of Anglesey.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663 [-4], March 19. London.—That I may not fail in the duty I profess to owe your Grace, I shall give you an account of what hath occurred since my last. On Monday

we met again at Worcester House, as was appointed, about the Irish bill, wherein some further proceeding was had; but the chief thing resolved on was (which I had started the day before and offered again to consideration that day) that by the great Act of Settlement all persons restored or reprised or confirmed are to pay quit rent to His Majesty, and when I pressed that the commissioners might deliver their judgment therein they yielded it His Majesty's due, and so it stands, and is like to do, whether the new bill pass or no, which I hope will be for the great advantage of His Majesty and the security of Ireland, though for but moving the business according to my oath and duty of my place I endure much enmity and reproach, but His Majesty having accepted my service and owning me therein, I bear all patiently.

The Parliament being then to come on, the business of Ireland was left *sine die*, but I shall endeavour to retrieve it within a few days. I shall now, because what makes much discourse here may be misrepresented to your Grace, acquaint you that, some days before the Parliament was to meet, my Lord of Bristol wrote a letter to me enclosing one of submission to His Majesty, sealed with a copy thereof for me to peruse. I was then sick in my bed of the gout, yet not daring to return it without His Majesty's knowledge of it, I got, lame as I was, out of my bed and attended His Majesty with the despatch, giving him advice as a faithful counsellor and doing as a friend to my Lord Chancellor. I do not send your Grace copies because none but His Majesty hath seen them, and I will be able still to say so till I have leave to do other, but His Majesty returning the letter sealed again to my Lord Bristol with his resolution to have nothing to do with him till he did that which should befit him, which I took to be to render himself absolutely to His Majesty. On Wednesday last the Parliament met, Serjeants at Arms having been all that morning at the several avenues supposed to wait for my Lord of Bristol, and his house in Queen's street and at Wimbledon were searched for him, but he was not found, though it is said he was at Wimbledon ready to go to dinner when Sir Thomas Sands searched for him, but got away. So both houses were adjourned till Monday next and nothing done. Though what I have written to your Grace concerning my part in the business was only known to His Majesty from me, yet those that wish me ill have gotten some general inkling of a letter sent to me, and would blow it up to my disadvantage as if I were no friend to my Lord Chancellor, but his Lordship as well as the King is satisfied of the contrary, and if your Grace be so too (who by what passed in the Lord's house between me and my Lord of Bristol, in your presence, can easily judge whether I am likely to hazard my Lord Chancellor's friendship for my Lord Bristol's compliment) I am at quiet, and to prevent any wrong impressions of me I have written this, adding the assurance to your Grace that in this or any other affair I will never forfeit the opinion your Grace hath

of my integrity, nor do anything which shall not shew me faithful to the uttermost to our great master and the friend I have professed myself to my Lord Chancellor, and which he owns me to be, though perhaps when all's done, I should rather have advised the open calling for my Lord Bristol to justice in Parliament than to take the course that is now held.

Postscript:—Sir Henry Bennett and I have considered together of the establishment, and I hope it will be presently despatched to your Grace's content.

ROBERT LYE to ————.

1663 [-4], March 19. Whitehall.—Sir: Since my last to you I have been with Baron Rainsford about your securing in this Act (for to him is much of the whole settlement now referred, commonly, to give his approbation therein), but tells me plainly, though he be my very good friend, and is so to most patentees, that patents granted since the Declaration (being so contrary to the Act of Settlement and so many of them), that he will be absolutely for the annulling every one of them, and doth hope that it will be so agreed to; that his advice to me was I should by no means press in a thing of so great consequence as to make a precedent for others to desire the like, but that seeing you have Sir Francis Butler's right and are in possession of all, to say nothing nor make the defect known, and that in some time a better expedient may be found; notwithstanding all this, if others get theirs confirmed, I hope to get yours.

As for my own of O'Connor's, I am so indifferent that if be annulled it shall not much trouble me, since it leaves me a just pretence to desire something in lieu of it. I pray you send me by the very first occasion an abstract of the several letters patents by which you hold your lands, and of those grants made to Sir Francis Butler with their several dates, that I may the better know what proviso or other security to desire for you. I think it were very fit you took an occasion to acquaint Mr. Attorney and others concerned in grants of the aforesaid, intent to make them void, that somebody be employed here (as is from other interests) to speak to the allegations that shall be made against the said patents, for though many think to have theirs confirmed, upon a particular account, I can assure you, they will be deceived for all will be opposed.

Upon Monday next the Parliament sits again, but there is no day yet appointed for the hearing of the Irish business. I am, your most faithful brother and humble servant, Robert Lye.

Sir George Lane writes me word he gave my uncle Knight his warrant to be one of the Attorneys of the Star Chamber there according to His Majesty's desire, which I obtained for him. I wonder he tells me nothing of it himself.

Endorsed:—Copy of a letter from Mr. Robert Lye.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663 [-4], March 22. London.—Though I have nothing to write of the Irish bill, the business of Parliament having stopped the course thereof, yet I must not omit to let your Grace know that the two Houses met yesterday upon their adjournment, to whom His Majesty made a gracious speech, taking notice of the late plot which was yet going on by the incurable malice of those whom no mercy would reclaim, but he doubted not by his and their vigilancy their evil designs would be prevented and prove ruin to themselves; His Majesty took notice how the subsidies fell short by half of what they were in Queen Elizabeth's time, by ill execution of the Act, and that the chimney money duty already decayed, but he hoped they would leave the collection thereof to his own officers, and then he doubted not it would answer what they intended him; he took notice of the triennial bill to be a strange law, wished them to read it but over and do therein as they should think fit; he concluded desiring them to take care that no evil and factious spirits might divide between the Houses or raise jealousies of him.

The same morning, in the Lords' house, my Lord Northampton delivered a letter sealed to the Lord Bridgeman, the Speaker, intimating he received it from the Countess of Bristol; it being late after the Speaker had acquainted the House therewith, they adjourned, resolving to take it up this day, which was accordingly done, and my Lord Northampton having spoken to the manner of it's coming to him and his opinion what it concerned, and who it was from, which he produced a letter to himself from the Earl of Bristol to justify offering it to be read, and the Lord Lucas seconding him for the opening the packet and reading it, yet at length it was resolved upon the circumstances appearing whence it came that it should be delivered unopened to the King; but no order is entered; this fault will be mended to-morrow, for else no footsteps will remain of this kindness of the House to the King. The House of Commons have appointed a committee in order to renew and amend the Triennial Act. I doubt not this Parliament will continue very serviceable and faithful to His Majesty. Your Grace shall hear still what passeth; His Majesty, in his speech, intimated there should be a sessions in two months and therefore desired despatch.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1664, March 26. London.—The 23rd of this month I received your Grace's letter of the 12th, to which a sudden indisposition that hath seized me this day will not permit my giving answer at present or to write much. Of the bill I have nothing to say but that Monday next is appointed to proceed in it. I beseech your Grace to acquaint my Lady Duchess that, finding no other place fit for her and none being willing to set there houses for less than a year, I have taken the house

that was Sir John Daner's at Chelsea, for a year, at the same rent as my Lord Privy Seal paid, which was a hundred and fifty pounds, and the charge of keeping the gardens, which I understand will be fifty more, and I have directed Mr. Buck to furnish it speedily so that now her Grace may depend upon a fitting accommodation, come as soon as she will. I confess it's dear, but there was no remedy, and the convenience of the water will ease the charge. I have written this in great pain and must beg leave to conclude.

1664, March 26:—A List of the fortifications and the sums of money they cost in building and repairing:—

	£ s. d.
The Black Castle of Wicklow, in the County of Wicklow, cost the building the sum of	
The Castle of Wexford cost in repairing and making the out-work thereof the sum of	
The fort of Duncannon, in the County of Wexford, cost in repairing the sum of...	
The fort of Passage cost in repairing and building up part of one of the flankers the sum of	
The fort of Waterford hath cost in repairing the sum of	
The Citadel, in the Town of Clonmel, hath cost in building the sum of	
The fort of Cork hath cost in repairing the sum of	
The fort of Kinsale, called Castle Park, hath cost in repairing the sum of ...	
The fort of Bantry, in the County of Cork, hath cost in building the sum of... ...	
The fort of Villency [Valencia], in the Island of Villency, in the County of Kerry, hath cost in building the sum of	
The Castle of Ballyknaw, in the County of Galway, hath cost in building the sum of	390 : 00 : 00
The fort of Banagher hath cost in repairing the sum of	
The Citadel in the Town of Galway hath cost in building the sum of	
The fort of Ardkin, in the great Island of Arran, hath cost in building the sum of...	
The fort of Innis Boffin, in the Island of Innis Boffin, hath cost in building the sum of	1100 : 00 : 00
The fort at Ballymoe Bridge, in the County of Galway, hath cost in building and repairing part of the Bridge, the sum of	2050 : 00 : 00

	£	s.	d.
The Castle of Termonbarry, in the Island of Termonbarry, in the river of Shannon, six miles from Jamestown, hath cost in building the sum of	390	: 00	: 00
The fort of Ballyleague, in the County of Longford, hath cost in repairing the sum of	055	: 00	: 00
The fort of Bellaghy pass, on the borders of the County of Mayo and County of Sligo, hath cost in building the sum of...	2200	: 00	: 00
The fort of Sligo, in the County of Sligo, hath cost in building the sum of ...	1620	: 00	: 00
The Castle of Rathfoe [Raphoe], in the County of London Derry, hath cost in repairing the sum of	025	: 00	: 00
The Citadel, in the City of London Derry, hath cost in building the sum of			
The fort of Coleraine hath cost in building the sum of			
Castle Doe, in the County of Donegal, hath cost in repairing the sum of	100	: 00	: 00
The Castle of Carrickfergus hath cost in repairing the sum of			
The fort of Charlemont hath cost in repairing the sum of	080	: 00	: 00
The Citadel, or the Willmount, in the Town of Drogheda, hath cost in repairing the sum of			

Endorsed:—A list of the fortifications, received from Captain Webb, the 26th of March, 1664.

Sir Maurice Eustace to Sir George Lane.

1664, April 1.—My dear Cousin: I send you the copy of the warrant drawn by you for the payment of £1,000 unto me, whereunto exceptions are like to be taken by the commissioners appointed to take the Vice-Treasurer's account, for that no mention is made therein that payment was to be made by virtue of His Majesty's letters, and by reason the warrant doth bear date before His Majesty's letter. And therefore I send you the draft of a warrant drawn by Sir James Ware, which he saith will do the business, which I pray you to send me signed by the first, for the accounts will be speedily taken. And give me leave upon this occasion to mind you of what I did formerly write to you concerning this matter, viz., that his Grace do procure His Majesty's warrant for the issuing of so much money as he is to pay for the lands enclosed within the Park, for by the letter which he hath already

procured he is not to exceed ten thousand pounds, and this much I am to have, besides several sums which his Grace hath undertaken to pay to others, for which he is to procure His Majesty's warrant, whereof I long since sent you a draft ready prepared, and the commissioners did likewise write to his Grace to that effect. And so, with the remembrance of my duty to my supreme Lord, I remain, your most affectionate kinsman, Man. Eustace, Canc.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1664, April 2. Moor Park.—Dear Sir: Since I writ last unto you (and in it an account of that most excellent youth, who has gained more friends and admirers than I know any in the world has enemies, and I am confident he has before this given both you, your Lady, and his grandfather, acknowledgments of the favours you sent him) I have spent my time in the country where I am now, and can therefore say little of the affair you know of, but the former discourse is off, and the saddle put upon the right horse, which never travels far from the town. I have not heard from my Lady Duchess herself since I left Ireland, but by a second hand; for God's sake send me word how she does and how your dear Lady and all your family is in health.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1664, April 2. London.—My last did scarce more than acknowledge your Grace's letter of the 9th March, since which time I have received yours of the 26th, to both which I desire leave now to make answer.

Those who, from the conferences had upon the bill at my Lord Chancellor's, have taken upon them to write of many alterations as resolved, which prove to the disturbance of men's minds and something to your Grace's trouble, had more presumption than ground for what they did, and, your Grace will find before the end, reckoned without their host, and though by their intelligence they may abuse unwary people into entangling contracts, I hope care will be taken in the bill to make them disgorge such acquisitions, and if your Grace hath not mislaid a proviso, which I drew up in your Grace's closet, upon full debate of that practice, I wish a copy thereof might be transmitted to me because I shall hardly, I doubt, recollect my thoughts to draw it so exactly as I think upon discourse with your Grace I then did it.

Sir Alan Brodrick hath not yet made good his intelligence to your Grace of February 23rd, for I upon inquiry, I cannot find by my Lord Chancellor or any of the council that they have prepared or given in any answers to the ten queries, or are like to do it, for I believe they do upon the free discourse they have met with here grow every day less conceited of

the regularity or justice of their late proceedings, which they are now so modest as to desire a power to review and reverse. I am glad your Grace hath desired copies of what answers they pretend to have prepared, and wish they may be still called for, though I never expect to see them, since they took the pains to give five reasons to excuse themselves from so hard a task.

The scandal concerning my holding lands in custodium to the value of £5,000 a year, at the rent of ten, is now grown as ridiculous as it was ever false, and the King is now so well aware of the authors' practice that they have increased His Majesty's good opinion of and confidence in me, and I doubt not but your Grace will so fully believe what I have written and do now write of this affair, viz., that I expect no other advantage by them, as I have yet made none, but that I may be possessed of them in order to reprisals for what hath been taken from me, and that therefore your Grace will be pleased to give order that neither Sir Theophilus Jones (who should have treated his fellow-officer of the Exchequer better) nor any other, may obtain, as they have endeavoured, to get your Grace's order to pass any of them from me till upon hearing me at my return, which I hope is not now far, if your Grace shall find cause. I humbly thank your Grace for the notice you are pleased to give me of His Highness Royal's warrant obtained from His Majesty for a custodium in order to his reprisal. I had some inkling of it before, and I hope there will be enough found without entrenching upon mine, but I shall not be unwilling that some of mine go to His Highness' reprisal, being more concerned therein than any of his tenants for most of the lands I held of him are decreed away, and I doubt not your Grace's favour as far as may be admitted I have His Highness' covenant to be reprised for them, where His Highness' pretence interposeth, and more I cannot ask of your Grace.

The officers of the Exchequer cannot yet find the certiorari in my Lord Strafford's time for the Irish Peers' subsidies, but I shall not fail to pursue them till they do it.

I thank God I am now very well recovered of the gout, and fail not to attend all meetings for Irish affairs more diligently than some would have me, and shall take care to have the establishment settled as your Grace desires, when the King will give a day at council for it, Mr. Secretary Bennett and I having prepared it all.

On Wednesday last, the great point concerning *and* and *or* was heard by His Majesty and council, and notwithstanding all that Sir Richard Rainsford and Mr. Coventry, who spoke sharply but much at random, could say, it was so cleared, and your Grace and the council's explanation so fully justified, that it passed unanimously after long debate, and it is also entered as the act and judgment of His Majesty and council in the council heard that it may be no more a question with

any commissioners or judges. I shall say the less of this to your Grace, because I had rather what passed therein came from other hands. I am sure I failed not to let His Majesty and the council see that your Grace and his council of Ireland understood the affairs of Ireland better than any other pretenders, and doubt not but it will be believed hereafter, and those who have been so busy with His Majesty in this affair lose much of their credit with him for being so earnest upon so little or no ground.

The business of Innocents' quit rents was again heard, but settled more firmly, and from the very Act I cleared the Protestants, but for more assurance it is to be particularly provided for in the new bill as your Grace was in the last. Letters are directed to your Grace from His Majesty about the nomination of the fittest persons to be restored. I am glad your Grace is so ready for it and so methodical and punctual therein; that being despatched, I hope the rest will not be long, for I am continually pressing for meetings and despatch.

There is now no news of my Lord Bristol; I think he gives over the design of applying to the Lords' House. His Lordship addressed himself by divers others as well as by me to the King, and I know not why he should offer to use me in it, but because your Grace shall be as fully informed as I am, I intend next post to send your Grace copies of all I have in that affair.

Before I had received your Grace's last letter, I was sent to, that your Grace might have notice payment of the money for Moor Park was expected and depended upon in May at the day appointed, but having your Grace's mind I shall labour to serve you as you desire, and give you a speedy account of my diligence other ways if they will not be prevailed with to forbear it longer. I am afraid to lose this post and therefore must abruptly conclude.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1664, April 5. London.—Yesterday, His Majesty and council met again and went through the Irish bill, and directions are given to Mr. Solicitor upon the whole to make a new draft or book, leaving out what is rejected and amending what was so resolved. I have not failed in my utmost diligence to obtain it so to pass as may do the work, but the sixth part being waived and no other competent reprisals visible to me, and many clauses being left out as new and variations from the old bill, yet perhaps necessary to be inserted in this by reason of the general vesting clause, I know not how far the bill will ever be adequate to the work intended, and the rather because to-morrow is appointed to consider the Irish commissioners' proposals to increase the stock of reprisals, etc., which what alteration they may occasion I know not. That

which I press for privately, and which His Majesty will grant, is that whatever draft shall be agreed on here may be sent to your Grace to consider of with the council there, before it be concluded and engrossed here, that so we may have your opinion upon it. The stock of reprisals for those already ejected by Decrees, and for the Irish yet to be named, will fall very short, and there will be the difficulty of the work, and numbering of names more than can be provided for will but occasion clamour instead of settlement. I have little hope to see a good issue, unless the Decrees since July 3rd be voided or at least subjected to renewal in the Courts of Dublin, for I believe the veriest knaves by tricks have carried away land, whilst the best of the confederate Catholics and those who repented soonest, are like to be as ill provided for as the English. His Majesty passed the Act for repeal of the Triennial Act, and appointed it another way this day, and the Lords have adjourned till Monday sennight after Easter; the Commons I believe will adjourn also to-morrow. Mr. Ludlow intends to be upon his return on Thursday, and if anything occur further, your Grace shall have it by him.

Postscript:—His Majesty is pleased to write a letter to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of Dublin, to prevent their choosing Sir Daniel Bellingham Mayor the next year; if it shall not be despatched this post, I hope your Grace will interpose if need be, because till the revenue be better settled, his attendance in my office cannot well be wanted, and to be Mayor must wholly divert him.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1664, April 7. London.—Mr. Ludlow returning, though my next letters by the post will overtake him, yet I would not omit to accompany him with a line or two to acquaint your Grace that His Majesty and council sat yesterday upon Irish affairs, when the commissioners, after all the brags of their uprightness, came off to the judgment of most very poorly, but of that more on Saturday. I cannot prevail with Mr. Allen for continuing the second payment of Moor Park, he having contracted for a purchase which will make use of his money. I will by other ways endeavour to serve your Grace, and to my utmost, in all things.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1664, April 12. London.—On Wednesday last, being the sixth of this month, His Majesty and council met again about the Irish business, and the day was for the most part spent upon the commissioners' proposals. They appeared so much against the interest of England, and so contrary to the Act of Settlement, that they were most of them rejected. The particulars most debated, and which only deserve the giving

your Grace an account of, were first a proposal of theirs that the soldiery might be satisfied in English measure, but upon opening the clauses of the Act that refer thereunto, His Majesty and the council were clearly satisfied their lands ought to be in Irish measure, and one argument was unanswerable, viz., that even the doubling ordinance men, though their lands are not confirmed yet their principal money is to be satisfied in Irish measure, but my Lord Chancellor holding it so clear a case that he thought it might be referred to the commissioners' own ingenuity, Sir Richard Rainsford thereupon saying that in his judgment by the Act the soldiery were to be satisfied in English measure, which he grounded only upon wresting the words false and undue admeasurement, it was left as a question for the Judges' resolution here, which I think there is no reason to doubt will be contrary to the commissioners.

This reference in a clear case gave me occasion to move one more, disputable in some men's opinion (though not in mine), might be also referred to the judges, as by most interests was desired before, viz., the validity of the Decrees since July 2nd, but against this the commissioners bent all their might. The sum of what they urged, besides passion, was, (1) that it would reflect much upon their reputation that their proceedings should be questioned and endangered. (2) That they should be forced to refund their acreage money if judged against them. I easily answered these objections (with which indeed none of the council nor the King seemed satisfied) by saying to the first that it would clear their reputation, which was now under question (for those proceedings), if the judges found for them, and if they did not, there was the more reason to have them referred, but howsoever their reputation was not to be put in balance against justice and a sure settlement, which could hardly take place if, where the generality thought themselves injured, they should neither be heard nor have the satisfaction to be concluded by the judges. To the second I denied the objection to have any foundation of truth, for if the judges should adjudge against them, yet whosoever the same lands that were unduly decreed should be hereafter decreed to were to pay the acreage, wherewith they might repay the other and lose nothing themselves. But they took on with so much lamentation that though the council were generally satisfied it ought to be referred to the judges, and the King inclined the same way, yet, desirous to do it by the commissioners' own consent, which none thought would be denied, the King said he would leave it to them, whether they would willingly have it referred; but they unexpectedly persisting to implore the contrary, it is not referred, I believe, leaving the council very ill satisfied with the commissioners. And it's generally much wondered that they who carried it so high before, both in Ireland and England, fell so low in this, and by it your Grace will see they had

one better reason than the five they gave, why they did not answer the ten questions, and notwithstanding Sir Alan's writing to your Grace that they had answers ready, it appears now they will give none if they can avoid it.

But this evasion of theirs gave me good occasion to vindicate the whole Council of Ireland, whom they had often represented as interested, and therefore under suspicion of partiality, by telling them that whatever had been said of the council reflecting upon them, I durst undertake, never a one of them, from the highest to the lowest, were so interested or partial that they would refuse to refer any their concernments in the Act to all the judges of England. And so I leave that point till I see what further time doth with it.

I have sent your Grace enclosed a paper which shows the establishment of His Majesty's Horse Guards here, and if the same were for the Guards there, your Grace perhaps might have an opportunity to do something for Colonel Vernon, who hath been a long follower and servant of your Grace's, and I believe well esteemed by you, but I shall not vary from your Grace's former direction without particular order.

If your Grace's list of names be not come away, I offer the enclosed paper concerning Henry O'Neil to your Grace's view and consideration, which Mr. Daniel conceives may speed the better for my addressing it to your Grace.

The other paper is an authentic copy of the partners here, their security for the custom and imported excise farm, which they have offered often before to enter into, but by the Clerks of the Council spoiling and mistaking two orders drawn long before, and my Lord Ashley's want of leisure, it hath been deferred till now; though the Articles required the acknowledging before the Chief Justice of England, His Majesty and council ordered it as fittest to be in the Exchequer, and now we think the rent secure, which none did upon the security taken in Ireland.

I cannot prevail with Mr. Allen to stay any longer for his money due on Moor Park, he having contracted for a purchase. Colonel Pigot told me he would return as much money as he could by the day in May. I desire your Grace to write two or three lines to Sir Thos. Vyner, to supply that which shall be wanting till your Grace can return it, and I hope to prevail with him therein. Here is an *Envoyé Extraordinaire* from the Emperor for assistance against the Turk, but I believe nothing will be done. Much discourse of war with Holland, but I hope no such thing will be. God send all better at home, few being so well pleased as they were three year ago.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1664, April 19. London.—The 15th and 19th of this month I received your Grace's several letters of the 9th of this month, and in the last a duplicate of the letter proposed for His Majesty to sign for the Lord Caulfeild's £3,500 for Charlemont,

which I saw long since signed by His Majesty, and which Mr. Secretary Bennett assured me he had sent away, though after I found it forgotten in the office, but hastened it away before this duplicate came to my hands many days, and I doubt not it is now with your Grace.

On Wednesday last we met again upon the Irish bill, and went through all the commissioners' proposals, most of which I shewed sufficient reasons for the King and council to lay aside, and direction was then given to the Solicitor General to draw up the bill according to the orders and directions agreed upon at council, which he did in the Easter holidays, and I shall take such care that when the council hath revised it, your Grace and none other shall have a copy of it before it be transmitted. Amongst the proposals of the commissioners which they carried that day, that about custodiums was one, against which they made grievous complaint, wherein your Grace and Barons of the Exchequer, who alone have the granting and passing of them, were not a little reflected on, for it was alleged by the commissioners that the custodium lands in His Majesty's hands were worth thirty thousand pounds a year, and yet were granted at £6,000 rent, and Sir Richard Rainsford was so bold as upon bare information to assert that I in particular had forty thousand acres in the County of Cork let to me in custodium for £10, of which I made four hundred pounds a year, and the commissioners were so confidently extravagant and unjust as to press that all custodees might be accountable for the full value towards the stock of reprisals.

The defence I made was, first that your Grace and the Barons of the Exchequer were to be heard in the case before so ill a management of affairs for His Majesty was upon clamorous (and I am confident ungrounded) reports to be presumed, that I verily believed here would appear great cry but little wool, but suppose what was let for £6,000 a year was worth £30,000, yet it must be considered that the grants were but during the King's pleasure, and so not to be at any considerable rent upon so uncertain estate, that notwithstanding the lands were let at a greater rent than heretofore any custodiums, that such grants were ever accustomed as boons to deserving persons, and many of them granted in order to reprisals to those who had lost much more than was granted by Decrees in the Court of Claims, that howsoever it would be as unjust for the full value to be exacted *ex post facto* against the King's seal, as if His Majesty should pass an Act in England to revoke all beneficial grants which he hath passed here to his subjects since his restitution, which sure no sober or conscionable man would advise. And as to the assertion against me, I openly declared it so false (wherein His Majesty and the council fully credited me to the shame of the commissioners) that I offered to make His Majesty heir to my whole estate if there was a tittle of truth in it more than

that the land was let to me for £10 a year, for at the very same rent I set it to Mr. de Lané, my Lord Orrery's secretary, who held it the year before at £10, and I believe he hardly gains threescore by it, but whatsoever he makes, I wish it were examined, and that it may be certified with the rent, and I believe the commissioners will not rejoice in the return. The commissioners would gladly have had the setting of custodiums for the time of their power depending, but therein I opposed as being derogatory to your Grace and the Barons, who I affirmed had served His Majesty as faithfully as any before them or that would come after. In conclusion, your Grace will see by the order resolved upon at council, to which I did not sign, that it is necessary for your Grace and Barons to have some vindication, which the mere true stating of the business will afford you; and for my own part, though I opposed and carried against the commissioners the doing that injury to any others of making them pay the full value of their custodium lands, yet for good example I offered if His Majesty pleased to do it in my own particular, so inconsiderable was the advantage of them to me, but it wa not thought fit to be accepted, and therefore in the renewal of custodiums this May, all my desire to your Grace is that I may but hold them which I have at such rent as shall be offered highest. I will not repeat all the confidences of the commissioners, this gives task enough, and I am sure most of the council disapprove their pragmatical boldness. This day we sat again and spent it upon provisoes; my fear is this bill will be almost as bulky as the last, I wish it return passable. Your Lordship's expression of your hope that I will be there rather before than after the bill, is a warning to me to beg your Grace's positive direction when you will have me return, for I am ready to obey your command therein if His Majesty give leave, though without vanity I may tell your Grace that I doubt it will be expedient that I see the last hand of the bill which will yet require much debate and polishing, but herein I beseech your Grace's pleasure by your next, for if you do not command my return by the tenth of June, my license of absence must be renewed, wherein I entreat your Grace's order. I humbly acknowledge your Grace's favour and care of me. I hope I shall ever by my faithful service to you and your family shew myself thankful.

Postscript:—Colonel Thomas Howard is gone towards your Grace, with intention, as I am finally informed (he having got a command here), to hold his troop there in commendam or to get your Grace's leave to sell it. If your Grace give way to his parting with it, I humbly remember you of Colonel Jeffreys, who is coming over to settle wholly there, and be at your Grace's devotion, and I believe he will be ready to give Colonel Howard content for his troop, and your Grace may please to afford him the same liberty for his Lieutenant's place, to which he

will offer such a one as your Grace will not disallow. I durst not but intimate this to your Grace that you might be prepared for what Mr. Howard shall offer, wherein your Grace may please to forbear mentioning whence you had your intelligence. It is so late I cannot enlarge this post, and therefore take leave.

Lucas Dillon to Ormond.

1664, April 26. Twomore [?].—I think it more pardonable to do my duty there by letter than to seem altogether forgetful of it; I had done it long ere now in person had I been in any indifferent condition to come in your Grace's presence; the cruel measure I have received from the late usurped tyrannical Government, and the iniquity of the times past, quite disenabling me to perform that which I was bound to in another manner than this and willing to discharge. It is not my drift hereby to weary your Grace with complaints, though I be not conscious to myself of ever having offended any British or acted ought against the English interest, for sure I am that I have done many of the stript distressed many good offices in their extreme miseries, which not being my present purposes to trouble your Grace with I omit. I once had a brother who highly honoured and truly loved you; I must not so degenerate as to forget contrary to all the laws of gratitude your many former favours to our family and in particular to myself, and seeing I am not serviceable to your Grace in any worldly affair, I will not slacken in my poor devotions to praise God for sending you to us again, and pray for your and your posterity's advancement in this life and continuance in the same, as also for your fruition of the true felicity in the other.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1664, May 3. London.—Your Grace's of the 25th of the last month I received the 30th, but so late that I could not then return an answer, and indeed there was nothing to write, the bill not having been proceeded in since my last, and indeed since we have gone through the body of the bill and find that we are only pressed with provisos of private concernment, we are at a willing delay till the draft shall be sent your Grace or you come over or both, which I am glad [to learn] by your Lordship's said letter, and His Majesty's ready consent to your desire, is like to be very speedily, and your Lordship knows it was always my opinion we should make no good conclusion without you. The Secretary is to seek for the forms necessary in order to your Grace's coming thence, and 984 (Lord Chancellor) hath therefore spoken to 82 (me) to prepare such letters for His Majesty's signature as shall be needful to be despatched on Saturday next; for this post your Grace will have notice only of what I now write. 896 confesseth that being at a distance from his papers, he cannot so exactly conclude of the old forms, but he will endeavour it;

and for more caution, if your Grace hasten a transmit of what you desire His Majesty to sign, I shall speed them back to arrive, I doubt not, timely enough to find your Grace there; in the meanwhile all I apprehend necessary is a letter from His Majesty authorising and requiring your Grace for special service of his own, to attend his Royal presence with all convenient speed, and another letter authorising and directing you to appoint a Deputy or Justices for the government in your absence, and warranting letters patents to pass the Great Seal for that purpose. These will be prepared time enough to be sent your Grace by Saturday's post.

I do not doubt your Grace's coming very easily provided to answer all objections against or reflections upon the government, because, as I well know, affairs have been managed beyond exception, so I am assured upon the first news of your coming (which yet is kept very private), the race of whispering informers will so vanish that there will be no footsteps of them left.

I am very glad your Grace is hastening to me materials to make it appear that the commissioners could not proceed to sit after the 2nd of July upon any ground given by your Grace and the council's order, which I remembered very well was cautious to the utmost. I am pretty well provided already to clear that point which is again reviving, and had rather it should be set on foot again before your Grace's arrival, for which end I long for such materials as are providing there, and the truth is, I see little hopes of a good settlement without a renew or vacating of that extravagant seven weeks' proceedings, from the 2nd of July to the 22nd of August, which I can find no manner of ground to warrant them in.

The custodiums will be easily cleared against the loose clamours made against them by those who would willingly have had them at lower rates, if your Grace do but bring a list of them with the grounds of their granting, the values they were set at when your Grace arrived there, and the values custodiums were set at in the beginning of the war, and what those which remain are severally worth to be let at a rack during pleasure, and it will be needful, I think, to bring a copy of the form of a custodium in the Exchequer, and that the number of acres be in the list, and I believe if Sir George Lane search he will find letters from His Majesty to your Grace, or the late Lords Justices, for most of the custodiums that are now in being, and to have granted the rest to the Irish proprietors for little or nothing.

I have sent for Mr. Vyner, and expect him this evening, about your Grace's money matters. Colonel Piggott hath yet returned none, but I shall not fail in my utmost service to answer your Grace's occasions, and shall speak with Mr. Temple (who is yet here) about the payment to Sir John Dingley, and shall be careful to take up the deeds, and get such release as shall be fit.

I humbly thank your Grace for your favourable intentions towards Colonel Jeffreys, and for the proviso against bribery for nominations, which I shall offer in due time. I shall trouble your Grace no further, but to desire you would uncipher the enclosed with your own hand.

Postscript:—My Lady Duchess, her house is ready at Chelsey, come when her Grace please.

Enclosures (1).—I desire this may be unciphered by your own hand.

I am come to the knowledge of that which under secrecy, (though I wish 995 (Lord Orrery) very well), I cannot but communicate to 961 (your Grace). 139 (his) Lordship is resolved to 194 (come), 13 (e), 260 (for), 843 (England) within a fortnight. I know not whether 69 (he) 279 (hath) made known 314 (this) to 961 (your Grace), but I find by 139 (his) friends that 69 (he) conceives 539 (yourself) 126 (do) not befriend 280 (him) as 69 (he) expected. I shall say no more hereof till I see 961 (your Grace), and then 256 (you) shall 643 (know) 460,37 (things) more 870, 24, 46 (particularly). In the meanwhile this hint may be of use 106 (to) 996 (you).

Enclosure (2).—To be unciphered by yourself.

431, 904 (Lord Chancellor) hath written to one of the 51, 11 (bed) chamber that the new 329 (Act) is like to come to 508 (nothing), because 246 (the) 692 (council) of 641 (Ireland) refuse such reasonable provisoes as 961 (your Grace) would make for 243 (the) 568 (Irish). I know not for what design this is given out, when at the same time too many accuse 962 (you) for having been too 775, 117, 78 (favourable) to the 568 (Irish) already, whereas I am sure 539 (yourself) desireth nothing more than an equal settlement to secure 315 (that) 214, 126, 82 (kingdom) to 854 (the King). I am sure such reports can do 962 (you) no good; and as little can come from 898 (Lord Berkeley) asserting here, and which I may not conceal from 962 (you), 69 (he) openly said, 69 (he) would give it under his hand 243 (the) 613 (Army) 89 (of) 641 (Ireland) was so rotten and bad, that 855 (King) could have no assurance of them, and that there was no danger of 568 (Irish) but only of them, and yet 898 (he) could not, though 69 (he) had desired it from 961 (your Grace) in writing, get leave to change the dangerous 82, 28 (men) 89 (of) 139 (his) 510 (own) 814 (troop). 896 (Anglesey) contradicted 898 (Berkeley) positively, but he was the more resolute in his assertion, and 896 (Lord Anglesey) doubts 69 (he) vents more to others. It's fit 961 (your Grace) clear this matter to 855 (the King), and perhaps to the 692 (council) by a list of the 653, 35, 37 (officers) and their qualifications, and by desiring a change here if any dislike, as I know 961 (your Grace) once told me 256 (you) intended, when the same 431 (Lord) spoke so once before; and yet sometimes 69 (he) gives out 243 (the) 613 (Army) is in no order nor condition 106 (to) 126 (do) 808 (service), though it may be dangerous as aforesaid.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1664, May 14. Chelsey.—Dear Sir; Your favour of the 30th of April I received the 7th instant, and must in the first place rejoice at my good Lady Lane's recovery, and for ever love the limping Doctor for that and the good effect he has wrought upon her Grace, who is expected here upon Thursday next, where I and my wife are preparing for her reception, who is still at my Lord Chesterfield's. I much wonder that my namesake has not as yet returned you, his grandfather, or his dear mother, thanks for the tokens you sent him by me, who did promise me he would do it with great care, and for his sake I hope you will find that his letters are miscarried; the last time I saw him the clothes that were made him at Christmas are now by inches too short for him, and not a suit he has that is fit to wear. I am, and will be, still so much concerned for him, which I hope you will pardon, that I spoke to Mr. Roch concerning it, who tells me he has writ to you of it, but receives no answer. I hope I need make no farther complaint of this kind, since I have fought some of your battles of late, and I thank you for arming me so well at my coming away that I have gained the field, and, I think, tied up some of their tongues for ever, but I know you have received long since a full account, both of the persons and passages, that were informed your master here, which related to one, Eustace; the name I honour, but I could wish the person or the informer had been some thousand miles off. I hate an ill office, but if I know how to do good in this I would run greater hazards than I have attempted yet, and if I could but receive your instructions, the effects should not be long after, though in an unskilful hand, yet with the most affectionate and hearty desires.

A Breviate of the Patent granted to Sir Thomas Vyner, Mr. Robert Vyner, and Sir Daniel Bellingham, for minting small money in Ireland.

1664, May 16.—*The consideration of the Patent itself, and inducements to it.*

To be past without any return thereof.

The advantage and general use of small money.

The consideration of the Lords Justices, and their representation, the many services done by the said persons.

The said patent to be confirmed and strengthened at any time.

Pardons issued to said Patentees at any time.

Proclamation hereof.

The said Patent good in law notwithstanding any defect, notwithstanding any former grant or grants.

Manner of carrying it on directed.

A Mint house conceived necessary, and commanded to be erected.

Passing groats or 4*d.* pieces and under.

Officers of Master Worker, Warden, Comptroller, and Assay Master of Mint established.

Power to settle stipends and other reasonable allowances on said offices to be settled by the Chief Governor and paid by the King.

The said power of Minting granted to Sir Th. V., R. V., and D. B.

To be issued as found convenient.

Distinction.

½*d.* pieces, one side a crown, other a harp.

1*d.* pieces, effigies of the King one side, other a harp crowned.

2*d.* pieces, on one side the same and a figure to denominate the value, other the same harp crowned.

3*d.* pieces, the same effigy and title and figure, the other a harp crowned, this motto *oblectat et reperat.*

4*d.* pieces, the same, or such other stamp judged fit.

A privy mark or stamp to be altered at pleasure.

To be made according to the fineness of England's standard.

To be fixed, assayed, and proved.

Sworn officers and bullion imported.

Security to be given for it.

One ounce ½*d.* pieces, two 2*d.* pieces, three of 3*d.* pieces, four of 4*d.* pieces, in every pound containing 12 oz. troy standard silver.

For supply of change, a quantity still be ready made.

To be sent abroad to all parts of Ireland.

Provisoes and Provisions, with Prohibitions.

None obliged to receive above 2*s.* in a pound payment.

None pass made for any parts or places except what made before the 30th of January, 1648, and were then passable.

Forfeiture if any other be put forth.

And of all engines.

Imprisonment—one moiety of all forfeitures to His Majesty, other to Sir Th. V., R. V., etc.

Power with a constable to attach, etc., seize and carry away, etc.

To enjoy the benefit of the said patent for twenty-one years from the date.

Paying 12*d.*, small silver money, out of every pound troy weight.

Which is to be deducted by the officers to His Majesty's use.

Without any further order, or putting the said Patentees to any further account.

The said Patentees paying the charge of minting.

Excepting the allowances to Master Worker, Warden, Comptroller, Assay Master, and other Chief Officer.

All Government Officers, etc., to cause the same to pass.

Command to all to be assisting, etc.

Penalty to be inflicted on refusers.

Endorsed:—Extract of Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner, and Daniel Bellingham's power for coining of small silver money, 16 May, '64.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1664, May 17. London.—Your Grace's arrival here is now so much the general discourse and expectation that I shall say no more of that, but wish it may be speedy, for I doubt the business of Ireland will move forward very slowly till your Grace's coming. My Lady Duchess will be this night at Northampton, to-morrow at Dunstable, and on Thursday at her house at Chelsey. I have received your Grace's letter by the Sergeant Trumpeter, and before I would engage for their liveries, thought fit to transmit your Grace an estimate what they come to at His Majesty's rates, as they were provided formerly, viz., for both suits alone, two hundred and fifty pounds a man, but if I may undertake present payment, I have other estimates for as good liveries and furniture, for two hundred pounds a man, which I hope to bring lower, for the least rate is high enough. Herein I desire your Grace's positive order by the next, that they may be gone in hand with presently after Whitsuntide, for sooner none will undertake them, all people being about Whitsuntide engaged for so much work.

This day the bill against Conventicles, and fifteen other bills, were passed, and His Majesty prorogued the Parliament till the 20th of August, though he expressed he intended not to have them come till November, but to prorogue them again from the 20th of August to November, unless some extraordinary occasion required it.

I acquainted your Grace formerly, that I could not then prevail at Sir Thomas Vyner's to have the £5,000 Sir Daniel Bellingham wrote for, paid for your Grace's use, unless quick

returns of money were made to him thence or some sent in specie to Chester, yet I had then as I wrote some hopes to win him to it, but since find he cannot or will not undertake it but upon those terms, and therefore your Grace may be pleased to direct Sir Daniel either to speed returns or to send money to Chester, else your Grace's payment to Mr. Allen for Moor Park, the 26th of this month, will be disappointed, as by Colonel Piggott's failing to return any money, which he wrote me word he found impossible for him to do. Sir John Dingley's sum is returned *re infectâ*, but I persuaded him to a contented waiting till returns were made, which I told him I doubted not would be by midsummer, your Lordship's money being ready there. Your Grace by this sees how necessary it will be, before you come away or when you come, to get Sir Daniel to make good returns in specie, for returns by cattle are dead, and slow at best.

Postscript:—I desire to know when and where I shall meet your Grace on your way.

Colonel Thomas Coote to Ormond.

1664, May 20. Hillsburrow.—The manifold favours which I have formerly received from your Grace, emboldens me to this further trouble unto you, and to be over prolix amidst your more weighty affairs would be too great a presumption, therefore in short it is thus: Since his most sacred Majesty's most happy restoration, building upon his declaration and the Act of Settlement, I purchased a very considerable estate, both in the County of Meath and the Queen's County, from an adventurer, for which I have already paid and disbursed a very great sums of moneys, and must likewise pay a far greater sum. Some of those lands I have already lost in the County of Meath by the Court of Claims, and the most considerable part yet remaining was formerly the property of Sir Richard Barnewell, who durst not come upon his trial himself, but brought in his son upon a remainder, but by your Grace's favourable recommendations of my concernments unto the commissioners, and the justice of my cause, I overthrew him in the court. I have now received information from very good hands that Sir Richard Barnewell, in the new Act, is proposed to be one of those that shall be restored, and that without any previous reprisal. I am not ignorant of the relation his son hath to your Grace, but I have so much confidence in your Grace's favour and goodness towards me that you will not permit me to be ruined, which I must unavoidably if that should be. I shall never complain unto or make my address to any other person than your Grace, and I shall ever cast both my person and estate at your feet to be disposed of as you shall think fit, which you may really believe.

Case of Arthur Dillon.

1664, May 23.—In the year 1642, the Corporation of the City of London adventured in the name of Robert Bateman, Esq., then a Chamberlain of the said City, £10,000 upon forfeited lands in Ireland.

The said sum of £10,000 fell by lot to be satisfied the one moiety thereof in the Barony of Skreene in East Meath, and the other moiety in the Barony of Demyfore in the County of Westmeath.

The Trustees of the City of London, in or about the year of our Lord, 1654, sold the said adventure of £10,000 to Edward Cary, of Gray's Inn, Esq.; the said Cary sold one third part of the moiety of the said £10,000 to Stephen Monteage, of London, Esq., in whose lot the Town and lands of Lismullen, in the Barony of Skreene did fall, which, was for a very valuable consideration, in the year 1662, purchased by Mayor Arthur Dillon from the said Monteage, and improvements since made thereon by him to the value of £600, amounting with the purchase at least to £2,000, the whole lands being but seven hundred and fifty acres.

William Malone, the former proprietor of Lismullen, by his own confession, in his examination on record, acknowledgeth himself to have been at the Hill of Crufftie at the time of the Irish rebels first association, and also there when Sir Phelim O'Neill was chosen general, that he was likewise at the meeting at the Hill of Tara, where the Irish nobility and gentry first refused to give obedience to the then Lords Justices' summons, and that he sent both horse and arms into Fleming of Cabra's troop, who was of the rebels' party; and it can be sufficiently proved that he was provider to the Irish army during the siege at Drogheda.

Lismullen being but five hundred acres of the above-mentioned number of seven hundred and fifty; Patrick Cusack of Gerrardstown, was former proprietor of the other two hundred and fifty, who served a captain with the rebels from the beginning of the rebellion until killed in their service.

Thomas Crosbie and Richard Chute to John Walsh.

1664, May 31. Ardfert.—Honoured Sir; when we received our commission and instructions from my Lord Duke for the dispose of his Grace's interest for the present year, we did propose unto ourselves, by the rules therein prescribed, that we should have been able to have advanced his Grace's revenue to double the rents it was set for the last year, being resolved to have stuck to that rule of not setting above twelve ploughlands to any one man, but having since received his Grace's positive commands to let all the English have their respective holdings, even at the very same rent they were set for the last year, and they being possessed of the most considerablest part of his Grace's interest in this county, we cannot by reason thereof add any augmentation to my Lord Duke's revenue.

Those two persons that were the main obstructors of his Grace's interest, by name Captain Dillon and Mr. Haslett, whom we thought this year should have been secluded from any part thereof, reaping equal benefit with any other of the English tenants, it not being in our power to advance one penny rent more on them than they paid the last year: besides we desire to be resolved whether his Grace doth intend by his last order, that they should only enjoy such lands as they lived on and made use of with their own stocks, or all that they enjoyed the last year, and set to under-tenants to their great advantage, even no less than thirty ploughlands to one man, therefore we thought fit to offer this to your knowledge, that it may be presented to his Grace as you shall think fit, to the end we may yield all due obedience to his intentions therein and receive a positive resolution by the first post, which we leave to your more serious consideration.

Postscript:—We are, by means of the last order, hindered from doing anything in order to that lease which was intended for Doctor Carroll.

We desire you will be pleased to present the enclosed to my Lord Duke, which we have sent with a flying seal to the end you may peruse the same before delivery. We have likewise writ to the Earl of Clancarty, who we are confident will second our desires. Pray hasten our answer.

Addressed:—For John Walsh, Esq., his Grace's Counsel at Law, at his house in the Quay in Dublin, these.

Endorsed:—From the Commissioners of Kerry.

Richard Chute, Thomas Crosbie and James Nagle to Ormond.

1664, May 31. Ardfert.—May it please your Grace: Your Grace's commissioners have last year, upon information given that Sir William Petty had upon loose debentures purchased, laid out three thousand acres in a territory of forty-eight thousand acres in such places as he thought fit, which the said commissioners did the last year set to your Grace's use, the same being subject to your Grace's chiefries, which, as they conceived, was contrary to the rules for setting out lands for debentures, and leaves the rest very inconsiderable, we humbly desire to know your Grace's pleasure whether the said lands shall be set this year, notwithstanding our instructions directs us not to meddle with lands allotted to soldiers. There is a late order from your Grace (a copy is enclosed) directing us to continue every English tenant to their former holdings at their former rents, we conceive that by the same order we shall not be able to advance the rents, the greater part of the estate being in the hands of English tenants. We also humbly desire to know whether by the word holdings, in the said order, is intended such lands as the said English lived on or had their stock depasturing upon, or whether the whole number of ploughlands they enjoyed the last year, which to great

advantage they set to under-tenants, be intended thereby, which we have humbly made bold to crave resolution in, by reason your Grace's revenue is so much impaired thereby. All which we humbly submit to your further pleasure, and remain your Grace's most humble and obedient servants,

Rich. Chute.
Tho. Crosbie.
Jams. Nagle.

A Particular of the Present Expense of their Majesties' Household and Stables.

1664, June 16.—	£	s.	d.
Their Majesties' diet of ten dishes of meat a meal, with the four little dishes of meat a meal for Her Majesty. The dessert at dinner only included with the incidents thereunto belonging, with the diet of His Highness Prince Rupert and the Maids of Honour, will come to ...	23328	02	04
To His Royal Highness the Duke of York	10400	00	00
The charge of their Majesties' stables (the board wages of the eleven Equerries and Avenor not included), is about ...	19157	12	11
Standing-wages for their Majesties' servants of the Chamber, Chapel, and Household, is	04676	01	06
For the relief of the poor at the gate...	00073	04	00
Allowances granted unto several persons by warrant from His Majesty since the 29th of September last, according to particular thereof	04359	12	05
Total	61994	13	02

All diet lately served in kind, as also a great part of their Majesties' diet hereunder mentioned, board wages in lieu of diet to their Majesties' servants of the Chamber, Household, and Stables, Boudges* of Court Pensions, and all other allowances whatsoever granted by His Majesty's late book of Establishment for his household expenses, dated the 2nd of December, 1663, and suspended according to His Majesty's warrant of the 25th of August last past, viz. :—

	Dishes of meat a day.
Abated out of His Majesty's diet ...	46
Abated out of Her Majesty's diet ...	40
Lord Steward	32
Lord Chamberlain	32
Master of the Horse	32
Master Treasurer	32

* Boudges, *i.e.* allowances of food and wine.

	Dishes of meat a day.
Master Comptroller	32
Groom of the Stool to His Majesty	28
Mr. Secretary	20
His Majesty's breakfast	05
Lord Chamberlain to the Queen ...	32
Groom of the Stool to the Queen ...	14
Dean of the Chapel	07
Chaplains	10
The Guard's breakfast	04
Countess of Chesterfield	08
The Cofferer	14
Four Officers of the Green Cloth ...	28
Clerks of the Kitchen ...	14

Increases at Festival times to the Chapel, etc.

In all 430 dishes of meat a day, with the incidents thereunto allowed, with the increases of diets at Festival times, will be defrayed for the sum of:—

	Per Annum. £	s.	d.
	27474	16	07
The feast of St. George	01800	00	00
Carriages and riding wages, horse hire and sumpter horses	01800	00	00
Plays and dancing	00450	00	00
Board wages to the Equerries and Avenor	00139	00	00
Pensions to the servants of his late Majesty and King James, Rockers and other servants to the Princess Royal, the Duke of Gloucester and Princess Anne, as allowed by the last Establishment	04929	00	00
Board wages to the servants of His Majesty's Chamber	05365	16	08
Board wages of the Household ...	07285	13	00
Supernumerary servants board wages	03281	08	08
Board wages to the servants of Her Majesty's Chamber and Household ...	04300	01	10½
Total	30531	00	02½

	£	s.	d.
So that by this particular it doth appear that if all the Diets before expressed be wholly suppressed, and all the aforesaid allowances taken from His Majesty's servants, His Majesty will spend less this present year than he did the year beginning the 1st October, 1662, and ending the 30th September, 1663, by	58005	06	10

Endorsed:—The particular of the present charge of His Majesty's house and stables, etc.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1664, June 22. Dublin.—I have been so happy in your Grace's favours that I cannot think of any other refuge for what concerns me or my fortune, and therefore I humbly beg leave of your Grace that my wife (who is now in London to that purpose) may address herself to your Grace in reference to my small pretensions in the Bill of Settlement. She will (with your Grace's pardon) acquaint you if anything be likely to entrench on my interest, and I shall esteem myself very safe in your Grace's favour and patronage.

Your Grace was pleased to hear from me the state of my present condition, which besides your Grace's kindness to me and your natural goodness, which makes you delight in obliging offices, will engage your charity to help me. I know it is not fit to trouble your Grace with a long letter, and therefore I shall mention no particulars of my concerns but this one thing, wherein I shall be wholly disposed by your Grace's pleasure and advice.

I have certain lands intermixed with my estate in the County of Longford, which were by the proprietor thereof mortgaged to my grandfather, and the right of redemption is now in the 1649 officers by the forfeiture of the old proprietor, who was notoriously active in the rebellion. The lands contain one thousand acres, and do not yield me, at this present, full £50 per annum, yet because I would secure those lands, and that without the clamour of the '49 officers, I am willing to give for them £400 in good stated arrears, which I should have esteemed too dear a purchase, but that those lands are very near my house. I humbly submit this to your Grace, which if your Grace approve of, my wife will present you with a proviso to be inserted in the bill. I must humbly beg your Grace's pardon for the constant trouble you meet with in my behalf, but I hope it is the less uneasy to your Grace, because you know I am resolved to make it my endeavour to render myself worthy of your Grace's kindness, while I have a life and any fortune to expose in your service.

Endorsed:—Lord Aungier's to my Lord, by his Lady.

Patrick Moore to Ormond.

1664, July 2. Dublin.—My obligation to your Grace's honours and favour are so great that I can omit nothing wherein your Grace is concerned without giving your Grace a hint of it, therefore know that being in conference with Sir John Talbot since your Grace parted, among other things he told me how great a patriot my Lord of Orrery would prove to the Pale, and that you were all for Munster, that he would have the English there, his friends and many of the Irish, and likewise gain the five English shires of his side, for whose restitution he hath furnished himself here with divers arguments, and all to be in equal balance in the public esteem

with your Grace, as he told me. He further said that Orrery writ to his brother Dick (so he called him) to meet your Grace on the road, and at least to shew you a good outside, all this he spoke as from Orrery, and that Orrery dissented from you in some things here before your departure, which you would have him join with you in; in fine they mean those brothers are all for Orrery, and by his countenance at Court intend to make a very great harvest of their poor countrymen, and to that purpose John tells me Dick hath been very active; he likewise told me that Orrery commanded his brother Peter to be fifteen days before himself there, that when he came he would make it his own work to restore him to His Majesty's favour and his former place; they are daily contracting with new clients by John's means here, as last day Gilbert (who now is so linked unto that family by the marriage of my Lady Loftus, and that at the earnest solicitation of Orrery) contracted with one Morphew, secretary unto Orrery, for Cheevers of Killean, in the County of Wexford, that is to say that for four hundred acres of Cheevers his estate Orrery should get him the rest; Cheevers is Sir Richard Butler of Knocktopher's grandchild, and they were with me to make the bargain, that is to say to speak to Hore of Kilshalchan's wife (Hore himself being gone for England), who is sister to this Cheevers, and they threaten to destroy Hore for parting hence, being engaged to Gilbert to make the bargain before he parted; and all she could say was he would commend it in England with Morphew. They have agreed with many others lately. John hath promised shortly to shew me the bottom of all the affairs transacted in England from Orrery; so as now I have an introspection into John Talbot's transactions, which shall be no sooner mine than your Grace's, if I can find them acceptable to your Grace.

I told your Grace of Captain Ross, he is chief of their grand engines, and indeed a dangerous fellow if not well looked to: and thus hoping your Grace will pardon this my great presumption, and put this frivolous paper by the rest of mine (for the less I am known, the more I may prove serviceable to your Grace, the latter of which is my only both scope and desire).

Postscript:—I hope your Grace is not unmindful of mine and my father's small concern, a brief of which I gave your Grace here.

Proposals for Further Reducements of His Majesty's Household Expenses.

1664, August 4.—Proposals humbly offered to his Grace, the Lord Steward of His Majesty's household, for reducing the charge thereof from £120,000 per annum to £100,000 per annum, according to the directions given by his Grace.

His Majesty's table to be served twenty-four dishes at dinner and twenty at supper, and the Queen twenty dishes of meat at dinner and sixteen at supper.

Two basins of fruit and confections according to the season.

To the Grooms of the King's bed-chamber for His Majesty's breakfast, three pieces of mutton and two chickens.

To be abated out of each diet of ten dishes two dishes of meat a meal, and out of each diet of seven or six dishes one dish of meat a meal.

The Chaplains five dishes of meat dinner only, or 12*s*. per diem in lieu thereof.

Additions of diet at Festival times to be discontinued.

The boudges of Court to be discontinued.

The great proportion of fire and light now served to their Majesty's lodgings to be reduced to moderation.

All board wages and pensions above £100 per annum to be reduced, and the rest to be considered of.

The service of breakfast, collations and all night to be taken away.

The allowances for keeping Greenwich house to be paid as formerly by the Treasurer of the Chamber.

Fasting nights to be observed as well for His Majesty's diet as for all others.

Coats and liveries to His Majesty's servants to be reduced.

The number of servants in each office to be reduced to a competent number, according to the number of diets continued.

The rest to be provided for by moderate pensions according to their respective qualities.

All fees to be taken away and consideration given for the same.

The number of carriages to be moderated.

That the charge of the Stable be reduced in proportion to that of the House, and that this be recommended to the Master of the Horse.

That your Grace will please that the allowances for board wages and pensions may be passed and allowed to their Majesties' servants for this present year (viz., from the 29th of September, 1663, to the last of September, 1664), as they had allowed them in the precedent year.

Elizabeth, Lady Chesterfield to Ormond.

1664, August 6. Bretby.—Though I constantly give your Lordship this trouble once a week, I believe your Lordship seldom receives them. My concern for them miscarrying only proceeds from my fear that your Lordship may think that negligence and disrespect which is my misfortune. But now

that I have assured your Lordship I never omit the paying you all the duty I am capable of at this distance, give me leave to tell you I have strictly obeyed your commands in ceasing the company of the person your Lordship forbid my conversing with. They have since their being in the country sent to see me, which compliment I returned with my thanks for the invitation they gave me of spending some of my time with them at their house. I beseech your Lordship if there be any hopes of my being so happy as to return with your Lordship into Ireland, let me know it, for my desires are very great of expressing myself at a nearer distance, my Lord, your Lordship's most dutiful daughter and most humble servant, E. Chesterfield.

Endorsed:—My daughter Chesterfield's.

Patrick Moore to Ormond.

1664, August 13. Dublin.—Since my last, which was the 6th instant, I have seen two of my Lord of Antrim's letters written to my Lord Iveagh. The first was in March last, the substance desiring him for the servation of his estate to engage, which he did, the sum of £5,000 to be paid in five years, the agreement so intricate as to this day he knows not to whom he owes the money, but the name of him in whose name the bond was taken is one, John Cooll, of Lincoln's Inn, and because they would be sure of their money the letter mentions witnesses here in Ireland to be present, which are one Christopher Russell (Captain Rogers' agent here, by which your Grace may guess to whom the money is to go), and the other a stationer called Anthony: Vice-Treasurer Bellingham and Sir John Bellew were by. The other was a letter of the 2nd August, in which he mentions his own hardship and despair, and desires him to repair for England presently, as not able to attend his own and Iveagh's interests, and among the rest, desires him to bring the Ulster articles with him (I believe to make use of them), but poor Iveagh says he never had them, but they were given to a servant of his and he gave them to one, Colonel Charles Kelly, one of the other tribe there. I have perused some letters written unto John Talbot by his brother Peter from Court, wherein he writes that Thomas Talbot so exclaims against your Grace, that they are all like to be lost, and that he wonders he is not banished. This is what I saw in that letter, but Sir Robert writes another, and in that writes that first an English interest is to be first settled in Ireland, and what is left is to be for us; he mentions your Grace and those of the Council of Ireland there, and the Commissioners of Claims, to be the reporters and settlers of this work. Iveagh is engaged £1,500 more to Colonel Talbot, but could wish all his bonds cancelled; and would altogether rely on His Majesty's favour and your Grace's goodness, to which purpose he hath obtained my Lord Deputy's letter to Sir George Lane.

John Talbot, on a question put by me, how your Grace and Orrery corresponded, told me all your correspondency as to affairs were but teeth outwards, and that you loved not one another.

Elizabeth, Lady Chesterfield to Ormond.

1664, August 27.—My Lord: I have a petition to make to your Lordship, which I should want confidence to do as well as reason were my Lord's tenants so just to him as to pay their rents at the time appointed. Their failing now gives me so much disturbance as to desire your Lordship to pay a debt which I owe to my Lady of Essex, and which she has of late much pressed me to pay, which she should not have done could I have compassed the sum. It is so considerable to me as I fear I shall not in some time procure it, being a hundred pounds; if it may not be inconvenient to your Lordship I beseech you to send it her by Mr. Congreve, who I will desire, when I know your Lordship's pleasure, to put it into gold, for so she won of me. And now I beseech your Lordship to pardon, as I apprehend this unbecoming freedom of, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient daughter and most humble servant, E. Chesterfield.

Endorsed:—Daughter Chesterfield. £100 in gold to the Countess of Essex.

Elizabeth, Lady Chesterfield to Ormond.

1664, August 29 (received).—My Lord: I received the honour of a letter from your Lordship by my brother John, and as I did upon your first commands avoid the seeing that person, who I hear most of the world are unsatisfied with, I will too all means of correspondence with her. I hope your Lordship will not forget, before you leave England, the sending me word where I may wait upon your Lordship, since it is that you are pleased to promise me, and were it not the happiness in the world I most desire and think of, I should not have the confidence to say this. I hope I shall so well conform to the advice you are pleased to send me, as that by my actions your Lordship will judge of my so being, with all the duty and affection imaginable, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient daughter and most humble servant,

E. Chesterfield.

Endorsed:—My daughter Chesterfield's.

Sir Christopher Wandesforde to John Welsh.

1664, September 3. Dublin.—Upon consideration of your note sent unto me by Mr. Wallis, I do hereby condescend and agree that there be yearly delivered four hundred barrels of earth coals at the coal pits of Idough, in the County of Kilkenny, unto and for the use of my most honoured and

dear good friend his Grace the Duke of Ormond, and his good Lady his Duchess, during both their lives, provided that the said coals be had and taken away in such convenient manner as may not hinder the carriage of the country; and that payment be made for the digging the said coals per barrel as the rest are paid for, to begin the first of May next.

And that in regard the year is far spent now, there be delivered two hundred barrels for this present year. To which end and purpose I have given order for the delivery of the same accordingly.

And withal I do most humbly submit myself unto what his Grace shall further declare in and concerning the passages that passed between his Grace and my father, and shall in all parts perform the same; for truly I am a mere stranger thereunto, and further desire to be expressed. Sir, if these be answerable to your expectation, in the behalf of my Lord, I desire you would signify it by your consent under your hand; if not, I desire you to restore this back again to Mr. Wallis.

Addressed:—For John Welsh, Esq., Agent for his Grace, James, Duke of Ormond.

Elizabeth, Lady Chesterfield to Ormond.

1664, September 24. Bretby.—My Lord: Your Lordship's first commands concerning the lady were of so great force with me, that I have by all the ways imaginable ceased any kind of correspondence with her; but her Lord was here since my Lord's return, and told me his wife, upon her return to her mother, intended to see me. I made him no answer at all, and immediately changed that discourse, which I believe was an hint to make him see how little I esteemed her visit, which I hope he will hinder her from giving me, but if she do, her reception shall be answerable to what she has merited from me, which, I am convinced, is very ill. I am sorry my seeing your Lordship before you leave this kingdom is in doubt: but do hope yet that your Lordship will continue your honour to me by endeavouring to give me some time of seeing you, for I do, and ever will, profess that nothing in all the world is so considerable to me as the being near and the being sure of your Lordship's kindness, which I hope I shall rather every day improve my share of, by a strict care of all my actions than ever to lessen by the contrary, being with all the affection and observance I am capable of, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient daughter and most humble servant, E. Chesterfield.

Postscript:—I most humbly thank your Lordship for the debt you have given yourself the trouble of paying for me.

Endorsed:—My daughter Chesterfield's.

PATRICK MOORE to ORMOND.

1664, October 28. Dublin.—My Lord: I hope this, my further presumption in writing to your Grace, will find the accustomed pardon. Being lately in discourse with Sir John Talbot, he told me that there is a clause endeavoured to be inserted in the Bill of Settlement, to avoid the payment of any sum contracted for with any undertaker; and therefore desired me to send for Lynch of the Knock and for Hussey of Moylehussey (for whom, as I formerly observed to your Grace, he made me send), and I believe as he made me send for those, he sent for all those concerned in his brother, the Colonel's undertakings, to sign a new engagement to avoid this law, which, as he tells me, he will have done this way:—that is, they shall give an instrument under their hands and seals engaging that, as they are Christians and gentlemen, they shall not make use of that law to avoid their former engagements unto the Colonel. I doubt not your Grace will avoid this new desire as well as the former, and to this purpose he shewed me a letter he had last post out of England, written in Spanish, which by the character I suppose was his brother Peter's, I could not see the name; and then he tells me his reasons for his new invention, and said that your Grace was providing for your own friends and relations in Munster and here in the Pale, and that the rest are to be left on the general score; and that they would seek to preserve their own, and that must be done by the Courtiers who must have money, and that they desire but to get somewhat for their negotiation, and this was his pretence to me for sending for those gentlemen and so writ for them, but are not yet come, but will certainly.

My Lord, I formerly did intimate to your Grace another great mischief like to befall a great number of our poor gentry, if in this bill not prevented by your Grace, who sold considerable parts of their estates upon very inconsiderable considerations, and withal have bound themselves in statute staples to make them good the estates, so as the purchasers run no hazard (which, if anything, would excuse), would make good the bargains, so as if they should seek by the law to avoid those bargains, they have no elbow-room, for presently they would fall upon them with executions on the statutes. I have heard many of them say they hoped some good Commonwealth's man would seek to prevent this mischief, which makes me bold to offer it to your Grace's patronage, and then when relieved (and not before) they may come to know how much your Grace concerns yourself against every bad interest.

My Lord, as in my former, I beg your Grace's care of my small concern.

MABELLE, LADY FINGALL to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1664, November 2. Dublin.—Sir: My Lord Lieutenant was pleased to give me an order to respite that land which I held from his Grace at Aghrim, and in the manor thereof in Conaght,

until I had gotten my jointure, and that his commissioners, and all concerned, should take notice thereof; the aforesaid commissioners, notwithstanding, set the said lands, last May, at fourscore and thirteen pounds, and left on myself for the town of Aghrim, which I hold in my own hands, £50 of the aforesaid sum. I made my application unto them, and they said that there was but £20 rent on that land when his Grace gave me that order, and said they would send the copy to my Lord to get his further directions thereon. I shall therefore entreat you to deliver this enclosed, and to pray his Grace to confirm his former order, which is very plain (though I am put to trouble), for otherwise all the substance I have in the world will not discharge the rent. If you be remembered, I made known unto you here my sad condition, which putteth me in hope you have cast a thought on me, in minding my Lord Duke not to forget me in the Bill of Settlement. Sir, I pray excuse this presumption, and if in anything I may serve you, none shall be more ready than, sir, your very assured kinswoman and servant, Mabelle Fingall.

ELIZABETH, LADY CHESTERFIELD to ORMOND.

1664, November 6. Bretby.—My Lord: Since I last gave myself this honour, the lady that your Lordship has sometimes mentioned in your letters, was here in her way to her father's, but stayed but one day, and that as she said to justify herself of many calumnies her enemies had thrown upon her, and seemed to resent those most that she had heard made her appear injurious to me, whom she confidently affirmed never to have spoken reflectingly of, but my opinion was so absolutely governed by your Lordship's judgment that her protestation proved very ineffectual as to the persuading me of her innocency. I give your Lordship this account to prevent possibly your belief that I might have encouraged her to an *éclaircissement*, which, after your Lordship's commands to the contrary, I was not at all inclined to do, for I beseech your Lordship to believe I am so much concerned to preserve myself in your kindness, that, as it is the greatest happiness I pretend to, consequently it is my study to merit the title of, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient daughter and most humble servant, E. Chesterfield.

Endorsed:—My daughter Chesterfield's.

SIR NICHOLAS PLUNKETT to JOHN WALSH.

1664, November 15. London.—I have received yours of the 28th of last month concerning the Earl of Middlesex's pretence, and having the papers formerly in my hands, have endeavoured to satisfy myself how the matter stood, and as I find, touching the principal and interest, without computing interest upon interest, my Lord Duke will owe him but an inconsiderable part of the interest (if any).

As for the charges, I shall endeavour to distinguish that which is fit to be paid from that which is not. My Lady Duchess her commands to me since she received yours, was, that on the whole, I should confer with Mr. Shadwell, and Sir George Lane promiseth to find him out to that purpose, with whom I shall willingly debate the matter, and I hope to bring it to some such way as his Grace may not be engaged in a law suit relating to that cause, and if I find that anything is objected, which may require your opinion, and puts on the debate, I will inform you at full and expect to hear from you.

I have received yours of the 29th of October with the observations on the proviso intended for his Grace, and because I might be sure to proceed on a true copy (for I doubt the clerk's omission in that I sent you, finding a "Kilkenny" wanting, which certainly was in the proviso given in), I was with Sir George Lane this morning to get the original from him, which he promised me, or if given in, that he would bring it me from the Solicitor General; when I have it, I will lose no time in making use of those observations for his Grace's advantage. On further conference with himself, I shall understand his pleasure, after acquainting his Grace with the substance and reason of your observations. I had your letter to his Grace, and that to myself and the observations, but yesterday morning from his Grace, and thereof you shall have a further account as soon as possible, and I hope by the very next post to send you the draft as it shall be penned, and as it will be allowed here.

The settlement is carried on with so great secrecy here, as we who are on the place, I mean my Lord of Clancarty, Fitz-Maurice, Sir Robert Talbot, and myself, are as yet strangers to it, but are promised the sight of it and to be heard to it (if there be a cause). This we have as a constant report from all hands that the adventurers and soldiers part with a third part, the '49 men the like, but that last is not so certain. Colonel Fitzpatrick will confer with you of doing something there for the support of my expense here, being for a much longer time than expected. I know you will give him your best advice and directions therein.

You shall be sure of the continuance of my endeavours in your father's concerns.

Addressed:—For John Walsh, Esq., these, in Dublin, at Mr. Bringhaugh's on the Merchant Key.

Sir Nicholas Plunkett to John Walsh.

1664, December 17. London.—Sir: I had yours of the 6th of December, and thought ere this to have sent you a draft of the proviso as it stood altered in your observations. To bring it to that pass, I must first have had a seasonable opportunity of conferring with his Grace, which I had, and received his directions, and sent for the proviso to the Solicitor to alter it, and have accordingly done as my Lord directed, and the most material parts clearly expressed according your

observations, the copy whereof I intended to send you, but on receipt of your said letter of the 6th of this month, I resolved to keep it till I had added or altered what should appear necessary to the contents of your said letter of the 6th, and then to send it answerable to your former and latter observations. That which you touch in your last, touching the reversions and remainders that were in my Lord, and are to be parted with, I clearly made it out to my Lord that he parted with that which was his own, besides that which was given by the Act of Settlement, yet his Grace's answer was to me, that he was willing so to do as to reversions and remainders, depending on estate tails in regard the tenant in tail might, by a common recovery, dock his reversion and remainder without his countenance, so all that was done therein was clearly by his own command after he had understood the matter at full. As for what you write of the Transplanters' interest, I do protest that your reason doth convince me in my judgment, nor did I ever proceed in that matter but according the instructions, which differ from what you express; but that I would have done if my advice be pursued, is that the interest of Transplanters be neither totally confirmed or taken away, but they be left to be regulated or confirmed or totally put by according the merits or demerits of those enjoying the lands and instruction, and power be given to that purpose to the Lord Lieutenant and such as His Majesty will please to join with him.

The Marquess of Antrim doth yet be under the danger of being subject by a clause to be inserted in the Act, to have his cause re-heard without obliging the commissioners to proceed according to His Majesty's former letter, whereon his decree of acquittal was grounded.

As the proviso is now and as it was before, if Aghrim was in his possession it is very safe and secure, and in truth that being his own lands is absolutely out of the vesting clause, as the rest of his own estate is.

I did foresee from the very first what you advise me in my care of this proviso, and therefore never had any business in my hands which I more seriously consider to avoid blame as being of the greatest consequence that ever was trusted to my care, and concerning a person to whom I shall owe my whole substance; and, be sure of it, I will let nothing slip of his advantage, that either I can imagine by my own observation or of those you suggest, and if any be omitted, it must proceed from my obedience to his own commands, and which I am sure he will own for my discharge, and never from any negligence in me in what my judgment shall find fit or prompt me to.

I thank you kindly for your care of supplying my wants; you little thought I should stay so long; you will soon hear from me when all is ready.

I was glad to see your letter now, having heard you were not well.

SIR NICHOLAS PLUNKETT to JOHN WALSH.

1664, December 24. London.—I had yours of the 29th of October with your observations on the draft of his Grace's proviso, and could not make you any certain answer till now, through the delay of the Settlement here, occasioned partly by the consultations and preparation concerning war with the Dutch, and partly by the Solicitor General, his term employment, and his attendance in the Parliament since the end of term. I know you have a copy of the observations you sent lying by you, so as I need not send them. The first was the omission of "the County of Kilkenny" in the draft I sent you, which was the neglect of my clerk in writing that draft, for it is otherwise in the original, which lay in Mr. Solicitor's hands, and which I have again taken from him that, where his Grace should direct, the proviso might be enlarged and altered pursuant to your observations Now it is amended pursuant thereunto, and thereof I send you here enclosed a copy. The second point in your observations is that of the time for the payment of the £50,000, which must be as in the precedent part of the Act is expressed, whereof I have yet no knowledge, nor did his Grace direct any alteration as to that.

The word "heirs" wanting in the saving is needless, the saving having reference to the quadruparite deed, 20th December, 1661, which comprehends a settlement of his whole estate, and therefore the saving with reference to it is full without the word heirs; this was your third observation. The saving was mended according to your fourth observation. The saving other rents and duties you will find in the copy, and so is your fifth observation fulfilled in the addition of the words "or at any time since," and your sixth is done as you directed in the omission of the words "now in possession of," and in addition of the words "whereof the reversion or remainder," etc.," as the copy now sent will more fully inform you. You will also find the affirmative words you directed for clearer expression of the estates saved to be in my Lord. Dingle and Tralee are added, but Gowran and Knocktopher my Lord would not have particularly named, in regard the general words of what was not allotted to adventurers or soldiers, will carry and comprehend those. What this my letter doth not explain, the copy of the proviso itself will supply. I wish you and Mrs. Walsh a good Christmas.

Postscript:—The draft of the bill is promised to be exposed to object what they may, which I fear will take much time and stay me here so long, that I shall return deeply indebted, if friends there find not some way to supply me, wherein I shall not doubt of your good endeavours.

I minded my Lord, since I received your last, how he parts by this proviso with the remainders and reversions, which were in him before 1641, yet his Lordship would have it so for the reason I writ to you in my last, viz., that those may be docked.

Sir Nicholas Plunkett to John Walsh.

1664 [-5], January 28. London.—I had yours of the third of January, from Fethard, in answer of mine of the 17th of December, wherein you doubt that the observations you sent are not observed. Since my said letter of the 17th of December, I have sent you a despatch of the 26th of December, and with it the copy of the proviso as it is drawn pursuant to your observations, wherein you will find that your observations are so pursued as nothing is omitted, which his Grace was pleased to allow me to insert, but he was still of opinion to part with the reversions and remainders, depending upon any estate tail of any lands which were in the hands of adventurers and soldiers; the which despatch of the 26th, I send by Mr. John Geydon, who parted hence the 26th of December, and doubtless had his Grace's pass for his going into Ireland and for his return. On perusal of the draft, I shall be glad to hear from you that if any doubt you have it may be yet amended.

The Settlement goeth on very slow, in regard the Lord Chancellor, the Lord of Anglesey, and the Lord of Orrery, are all three in the gout. My Lord Duke and the Lord of Clancarty are both in good health, and so is my Lady Duchess of Ormond, who lately strained her leg coming out of a coach, and kept her chamber for a week, but now is so well that she is gone this day to her house at Moor Park. I pray let me hear from you as soon as possible, that if my despatch by Geydon met with any misfortune or be not come into your hands, I may hasten to you another copy of that proviso. I thank you for your care of endeavouring to supply my expenses here. I protest I have already, since my coming hither, borrowed £150 pounds. You and the rest did little think I should have cause to stay here so long, when you first employed me hither. I put the trust of sending this on the Steward, who will, I hope, despatch it.

Addressed:—For John Walsh, Esq., these, at Dublin, or elsewhere in Ireland.

Samuel Pullon, Archbishop of Tuam, to Ormond.

1664 [-5], January 30. Tuam.—The parsonage of Knockgraffon, in the County of Tipperary, falling void by the death of Mr. Bartley, the late incumbent, gives me an unexpected occasion of troubling your Grace with this address, to signify so much to your Grace, and withal to remind your Grace of my right to the next presentation thereto, by virtue of an advowson under your Grace's hand and seal, an attested copy whereof I have herewithal enclosed. Which favour your Grace was pleased then to confer upon me (as a reward for my endeavours to serve the Church, and your Grace's interest in that particular), upon my free and voluntary tendering to yourself my interest of a lease of that parsonage

for the term of thirty-six years then in being at an inconsiderable rent, which I then purchased of the Archbishop of Cassels for £300, who had paid the same rate for it to Sir Richard Butler. My most noble Lord, I have a nephew, at present a student in the College of Dublin, of some hopes, for whom I have for some time designed the living, if it fell vacant in mine, and I thought it my duty to acquaint your Grace therewith, as well to prevent the applications of others (ignorant of the predisposed right) from taking any effect, which possibly might happen by your Grace's not remembering it, as also to receive your Grace's approbation thereof, which I esteem more than my own title to it.

Postscript:—May it please your Grace; the parties nominated in the advowson were my two brothers-in-law, my Lord Bishop of Derry and Mr. Forward, whom I put in as feoffees in trust for me.

Elizabeth, Lady Chesterfield to Ormond.

1664 [-5], February 6. Bretby.—My Lord: The not having heard from your Lordship this three months, has given me a great deal of trouble, not that I have pride enough to expect that honour, had not your Lordship's kindness to me formerly given it me, and as I ever considered it as an expression of that concern that I value above any happiness in the world. I hope your Lordship will pardon my fears, if they are groundless, for persuading me it is lessened, since they are only the effects of that duty and affection that is paid you, without the least mixture of interest, by, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient daughter and most humble servant, E. Chesterfield.

Endorsed:—My daughter Chesterfield's.

Sir Nicholas Plunkett to John Walsh.

1664 [-5], February 25. London.—The last I had from you was of the 27th of January, which was sent me hither from Moor Park, enclosed in a letter from my Lady Duchess of Ormond, together with a paper of questions concerning my Lord Duke's proviso, in which letter her Grace directed I should confer with my Lord Duke thereof on his coming to London, he being then at Moor Park. On Thursday, the 23rd of this month, his Grace was come to Court, and the very next day I minded him of those questions, and desired he should set apart some convenient hour that I might discourse with his Grace of those, that what should appear necessary might be added to the last draft of his proviso. To-morrow, three of the clock in the afternoon, his Grace appointed me to attend him about it, which I shall not fail to do, and give you a further account what shall be directed in order to those questions, the consequence whereof I have taken into consideration and prepared myself to let him clearly see where

his advantage is. But some of those questions have their resolutions by the last draft, as I will let you see in my next, yet in that you will be resolved on sight of the draft itself which I sent hence by Mr. John Geydon, of Irishtown, in the County of Kildare, who is there arrived, as I find by a letter from my wife, and cannot doubt you have ere this my letter wherein the said last draft was enclosed, but to be sure of your receipt thereof, I long to hear from you. Here is nothing done these three months past, but what Mr. Solicitor hath done for preparing a draft of the bill, yet we are hopeful something will be now soon done, when the sitting of the Parliament shall be concluded, being expected on Tuesday next.

LORD SHANNON to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1664 [-5], March 6. Cork.—I received, by my brother Cork, so large and pleasing an account of your civil expressions of me, and favour to me in the procuring me (in hopes) His Majesty's letter for a patent for that small parcel of land I begged your assistance in, as I owe you so great an obligation for it, that I do not think it sufficient to have sent you the one bill of acknowledgment for it by the post, but I must send you also this second bill of my humble and real acknowledgment, by your cousin and servant, Jack Jephson, and truly sir, when I consider how obligingly civil you are in heaping favours on me, and indeed all others, I can say no more but 'tis done like Sir George Lane himself, who may say with the greatest assurance, though with the least advantage that none can have a more faithful servant than you have of me, who will allow none to honour you more truly nor to serve you (if it ever lies in my power) more joyfully and readily than, dear sir, your ever obliged, faithful, humble servant, Shannon.

Postscript:—My wife is your most humble servant and your Lady's.

LORD DUNGANNON AND SIR WILLIAM FLOWER to ORMOND.

1664 [-5], March 18. Dublin.—Mr. Dodson being now upon his repair into England, where he will give your Grace an account of his proceedings concerning the Park,* we, according to the trust reposed in us by your Grace, are humbly bold to certify that the wall, as much of it as hath been finished, is so deficient, both for the badness of the stone and in the workmanship, that it doth daily fall in great proportions, in so much that of what hath once being finished, there will now be very many perches to be raised to the height of four or five foot at most, and so topped with furze, until better stone can be drawn to finish it. My Lord Deputy hath, by our humble desire, offered Mr. Dodson £100 for this year to repair what is fallen of the finished work, and so to keep the

* The Phœnix Park.

whole in repair, which he refuses, unless your Grace will confirm the same to him for seven, in which we dare not advise, but for this year we are well assured he can be no gainer by that contract; but the repair of the wall he hath now taken in hand, and hath submitted himself to your Grace's pleasure therein, whether by the year or upon account.

This enclosed paper we are humbly bold to present to your Grace's view, as that which will clearly demonstrate the condition and circumference of the whole work, as we have had the same surveyed by Captain Wheaton, which being compared with Mr. Dodson's paper that he shall present, will much shorten what your Grace hath further to say to him in that concern.

Enclosure:—The survey of the park wall at Phœnix.

The contents of perches in the surround of the wall of the Phœnix Park, according to twenty-one foot in length and one foot in height to the perch, taken the 18th of March, 1664.

Of wall finished and coped of 7 foot high	1,371 perches.
Of wall formerly finished and fallen down in breaches again, at least 3 foot of the height, and now filled with furze and thorns to keep in the deer	0098 perch.
Of wall 4 foot high	0160 perch.
Of wall 4½ foot high	0082 perch.
Of wall 2 foot high	0014 perch.
A small foundation	0010 perch.
Of wall	0072 perch.
In all ...	1807 perches.

This is the present condition of the wall as it now is, what yet stands cannot, by what is past, be said to stand long.

By William Wheaton, Surveyor.

Multiplying this wall of 1,371 perches in length by 7 foot, which is the height of the height of the wall, it makes	9597 perches.
And the wall of 98 perches being multiplied by 4 foot, which is the height of it, makes	0392 perches.
And the wall of 160 perches being so multiplied, makes	0640 perches.
And the wall of 82 perch being multiplied by 4½ foot, makes	0369 perch.
And the wall of 14 perch being multiplied to 2 foot, which is the height of it, makes	0028 perch.
Total done ...	11026 perches.

The whole circumference of the wall is 1,807 perch, at one foot to the perch in height, being multiplied by seven, which is the height the wall should be, makes 12,649 perches.

Captain Roger Bamber to Ormond.

1665, April 11. Dublin.—Pursuant to your gracious direction, after my arrival in this kingdom, I did humbly set forth what came to my hands of your Grace's hawks, in obedience to your Grace's commands. Now, likewise, I thought it my duty to intimate unto your Grace that with those hawks, I received no trimmings, which bear so high a rate here that for half the value or price they may be acquired in London, and better accommodated than this kingdom can afford; they may be had in Boulton's shop in Fleet Street, for there are the best. Now young hawks will be coming in, wherefore I would willingly know whether your Grace be intended to furnish His Majesty, or any other your friends in England, with a cage of hawks, that my care may prove the greater as well in preserving them for your Grace's use as in preparing them fit to transport, or otherwise to observe your Grace's future commands for the disposing of them; whereof I thought it my bounden duty to intimate unto your Grace and humbly to submit to your gracious commands.

Addressed:—To his Grace, James, Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of His Majesty's kingdom of Ireland, Palatinate of the Regalities and Liberties of the Counties of Tipperary and Cross, Lord Steward of His Majesty's household, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, these, at his lodgings, humbly present in Whitehall, London.

Thomas Humes to Sir Nicholas Plunkett.

1665, May 10. Dublin.—You may probably think it too long that I have not returned an account of the contents of your letter of the 15th of April last, which I received in the country the 25th of the same, and could not possibly, without prejudice to other concerns of his Grace's, come hither till Saturday last, the 6th instant. That day I sent to Mr. Boulton, of Corduffe, who had the originals of what you would have (and I but a brief of them); yesterday I received them; now I send you the four papers you desire, which proves the payment of 1,650*l* in time, after the gale of Michaelmas, 1635, and in regard the acquittances mentioned by you, neither of the other two papers do import that this sum being paid, was in discharge of the three gales now in question, viz., Easter, 1636, Michaelmas, 1636, and Easter, 1637. I send you other papers to clear it, viz.:—

1. Matthew Derenzie's acquittance for 550*l* for the gale of Michaelmas, 1635, which proves that that and all the gales before were paid, and by consequence this 1,650*l* must be for the subsequent gales.

2. His Grace's letter to the trustees, which proves the payment of Easter gale, 1636. Also by it you see he was not satisfied that more was due to Midd [lesex], therefore the trustees kept the said 550*l* in their hands until they received my Lord of Ormond's further letter, which is marked to you under the

3. Figure of three, and the Chief Baron's letter

4. Marked with the figure of four.

5. That the said 550*l* was paid over, appears by Tristram Whatcome's letter to Christian Borr, and by Borr's acquittance on the back of it, both marked with the figure of five.

6. Prove this further, you receive a copy of a letter from the trustees to the Earl of Midd [lesex], marked with the figure of six.

7. To prove the 1,100*l* paid, you have George Carleton's acknowledgment, marked with the figure of seven, that it was deposited on his hands.

8. My Lord Duke's letter to the trustees, marked with the figure of eight, signifying his pleasure that the said 1,100*l* should be paid.

Note.—The letter is of 11,000*l*, which must needs be the mistake of his Grace's secretary, as appears also by Borr's acknowledgment, and by the subsequent acquittance, and by all the proceedings.

9. Matthew Derenzie's acquittance for the 1,100*l*, endorsed upon his letter of attorney, both marked with the figure of nine.

10. I send you also Milward's letter marked with the figure ten, because it is one of the four papers you desire though I conceive it not much material.

It should seem by your letter that some question is made of the payment of the Easter gale, 1628, which indeed carries no colour of doubt, there being so many acquittances of all the subsequent gales, and if need be, as I cannot believe there will, I will send you the acquittance of that very gale. So as I hope by the next, or soon after, I shall hear from you that this matter is at an end, which I desire by any means may be effected before my Lord parts from thence.

Now, sir, give me leave to say something to another part of your letter in answer to a query of mine, viz.: Whether surplusage lands, possessed by adventurers or soldiers, and held of my Lord's grace, or whereof a reversion or remainder is in him, may be seized upon to his Grace's use. To this you are pleased to answer that the adventurers and soldiers take in a gross quantity, therefore no surplusage they have in their lot can be seized upon by my Lord Duke. It cannot be denied that by the late Act of Settlement his Grace may enter upon the whole lot of the one and of the other, being held of him, even that which is not surplusage, much more upon that

which is. In the saving clause for his Grace in the present intended Act, there is an exception of such lands as were allotted to adventurers or soldiers, which certainly must be intended of lands duly and rightly allotted, and cannot be intended to reach to more than their due proportion, and if there be such a rule as they must take in a gross quantity, it cannot follow that in such a crowd the interest already settled in my Lord shall be taken. They may as well, and by the letter too, take all other his demesne lands which were allotted. Also these surplusages are, for the most part, already seized upon by another name, viz.:—concealments, and granted in custodiams, whole towns, some whereof I have seized upon before I wrote to you upon this subject. Therefore if you can borrow so much time from your other great affairs, I pray you let me receive your further answers to this, and (as I wrote in relation to other questions before) could wish you had conferred with some other of the ablest there, so they were trusty.

I can receive no answer to that of the regicide's lands, whereof I wrote to you long since. Doctor Gorges, together with the Chief Baron and Justice Alexander, are now the setters of the Duke of York's estate. They speak of all the custodiam lands too, whereof his Grace hath some in possession, but of this I shall write more particularly, after that I shall discourse with them more than I have done yesterday.

King's Letter concerning the Phœnix Park.

Charles R.

1665, May 11. Whitehall.—Right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor, and right trusty and right wellbeloved cousin and councillor, we greet you well. Whereas we did, by our letters of the 26th day of May, 1663, authorize you, our Lord Lieutenant, to purchase for our use the whole manor and house of Chappel Izod, with the town and lands thereunto belonging, and such several other lands which lie most convenient to make a Park about our house of the Phœnix, as you should think fit, so as the same should not amount in the whole to above the sum of ten thousand pounds, and also to enclose in the said Park with a stone wall, in such manner as it was then already begun, such lands of our ancient inheritance or new purchase as you shall judge fit for that use, and to store the same with deer; and whereas, besides the several other lands purchased by you for the Park, and the building the Park wall, and divers other necessaries fit to be provided there, the purchase money of the house and lands of Chappel Izod from our Chancellor there, doth amount unto the sum of ten thousand pounds before limited, and whereas the other lands taken into the said Park, together with the charge of building the said wall and reparations in and about the said Park, will amount unto a greater sum. We have therefore thought fit hereby to authorize you to give order to our right

trusty and right wellbeloved cousin and councillor, Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, our Vice-Treasurer of that our kingdom, or any other Vice-Treasurer that hereafter shall be, to satisfy and pay such several sums of money to the several other persons whose lands are taken into the said Park, as are or shall be agreed to be paid for the same, and also such other sums of money from time to time as shall be requisite for the doing the said work, so as the same do not amount in the whole to more than the sum of twenty thousand pounds sterling, including the said sum of ten thousand pounds, being the purchase money for the house and lands of Chappel Izod agreed to be paid to our said Chancellor. And for so doing this, shall be as well unto you as to our said Vice-Treasurer, and all other our officers and ministers whom it may concern, a sufficient warrant. Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 11th day of May, 1665, in the 17th year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command,

Arlington.

Entered at the signet office, the 11th day of May, 1665.

Sidney Bere.

To our trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor, James, Duke of Ormond, our Lieutenant General and General Governor of our kingdom of Ireland. And to our right trusty and right wellbeloved cousin and councillor, Thomas, Earl of Ossory, Lord Deputy of our said kingdom, and to any other our Chief Governor or Governors of our said kingdom, which hereafter for the time shall be, and to all other our officers and ministers there whom it may concern.

This is a true copy of the original,

G. Lane.

Sir N. Plunkett to Thomas Humes.

1665, May 23. London.—After long expectations, I had the packet you sent concerning the Earl of Middlesex, and will make use thereof when the affair shall be met on, wherein there shall be no delay on my Lord's part. The acquittance for Easter, 1628, I wish I had, for they still insist thereon, though we have many convincing reasons to prove the same to have been paid. It is true that when I observed in one of your objections, that concerning the surplusage lands which adventurers and soldiers had, on conference with his Grace, he made me that answer which it seemeth I wrote to you of, but before I had your last despatch, reflecting on the disadvantage put on his Grace by his parting with that surplusage, I took occasion to discourse again with his Grace of it, and got his allowance to insert that among the other savings in his proviso, which I did accordingly insert by adding in the draft these ensuing words:—"nor what surplus of acres any adventurer or soldier hath above his due lot." It

cometh in after the place where you find in the draft you have the words:—"claimeth for sea service." So as that question was ended before I had your last. I have often minded his Grace of that concerning the regicides, and it is long since I stated the case concerning that which his Grace said he would deliver to the Lord Chancellor, and howbeit nothing can be clearer than his right in that particular, yet have I no resolution from him hitherto. I do suppose his Grace's reason is for that there is a very probable expectation that the Duke of York will waive that interest, I mean all his proviso or grant concerning the regicides' estates, and take a compensation in money by a general tax. If so, the doubts risen on his custodiam will also fail. Here is an expectation that there will be a speedy end put to the general settlement. The bill, which was so long in preparation and read publicly to those concerned, is laid by, and now they go on other grounds, the soldiers and adventurers being content to accept of two parts of three of what was their due, and leave the rest to the general stock. The Protestant Conaght purchasers do so also, so far they are gone on the frame of a new bill. This is all I can now say.

Postscript:—Mr. Humes, I pray hasten this to Mr. John Walsh, from your humble servant, N. Plunkett.

Order of Lord Dungannon and Sir William Flower for Payment to Sir John Temple for his Interest in the Phœnix Park.

1665, June 27.—Whereas his Grace, the Duke of Ormond, hath empowered us to view, appraise, and make contracts with the several persons for the several interests in His Majesty's Park, near the city of Dublin, and having agreed with the honourable Sir John Temple, knight, Master of the Rolls of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, for his full interest therein; and whereas there is now remaining in the hands of Sir Daniel Bellingham, knight, the sum of eight hundred pounds to be issued out for the satisfying of such contracts as we shall think fit, now therefore we pray and desire the said Sir Daniel Bellingham to pay to the said Sir John Temple, the sum of one hundred and fourscore pounds for his interest aforesaid, out of the said eight hundred pounds. And this our warrant, together with the said Sir John Temple's acquittance confessing the receipt thereof, shall be unto the said Sir Daniel a sufficient discharge for so much.

Dungannon.
Wm. Flower.

Endorsed:—Lord Dungannon and Sir William Flower's order to Sir Daniel Bellingham to pay Sir John Temple 180*l* for his interest in the Park.

Warrant for payment of this money, dated the 28th of February, 1665.

Lord Hatton to Ormond.

1665, July 9. Hatton House.—May it please your Grace: Being as yet got not above a step or two from the grave, it is a bold attempt, I confess, to suffer my weak spirits and hand to make an address to your Grace. But the case of Mr. Clement, who indeed, next my children and my domestics, I am beholding to for his long fidelity to me and care of me and my affairs, or rather my own reputation being no less touched in the affront than his right, do embolden me to importune your Grace in his behalf that a junior may not invade his right. Not to trouble your Grace further, I most humbly beseech your Grace to extend this favour to me, who living or yet dying shall to the last continue, may it please your Grace, your Grace's most humble servant,

Chr. Hatton.

Endorsed:—Lord Hatton in behalf of Mr. Clement.

Le Comte de Gramont to Ormond.

1665, August 15.—Monsieur: Faites moy s'il vous plet l'honneur de croire que i'ay pris la part que ie dois a la perte que, vous aves faite et que ie seray toute ma vie si sansible a toutes les choses qui vous arriveront que i'espere vous obliger par la m'onorer de vostre amitie que ie vous demande Monsieur, avec protestation de la vouloir meriter par mes tres humbles services et la grace d'estre creu de vous, Monsieur, vostre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur et nepveu,*

Ce quinsuime Aoust. le Comte de Gramont.

Addressed:—A Monsieur, Monsieur le duc d' Ormond.

Endorsed:—Comte de Gramont. Received at Kilkenny, 20th September, '65.

Sir Daniel Bellingham to Ormond.

1665, September 30. Dublin.—His Majesty's council being in this city, it will not be fit for me to represent to your Grace what cannot have escaped their view and censure, not doubting but they have communicated it to your Grace. But for my more safe walking I have judged it necessary, as I have been wholly passive hitherto in the business of honour intended me and this city, so to suspend the taking that title† (which the royal grant hath conferred on the Mayor of this city, and wiser than I give me upon that account) till I receive your Grace's direction, which, next His Majesty, shall ever be most cheerfully obeyed by your Grace's, etc.

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* The orthography of the original is followed in this transcript.

† The title of Lord Mayor of Dublin was first borne by Sir Daniel Bellingham.

Thomas Rigby to Sir George Lane.

1665, October 30.—The Park wall hath taken in Newtown and Insecore, parcels of St. James' parish, the tithe of them belonging unto the Minister of St. Katherine's and St. James, united by an Act of State. Immediately after the wall was begun, I petitioned his Grace the Lord Lieutenant; his Grace referred it to Mr. Dodson, and Mr. Dodson reported my damage to be ten pounds *per annum*. His Grace signed the report and commended my petition to the Council Board. They all subscribed, with a reference to four of the council or any three of them, for my allowance in recompense of my loss.

Mr. Summers hath all my papers, which will fully satisfy my proceedings in that particular. It is come to the birth, and I want strength to bring forth without your honour's assistance.

Endorsed:—My cousin Rigby's.

Sir James Ware to Sir George Lane.

1665, November 27. Dublin.—Honoured Sir: To your many other favours I pray you add one more, that my nephew, Mr. James Reynolds, may be excused from being Sheriff of the County of Leitrim for the subsequent year. You know his condition, and that he is not as yet fully restored to his estate.

Your ready and obliged servant, Ja. Ware.

James Buck to Ormond.

1665, December 5. Moor Park.—Upon the request of some gentlemen, my neighbours, I attended them to Sir Philip Butler's, in order to his election for one of the knights for this county, who has presented your Grace with a brace of male deer and two brace of does, piebald, black and white, fallow and white. I have left order for the taking and sending them hither after Christmas. I did, in several letters, humbly desire your Grace to direct two or three lines to me for the King's Serjeant Trumpet for the delivery of those deer and ducks His Majesty promised out of St. James' Park, and though the late great winds did so shatter our old pales, yet they are now so well repaired, that they are a very good fence for any strange deer. Next to the town I have set up a handsome large coach-gate, horse-gate, and stile, and from thence in a direct line is already planted up to the house four rows of elms, in a true proportion of distance like unto that in the front of the house, but in a righter method. We are now planting the like from the house to the gate leading to Watford, but leaving a handsome distance, by way of half-moon at each gate for the turning of coaches. Here is already planted eight hundred elms, six hundred chestnuts, and two hundred walnuts; the chestnuts in four handsome walks, a true distance from the lodge, and the lodge in the centre. They are planted there for their preservation by

the lodge when they bear, and the pleasantness of the ground, the walnuts planted in the view of the house, and the great garden from the corner of the new kitchen garden, betwixt the snow-house and the hill. Another walk is intended on the other side of the hill, so that the hill (from the house) shall stand betwixt two walks. I have already put in some ice and snow into the house. The new fountain is finished with lead, constantly playing. The old rock and the two dolphins are put in, but easily removed. The upper pond is again stored with carps; the garden walls of each side all planted, and as Mr. Moore assures me, with the greatest variety and best fruit in England, but that garden which Mr. Moore undertakes will be so pleasant a ground, that they are all against planting a standard there for spoiling the beauty of that place, we having kitchen garden enough for such uses.

But now my greatest fear is that the best of my duty cannot recompense the least diversion from your greater affairs, which makes me often present that trouble to her Grace, and have humbly begged her pardon for it, as I do.

Postscript:—We are now upon drawing of drains as they were laid out.

Dr. Benjamin Parry* to Sir George Lane.

1665, December 11. Oxford.—I received information this last week, from my Lord Bishop of Winchester, that my brother, Dr. Parry, was fallen very sick past hopes of recovery, and his Lordship advised me to make what friends I could to get a letter from his Grace, the Duke of Ormond, to my Lord Chancellor here, in my behalf, for a living in Surrey, which my brother had, in the gift of the great seal. And now not having heard almost these three weeks from my brother, fearing the unfortunate news may be true, I have taken the boldness to address myself to you, encouraged by the noble and generous obligations you have already laid on us, to beg your wonted patronage and favour in procuring me my Lord's letter to the Lord Chancellor in my behalf, in case it hath gone so ill with my brother, with what speed you can to prevent others. Be pleased to pardon this trouble, which the experience of your goodness puts me upon, since I have not a nobler friend than yourself, whose worthy assistance as I do not doubt of now, so it will be an eternal obligation on, noble sir, your unfortunate but humble servant,

Oxford, Corpus Christi College. Ben. Parry.

William Crispin to [ ] Amory.

1665, December 5. Kinsale.—I humbly think you may do well to hint to some honourable persons of the council, that here is one, Monsieur Choisin, that hath made exceeding

*Dr. Benjamin Parry was the son of one Irish Bishop (Edward Parry, Bishop of Killaloe) and the brother of another (John Parry, *vide p.* 212, *infra*) whom he himself succeeded to the See of Ossory.

high preparations of beef, and yet makes no sign of his intent of shipping it hence. I wish there be not some invading design against this naked, though considerable, part of Ireland. I had former letters from the said Crispin, that this Monsieur had slaughtered three thousand beeves, and did still continue slaughtering more. I am informed that this Monsieur is a Roman Catholic, and yet to be made free of Kinsale (where he arrived about four months ago), he hath taken the oaths of supremacy and allegiance.

Kinsale, 8th December, 1665.

Here is a strong report that an attempt hath been lately made by some forces of France for surprise of Jersey, and that they were beaten off with loss of two ships of theirs sunk, one of which is said had thirty-eight brass guns. Several letters to this effect is come hither. If you have any certainty hereof, pray favour me with a line.

Endorsed:—Extracts of several letters from Kinsale. Received from Mr. Amory the 12th of December, 1665. [Endorsement in Sir G. Lane's handwriting.]

Humphrey Barrowe to Ormond.

1665, December 12. Tralee.—The product of the year 1666 having been the knotty theme of some laborious, but too many confident pens, which nevertheless (and that without the help of their discord) have left us still in the dark, I humbly beg it may not be accounted a piece of levity in your servant to acquaint your Grace with a small beam, which lately, yet perhaps seasonably, shined into his observation. My Lord, I neither pretend to the spirit of prophecy nor that of interpretation, but on Friday, the first of this month, about four in the morning, awaking out of a dream (to which I dare not presume to be the Oedipus) I fell, as above my station I use to do, into a consideration of the present posture of affairs betwixt the King and his neighbours, amongst whom the French King was pressed deep into my thoughts, and (as under an impulsive violence) his name (being in the Roman tongue, Ludovicus) made the sole subject of my meditation, which having often revolved in the accusative case, Ludovicum, I fancied the discretion of it, and found it to consist of the numerical letters standing for 1666, viz., M. D. C. L. V. V. V. I, with the letter O standing in the body of the name exclamantly calling for the wonder and admiration of the world at what should happen that year; withal observing the accusative Ludovicum subject to the government of some verb, but whether elexi, rejexi, vocavi, missi, or what else, God only knows. After which, retrospecting the nominative Ludovicus, I found its numerical letters, viz., D. C. L. V. V. V. I, being 666, the perfect number of the beast, being the number of a man, Revelations 13th, and last verse. Other observations I made, as that of the evenness of the figurative letters in both cases before and after the letter O, viz., in Ludovicus, before

the letter O stands 555, and after it 111, before O in Ludovicum the same 555, and after it 1,111, being just double the number 555, with the addition of a not dividable unit, which last things (by the perusal of some books I then wished for) may, in comparing things with things, be found not without some signification.

My Lord, these observations made, my next consideration was what use to make of them, and finding myself born the subject and servant of my dear and dread sovereign, and all I am either in body or mind only his, I resolved upon this way, through your Grace's noble hands, to convey the knowledge of them to his sacred Majesty, to the end that if His Highness (upon consultation had with other wise and learned persons) shall find anything of God's meaning in these things, he may (pardon, I beseech your Grace, the presumption of a worm to write it) be the better enabled to play his national games with all his neighbour princes and states, to the glory of that God that hath so miraculously restored him, and the good of his Church, the honour of his crown and welfare of all his loyal subjects, which is the daily prayer of, illustrious sir, your Grace's etc.

Postscript:—My Lord, the contents of this humble letter I only imparted to my Captain, Sir Arthur Denny, of whom I first received assurance of secrecy, as not thinking it pardonable to divulge that whereof His Majesty may make a private use.

Endorsed:—Captain Barrowe's. Received 19th December, 1665.

Sir Francis Hamilton to Sir George Lane.

1665, December 15.—Signifying that the Duke of Ormond has granted to him that his son, Sir Charles Hamilton, shall have his troop, and his second son, Claude Hamilton, Sir Charles' foot company.

John Morton to Ormond.

1665, December 20. Kilkenny.—I lately received commands from her Grace to send your Grace a survey of a house in Kilkenny, formerly belonging to one Mr. Robert Shee, whereupon I most humbly presumed the boldness to send your Grace this with the enclosed paper, being a ground-plot of the house and all the garden ground that did formerly belong unto it, with three several estimates of charge for three ways of reparations the thing is capable of, humbly leaving it to your Grace's further consideration and pleasure therein. And what your Grace's further commands are, in that and all things else you be pleased to command your servant, shall be obeyed with all duty and diligence.

May it please your Grace, the coach-house building your Grace ordered me to build, will be suddenly ready to put on the roof. I built all the walls with stone for better durance

and strength. It will be finished (God willing) in March next. All the works her Grace was pleased to order to be done in the Castle, are near finished, and the alcove likewise.

May it please your Grace, at Dunmore the great stairs at the upper end of the hall are put up, but the carvings about them not yet finished, and the fretworks and wainscotings in her Grace's apartments are finished, and the masons have worked good part of the marble steps for the entrance into the house, and the frontispiece of pillars is ready to put up when the masons have paved the portico before the entrance, which is good part done, and the whole house is glazed, and the rooms plastered, and doors made and the rooms locked up to preserve the glass from breaking.

I most humbly beg your Grace's pardon for my boldness, abruptness, and tediousness herein, most humbly assuring your Grace I shall use all the diligence and care I am possibly able to expedite your Grace's business committed to my charge, and to give your Grace a just account of it.

Endorsed:—Captain Morton's, with a draft of a house, formerly Robert Shee's, and with a computation for the repair of it.

John Fitz Gerald to Helen, Countess of Clancarty.

1665, December 22. Dublin.—I being advertised that some person or persons informed your Honour that I have by some words in Parliament, and other places, reflected on the right honourable, your Ladyship's deceased lord and husband, as being the actor or inducer of inserting in the late passed bill the clause of investure of my poor estate in His Majesty. Madam, it is a truth generally known that I have been in the course of my life subject to false aspersions, calumnies and perjuries, and although I know that, in common justice or good conscience, I should not be condemned until I were heard, yet being rendered unable at present to give my personal attendance on your Ladyship to falsify that ungodly and false suggestion, I conceived it my duty to give your Honour such satisfaction by these of my being free from and guiltless of that calumnious imputation, as my conscience truly enables me to do. In the first place, that I did not as much as once mention his Lordship's name in Parliament, I appeal to the whole House of Commons, nor uttered word elsewhere, that may in the least tend to his Honour's disparagement, I take God to witness, and am sure no soul will have the impudence to aver the contrary in my presence. In the next, that in the presence of God, I do not know to this hour who did or contrived the same against me, which true and real protestation will, I hope, prove satisfactory unto your Honour. Humbly kissing your Ladyship's hands, I take leave.

Endorsed:—John FitzGerald to my sister Clancarty.

Lord Mayo and others to Ormond.

1665, December 22. Cahernemarte.—May it please your Grace: As soon as (in obedience to your Grace's command by a warrant directed to us, bearing date the second of December) we were arrived at Inver, we found the Dutch prisoners escaped from the wreck, many of them dead, and many daily sickening, partly from the cold they had taken in their coming wet to shore, and partly from inconveniencies they suffered, both in their lodging and diet, in that waste place, which moved us (as most conducible in our opinions to His Majesty's honour and service, and as the most likely means of preserving the men's lives, who, in probability, in a short time would all otherwise have perished) to resolve upon the speedy sending away as many of them as were in a condition to travel to Galway, and to make the best provision in that country for the rest, which resolution was executed, and the Dutchmen sent away before we received notice of your Grace's pleasure in committing the care of that business to Sir Oliver St. George, and the revocation of the power committed to us.

Our most humble request to your Grace is that you would be pleased to order their reception at Galway, and that those entrusted by us with the conducting them thither may be discharged of them. We shall, by God's assistance, in a short time, present your Grace with as large an account of the wealth recovered and embezzled from that ship, as the examinations taken and result of the enquiries we have made during our employment in that business will enable us, which cannot be performed with such exactness as will be fit for your Grace's information until we come to our journey's end. We are your Grace's most humbly devoted servants,

Mayo.
Char. Holcroft.
Browne.

Lady Mary Cavendish to Sir George Lane.

1665 [-6], January 12. Hardwicke.—I am forced to give you this trouble by a promise I made of endeavouring to get the liberty of this man, whose name I have here sent you, to desire you that you would employ the interest you have with them that has the power of releasing him to do it. They have told me here the fault he is imprisoned for, which, if true, it is not very great; but he is a quaker, and if you find he is guilty of any great fault, I would not have you speak for him. Pray let me know how my god-daughter does. I hope when I see her in Ireland she will be a beauty.

Postscript:—Pray present my humble service to my Lady Lane. If you are not very kind to my god-daughter, I'll take it very ill.

Endorsed:—Lady Cavendish. Received 9th February, 1665 [-6].

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1665 [-6], January 19. Cockpitt.—I have received your letter dated the 10th of this month, with the Act of Parliament and other papers you sent me, for which I return you hearty thanks. I am glad to hear that the Parliament in Ireland go on so well with their business. I am bound to you for many favours, and for your care of my business and assistance to my friends. I shall be glad to requite the same if I can do you any courtesy. I desire you to present my humble service to my Lord Lieutenant and his Lady, and to my Lord of Ossory and my Lord of Arran. I remain your very affectionate friend and servant.

Endorsed:—Duke of Albemarle. Received 9th February, 1665 [-6].

SIR COURTENAY POLE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1665 [-6], January 22. Shute.—Give me leave to be your remembrancer that Colonel Legg, about this time twelve month, whilst I was at the Parliament, did me once the favour to be my guide to your lodgings, and represented my case to you with my character. You were pleased to give me the honour of a fair reception, and a promise of your assistance. A sickness presently after fell upon me, and I hastened to change air, that I could not again wait upon you. But I understood, in a short time after that, I had the honour of receiving the great fruit of your kindness, that I was secured by a particular proviso, which gave me such a satisfaction as I did not trouble you with any of my scribbles. But now I am informed by my agent in Dublin, Mr. Perriam Pole, my kinsman, that many of your Parliament whose titles are but the same with mine, and all things compared much worse, have by themselves or their interests inclosed themselves near eighty by so many provisoes, so as to receive no disturbance. Sir, if a constant loyalty in all these times can be admitted argument for such a favour also, certainly I may be admitted. I have not been useless also to His Majesty that now is, as well as serviceable to his father of blessed memory. I do therefore importunately beg you to represent me to his Grace my Lord Lieutenant, that he would be pleased by your hand to receive a particular proviso for me, which may be added to the bill at the next passing, and that you would be pleased to present my most humble service to my Lord of Ossory, whom I had the honour to know in the beginning of this Parliament in London. I believe he will intercede for me. If I am too late, I am, as many other honest men are, unfortunate, but in all conditions I am, sir, your most humble servant.

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1665 [-6], January 23. Cockpitt.—There being one, William Woodriffe, cook of the *Rapahannick*, merchant, which was taken by the Dutch, and is now prisoner in Flushing,

whom the Admiralty Court there have consented to release in exchange for one Albert Albertson, prisoner in Galway, in Ireland, which his Royal Highness has consented to, I desire you will please to move my Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that he may be exchanged in release accordingly. There being also one, Captain Jean Gillason, a prisoner in Ireland, who is a considerable person, and that well knows your coasts, His Royal Highness desires that particular care be taken he may not be released. He was taken by the *Unitie*, near Guernsey, in a Flushing Caper.

Sir Stephen Fox to Sir George Lane.

1665 [-6], January 27. Whitehall.—Ever honoured Sir: I have received yours of the 10th with the print, for which, and your many obliging expressions, I do most heartily thank you. I have got again under my own roof at Chiswick my whole family, where I hope by God's mercy we shall be in safety, and that with the great abatement of the last bill, with the probability of the same this week, His Majesty will be in safety at Hampton Court, whither he intends this night, and that instead of going back to Oxford, it will be counselable for him to come to this place, which I assure you wants his Royal presence in all respects. I shall never enough lament the loss of our most worthy Bishop and excellent friend. His widow is retired to her poor house at Stratford, from whence I hastened my children to make way for her retreat. Indeed she is the most disconsolable person that I have almost heard of. I pray God comfort her and us. I am sure your excellent Lady equals our grief, for his friendship towards her was most tender to my knowledge. I pray with my humble respects join that of my wife's to you both, and Steenie bids me make you a French compliment from him.

Sir, as to the business of your letter, I herewith send you an account for his Grace, which will best state that matter, and give you a clear light to what you desire concerning his allowances as Lord Steward. And, as yet, I have little expectation to receive anything from his pension as Gentleman of the Bedchamber. The truth is, since your going hence, it hath not been a time for it. I did never speak to my Lord Treasurer of it but he seems willing to oblige his Grace; but, withal, finds himself unable, and since the King's restoration his Lordship was never more embarassed than at present, for money is not got without the greatest difficulty imaginable. I will, as occasion serves, mind my Lord Treasurer of it, and whensoever I can find a fit opportunity I will press with all my strength for it, for I earnestly wish it were in my power to do his Grace some service herein, but I find it is almost alike with the rest of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber.

The Kettle Drums have no allowance upon the Establishment but barely their pay, nor hath any one of them ever had a penny towards their equipage that I know of, save only

Mr. O'Neill's Kettle Drum, who with great importunity got His Majesty to give order to my Lord General to order him wherewithal to buy a horse, saddle, and drum, which my Lord General did by great importunity, as unwillingly as ever I saw him do anything in my life, and that but once, which is the only time anything hath been paid by me upon that account.

I do thank you for your intention of assisting my brother, when it lies in your way, which I hope it will do shortly. I am sure you will if you can, and therefore I am obliged to be thankful. By your hand I shall pass to him 20*l per annum*, if you will oblige me therein, and charge me with it here, which I will punctually repay, the 10*l* in your hand for Christmas last, and the next will be due at midsummer next.

Postscript:—I beg your kindness for Mr. Darcy, whose whole dependency almost is from the issue of the last Act of Settlement. I pray when you shall favour me with your next letter, a word of your opinion thereof. I am hastening towards Hampton Court to attend the King's coming thither.

William Bolton to Sir George Lane.

1665 [-6], February 2. Barbadoes (by the Castle Gate).—Honourable Sir: Reading over your letters, and two or three from his Grace, of several dates in the year '63, made me fall into some wonder to see myself and services in that plotting time so accepted, and now in a condition most lamentable of any in the King's dominions that I can know of. His Majesty's gracious speech at the opening of Parliament in '61, with his pious and princely regard in that case of Christian of the Isle of Man, of the 5th of August, '63, makes it appear to me that Ireland and the Isle of Man will appropriate to themselves only the violation of that pious and prudent Act of Indemnity and Oblivion, but I fear, sir, I may run too far on this general strain before I come to tell you why I am thus bold to give you the trouble of this letter, which I pray you pardon.

I was by his Grace, my Lord Lieutenant's order of the 4th of November, summoned to answer the objections Captain Rich. Poer, the Governor of Waterford, had against me, but I hear of none to this day, save that on the 1st of December at night, I was by my Lord Mayor's warrant, attacked for murder, as is said, and hurried to his house, and amongst a pack of whores examined and remanded to my lodgings in the constable's custody, since which time I have endured imprisonment, obloquy, travel, expense, and great damage, disgrace, terror, and pains (doubtless far above killing), and which is worst of all, cannot get to his Grace to be heard, who though he will not use me as I am sure I should be if the King were here, yet I will obey him according to the duty I owe His Majesty's Lieutenant. I humbly pray you will, worthy sir, remember once his Grace gave order when I had business I should be brought to him. What is the

cause now, my life and fortunes, the support of my unfortunate wife and children is at stake and almost rooted up, and I cannot get to make my condition known to the King (I mean in the person of his Lieutenant)? When I cease to employ the faculties of my soul and body to be serviceable in my sphere to God, King, Church, laws, and commonweal, let me be abandoned by all lovers of merit and virtue. Pray, sir, excuse my importunity, I have had a dismal Christmas, God grant me a better Easter. And I pray God bless his Grace and increase his honour, which will be illustrated much in descending to regard the stranger and friendless, of which number I reckon myself.

EDWARD GEOGHEGAN to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1665 [-6], February 6. Bunowen.—There happened here an accident that may be worth the relation, and probably you may not be so rightly or really informed by the actors. Therefore I conceived my duty to afford your Honour a serious information of the same, to the best of my knowledge. The last of January, there was forced by a storm a ship about two hundred and fifty tons, span new, with twenty-five pieces of ordnance, manned with thirty men, within four miles of Boffin by water, and six mile by land from this town. She was taken by Ancient Monke. They did not discharge a shot in their own defence. She is laden with above hundred chests, containing broad-cloth and holland, as they say, forty tons of beer, with good store of arms. The men are Dutchmen, except one of them, that owns himself a Spaniard or Italian, who convenanted with Ancient Monke for five months' means, and all his own goods. He will make her a lawful prize. He doth further assert that they burned the State of Holland's pass. This very ship cost ten thousand pounds the building, besides her tacklings and other accommodations befitting her. It is thought she is worth betwixt four or five thousand pounds in all, at least. I have this relation from those that were actors in taking her. I would wish I were qualified enough to serve His Majesty and his Grace, wherein my endeavours should not be wanting. I shall conclude, leaving you and all yours to the tuition of the high and great Tutor, whose feeble servants we are all.

Postscript:—The ship was taken the 4th of February.

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to ORMOND.

1665 [-6], February 6. Cockpitt.—This bearer, Mr. Lock, one of my secretaries, having some urgent occasions to go into Ireland, I have given him licence in that behalf. And considering the long experience I have had of his fidelity and good affection to His Majesty's service, with his abilities, diligence and trustiness in all business wherein I have employed him, I have thought fit (upon this occasion) to give him this just character to your Grace, that he is an honest, faithful, diligent and deserving person, and (as such) I make

bold to recommend him to your Grace for your favour and countenance to him, assuring your Grace that it will be well placed upon him. He intends to come back to me as soon as he shall despatch his business in Ireland. I crave your Grace's patronage to him there, which shall be owned and acknowledged by me, for I have a great desire to do him good, and he well deserves it, but his interest and concerns being in that kingdom, I make bold to be an humble suitor to your Grace on his behalf.

Mr. Justice Stockton to Sir George Lane.

1665 [6], February 10.—Since I intimated to you our intentions to keep the assizes this circuit at Drumahaire, I am informed by the Clerk of the Assizes and others, that the place at present wanteth a sessions house and other conveniences for reception of the country, who are to attend there, and that it being now winter, provision for horses will not be provided, and that the gaol being at Jamestown, it will be a great trouble this time of the year to convey prisoners so far. Upon which considerations, my brother and I have appointed Jamestown for that work the coming assizes. However I do assure you that when I come to Jamestown, I shall declare to the country that they must expect the following assizes for that county to be kept at Drumahaire, so that if there be an alteration, it shall not be unexpected to the country, which they may not so much regret at, as they now would, if it should come upon them unexpected.

Endorsed:—Mr. Justice Stockton.

Mr. Justice Alexander to Sir George Lane.

1665 [-6], February 11. Mullingar.—The enclosed came so late to my hands, being upon my journey hitherward, that till now I had not time to make return thereof. I shall no further enlarge or aggravate his fault, although I must tell you he sent to bribe me with three cows before his trial, which no man ever before durst so much as to attempt, being a thing which I of all things do abominate and detest; besides if he had not been taken when he was, he was instantly to have left the County of Meath, and was going into Wicklow, as I was credibly informed. As I have now ended two stays, Meath and Westmeath, for the first Sir Theophilus Jones will give his Grace an account of the proceedings, for Westmeath I have ended the business also; two condemned to be executed, two branded, which are all done here. I am now going to Longford, carrying six from Eastmeath to be tried there, besides what I shall find in the place. I hope by the time of my return to give a good account of all or the most of those robbers that are in the gaols.

Endorsed:—Sir Jerom Alexander

Darby Brillaghan to Ormond.

1665 [-6], February 16. Coleraine.—Yours of the 10th instant [I] have received, and as for any vessel belonging to the subjects of the French King, there are none at present in this port, creek or members thereunto belonging. But if it happens that if any such shall arrive hereafter in this His Majesty's port, etc., that your Grace's special commands and directions shall be exactly observed and performed in every particular, and account given from time to time as occasion shall offer.

Endorsed:—Mr. Darby Brillaghan, Customer of Dundalk.

Samuel Norman to Ormond.

1665 [-6], February 16. Londonderry.—In obedience your Grace's letter of the 10th present, I have made stay of the vessel called the *St. Martin*, of Aloonedebargis, burden forty tons, Louis Terry, master. The said vessel belongs to the subjects of the King of France. Several merchants of this city freighted the said vessel to Cadiz, and loaded her with butter for the most part, and some salmon. Here is not any other ship or vessel within this port (or any of the creeks or members thereunto belonging) that belongs to the subjects of the King of France. A diligent observation of your Grace's directions shall be performed to the utmost power of your Grace's most humble servant.

Endorsed:—Mr. Norman, Customer of Londonderry.

Edward Geoghegan to Sir George Lane.

1665 [-6], February 18. Bunowen.—Since my last letter unto you, I am better informed of the substance of the vessel that was surprised here, and to that purpose I shall offer to give your Honour as real account as I am assured of from those that were in conference with those that were embarked in her from Amsterdam. She is laden with spice, cloth, holland, silk, stockings, and worsted, bars of steel. Therefore persons of quality, integrity, and honesty might [be] sent there to prevent further embezzling, or to fetch her to the bar of Dublin, and that timely.

Dublin. Post paid 4*d*.

William Milner to Sir George Lane.

1665 [-6], February 23. Galway.—These are to acquaint you that in pursuance of orders received from his Excellency, my Lord Duke of Ormond's Grace, one of us went to the Isles of Arran to stop a French ship that is there, but the officer that commands in chief there (having before made stay of her) would not deliver up possession, although that the French master was willing to have her brought into this port, in regard that she lies in much danger of losing, if a storm should arise.

The name of the ship is the *Gift of God*, burden sixty tons, belonging to Someflewer, in the river of Seine, in Normandy, James Deuze, master, from the bank of Newfoundland, most part laden with Cod-fish; the said master is owner of the one half of the ship, and Esteme Brabell and Sur la Signe, of Someflewer aforesaid, of the other half part.

Endorsed:—Mr. Wm. Millner. Collector at Gallway.

Henry Sankey to Ormond.

1665 [-6], February 24. Longford.—I have this day received a number of proclamations for putting in execution the law against profane swearing and cursing. In obedience thereunto, I have sent them to be publicly proclaimed and fixed up in all the market towns, and other convenient places, within my bailiwick.

Endorsed:—Sheriff of Longford. Hen. Sankey.

Sir Richard Clifton to Ormond.

1665 [-6], March 12. Wexford.—I know not better how to inform your Excellency of a quaker's misfortune, within six miles of this place, than by the enclosed, which came to me about nine of the clock this morning. In case it should proceed to a greater height, the Castle of Enniscorthy may be possessed at pleasure; the walls of this garrison are in three places defective, which I humbly conceive would, at the least motion from your Grace, be repaired by the town and county, who I find in their expressions very ready and willing to attend your Excellency's commands, and some possibly there are that may be trusted when your Grace find occasion, at least such that have not as yet bowed their knees to Baal. I humbly take boldness still to continue your Grace's humble supplicant for the repair of some part of the Castle of this town, without which we cannot keep ourselves, our arms or ammunition dry. It may be mended for thirty-five pounds or thereabouts. Had I but half-a-score carbines upon such occasion as this, I should mount some of our foot, if your Lordship think fit. However, I shall lay it and all my concerns at your Grace's feet.

Thomas Holme to Sir Richard Clifton.

1665 [-6], March 12. Bregurteen.—The last night, about 8 o'clock, Major Robert Cuppage was robbed of even all he had within his house. He being at supper, there came into his house about six lusty young men, and with pistols and their swords drawn, calling him dog, rogue, and bad words, demanded his moneys, and presently they fell to robbing, and in short they took away his moneys, plate, linen, woollen, ripped open some of the bolsters and bedding, and let the feathers about the room, broke up the chests and trunks, etc.,

and so in about an hour's time they made an end and went away. It seems they were about thirty horse, and they said themselves at their first coming into the house that they were discontented gentlemen. They spake Irish one to another, and would eat no flesh, but did eat bread and cheese. It was the Mayor's desire that this should be made known to thee, and also represented to the Duke and council, that so they may see in what danger Englishmen in the country are in, and how easy they may in ordinary houses be stripped of all. It seems that of late there have been several English in the County of Cork robbed and fired. I suppose Major Cuppage hath lost to the value of near 300*l*.

Postscript:—It may do well to acquaint the Judge of this.

Endorsed:—From Thomas Holme to Sir Richard Clifton. This came enclosed in a letter of the 12th of March, 1665 [-6], from Sir Richard Clifton to the Lord Lieutenant.

Matthew Markes to Sir George St. George.

1665 [-6], March 14. Abbeyleix.—The eminent discontents lately vented by the Irish in these parts, with the impression it hath wrought upon the English, to the distraction of the country, hath put me upon endeavours to find the bottom thereof, and by the depositions of credible witnesses (which suddenly I expect to lay before his Grace) and a number of pregnant circumstances, nothing seems more apparent than a fresh rebellion to be in design, and attempted upon Friday or Saturday night next, and in discharge of my duty to God, my King, his Grace, his substitute, and the country, let me importune you to represent the contents hereof, though but as it were in minutes and abruptly hinted, that all imaginable caution (which never hurts) in the place where he is, may be used, and the security of the country aimed at, as to his Grace may seem meet, which, with what the bearer may impart, is all at present.

Duke of Albemarle to Sir George Lane.

1665 [-6], March 16. Cockpitt.—The deputed councillors for the Admiralty of Zeeland having lately released seventeen English mariners, prisoners in that province, without paying any charges, on condition that the like number of prisoners belonging to that province be forthwith set at liberty without paying any charges in exchange for them, to the end therefore that the number on our part to be released may have their liberty, I desire you will move his Grace, my Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to give command that Stephen Petit, prisoner in Kinsale, and Jacob Andriesse, prisoner in . . . . in Ireland, be set at liberty without paying any fees or charges, pursuant to an order of His Majesty in Council, and that a note to be taken under their hands, that they are released without charge. I desire also that you will move his Grace for his pass for their transportation beyond sea, in order to their said exchange, which is all at present.

Postscript:—I desire likewise you will move his Grace that Hendrick Janse Bronwer and Abraham Hey, two Dutch prisoners in Galloway, be set at liberty, free of charges, as the other two above.

Sir Richard Clifton to Sir George Lane.

1665 [-6], March 20. Wexford.—I heartily wish his Grace good health and long life. His Lordship's enclosed by you to the Mayor, I have closed and delivered, and shall take the best care possibly I may to apprehend any that rob or otherwise disturb His Majesty's peace, and upon all occasions render account. Those thirty horsemen that robbed Major Cuppage, were gone by eight o'clock at night, I heard not of [them] until nine the next morning, by which time they were out of my reach, and have not since heard of the least disturbance. I pray favour me in moving his Grace for ten ammunition saddles and furniture, if they may be had, to be delivered with the ten carbines.

George Browne to John Browne.

1665 [-6], March 21.—Honoured Father: In order to your commands I went to take a view of his Grace's estate in the Owles,* as well to encourage the tenants, as also to send you an account of the woods and bloomery, the last being in good condition other than a leak that springs under the hammer throw. I send you here enclosed a note of the particulars that belong to it. As for the woods I took pains to view, they are only good for coal, there being no timber left fit for any other use. The tenants are for the most part Ulstermen, and those always uncertain, especially rent being raised to such height that as the case stands (money being scarce) they can hardly live by their farm. Those of Achill are not able to take all that land, and their stock, as I am credibly informed, is hardly worth this present half-year's rent. Major Dogherty (who was a considerable tenant) hath thoughts to leave the country. I engage as many as I can to plant what they waste. I pray do not fail on any account to come and take a course with your charge; it were a discredit to you that his Grace's rent should be lessened during your time. Now is the season to agree with colliers and raisers of mine. There is hardly so much left of last year's provision as will keep the work going one fortnight, and whether that belongs to his Grace or last year's tenant, be pleased to inform yourself. Sir Arthur Gore bought a boat which draws the mine; you ought to find whether it is charged on my Lord Duke's account. If not, another must be provided. You write of hopes that his Grace would have those lands of my Lord Ikerrin's, which made me encourage the tenants. The land is so intermixed

* Burrishoole.

amongst his Grace's, that it will be most inconvenient to be without it. I have no more to say, but humbly crave your blessings and conclude, honoured father, your obedient son,

Geo. Browne.

Endorsed:—Mr. George Browne to his father. Burrishoole and Iron Works.

Peter Goodwin to Ormond.

1665 [-6], March 24. Kilkenny.—In obedience to your Grace's commands to me, directed by letter bearing date the 3rd of March, 1665, concerning the receipt and providing lodgings for a certain number of Dutch prisoners brought from Galway to this city, I humbly certify unto your Grace that yesterday there were brought to this city thirty-three Dutch prisoners, all being private persons, for whom I have agreed for their lodgings and other accommodations in two of the best inns in this city, viz., twenty at Mr. Hugh Farr's, and the other thirteen remaining at Mr. John Whittell's, at the rate of five pence apiece *per diem*, and have also, pursuant to your Grace's commands, communicated your Grace's directions to Colonel Cecil, with whose assistance I have taken engagement from all the said prisoners, one for the other, that they shall continue true prisoners until they shall be released. My diligence shall not be wanting, not only in preventing any of their escapes, but also in duly observing all other your Grace's commands.

Charles Alcocke to Ormond.

1665 [-6], March 24. Clonmel.—Pursuant to your Lordship's letter, dated the 3rd of March instant, I have received thirty and three Dutch prisoners, who were sent from Galway unto this town of Clonmel, and have taken care and hired convenient lodgings for them. The particular of the said prisoners names, and of the agreements I have made for their lodgings by the week, and with what particular persons within this town, your Grace will hereinclosed receive. But the thirty pounds mentioned in your Lordship's letter, or any other sum towards their relief, I have not as yet received. However, I have engaged for their lodgings and other provisions for them until I shall receive, by your Grace's order, money to pay for the same, which when received shall be distributed amongst them according to your Lordship's direction. Also I have taken all their engagements one for another, that they shall continue true prisoners until they shall be by your Grace's order released. And furthermore, I have communicated your Lordship's said letter unto Sir Francis Fowlke, who hath been very ready to assist me therein, according to your Grace's directions.

James Kearney to Ormond.

1666, March 28.—I send hereinclosed the information against the Tory Dullany and his own examination. The informant is bound over to prosecute. Captain Furlong is returned to Lismalyn, according my first letter, and hath a stranger in his company. I cannot find what stay he intends to make, and having received no directions in Sir George Lane's letter of the 24th what to do with him, I durst not hitherto attempt to get him taken by any warrant, lest it may not suit with your Grace's pleasure, for when I heard your Grace enquire for him, I did not apprehend whether you intended to employ him against the Tories or secure him as a malefactor. Whatever your Grace resolves concerning him, I hope your commands shall overtake him and his comrade at Lismalyn

The three fellows mentioned in my last letter, upon whom Lieutenant Cleare and I relied for the service, are so slow in answering our expectations (though they pretend to be busy about it) that in case they do not suddenly perform something of advantage to the country I intend to advise Cleare to retract his engagement of procuring their pardon, whereby he and others may be at liberty to set upon themselves. For I humbly conceive that the reducing of one or two of these ringleaders to your Grace's mercy shall exact more effectual discoveries from them than what the rogues would willingly do when they have an engagement for their pardon; and Lieutenant Cleare is pretty confident (once he is at liberty) that wherever they lurk in the county, he shall have them. The Justices of the Peace have issued warrants for settling a watch in every parish in the county, which the constables are now executing. The punishment of the harbourers shall hereafter rid the country from this infection, and the people are so frightened, by their apprehensions of being burned in their houses, that few or none have the public spirit to give public evidence against them. Therefore I humbly propose that your Grace will be pleased (before my Lord of Arran comes away) to advise him, where he finds private effectual evidence given by persons of credit, that his Lordship will continue the persons criminated thereby in gaol till it be tried (when the storm is over) whether more clear proof can be found, for the restraint of such shall deter others from the like transgressions. I hope to have several of the suspected harbourers taken before the assizes, for I have private warrants against them. I hear no kind of robbery committed in the country, since the people were taken up by the Deputy Provost Marshal of Leinster.

Mayor and Sheriffs of Drogheda to Ormond.

1666, March 28. Drogheda.—May it please your Excellency: We received your Honour's proclamations, bearing date the 24th of March, 1665, concerning the preventing of the

plundering of any ships or other vessels seized on as prizes, and shall cause the same to be proclaimed and fixed up in all the public places in our county. No more at present, but that we ever remain, your Honour's most obedient servants,

Josh. Whorley, Mayor of Drogheda.
Edward Bythell, } Sheriffs.
John Killogh, }

THOMAS BARRINGTON to ORMOND.

1666, March 30. Wexford.—In obedience to your Grace's letter bearing date the 17th of this instant, after several meetings had with this Corporation, we came to this issue, and it is resolved that certain persons by us nominated do forthwith raise money towards the repair of the town walls that are deficient, and persons are appointed to carry on the work with all the celerity may be; and the poor impoverished Corporation requested me to acquaint your Grace with their daily decays, occasioned as well by the failing of the fishing as by the usual perquisites and burgess plots or tenures exacted and taken from them. The Admiralty, being the chiefest branch or support of the Corporation, being allowed in their ancient charter, is kept from them, and most of the town lands and liberties are encroached upon by Captain William Ivory, as soldiers' arrears purchased by him; out of the incomes of this town (now thereby left very inconsiderable) the walls, as the ancient inhabitants allege, were constantly repaired when defective.

We humbly beg your Grace's favour or auspicious hands to support our poor impaired condition, whereby we may be capacitated to serve His Majesty, and further it is our humble request that those persons who are Lords of the houses in this town, and non-residents, may be by your Grace caused to contribute, out of their rents reserved, a proportion towards the re-edifying of the said walls, being best able so to do; all which, at the request of the Corporation, I take the boldness, in all humility, to prostrate to your Grace's consideration, and crave your pardon.

JAMES KEARNEY to ORMOND.

1666, March 31.—I have, on the 29th, sent an express with your Grace's letter of the 27th to Sheriff Sadler, and the same day did carry the other myself to Lieutenant Cleare, who promised as much as I can reasonably expect, and seems to be very real in it. The three fellows who have engaged to perform the service, do but juggle in the matter. They protest to Cleare, they are still labouring to bring the rest of their confederates together, but I find (another way) they never intend it, but to make use of the promise of pardon given them, in case they were surprised by any other, until they know your Grace's answer to an address they made by Walter Butler

(the elder brother to this arch-tory Lawrence Butler), whom they employed to Dublin about six days ago; for their whole design is to try if they could procure a pardon without discovering their harbourers or bringing in the rest, which I am confident your Grace will never grant. At the first meeting they were very forward and seemingly real to perform what was desired of them, but afterwards (when they advised with some of their friends) they did decline. This Walter Butler hath a very great stroke in their council, and may do much on this occasion, if disposed. This consideration caused me on Thursday to send several ways to see where Lieutenant Cleare or I may meet them, and in case we see that they will not prosecute the matter with greater vigour and reality, we intend to withdraw the promise of pardon, and leave them to their other shifts, and Lieutenant Cleare is very hopeful afterwards to surprise them

I long to receive some directions about Furlong, for he is much mistrusted in these parts (though he may be honest for anything I know). Divers of the harbourers against whom I got warrants issued (being sensible of their own guilt) have outrun the constables, and some shun their houses, leaving word they are gone about their lawful affairs elsewhere. I presume your Grace did or will give directions to my Lord of Arran what to do in such cases. I find that the rogues are growing numerous about Beallaghmore, in Ossory, where John Dwyggyn's son (by name James) doth guide them; there are two or three dangerous fellows from the County of Cork among them. I presume your Grace takes a course to reduce them that way, wherein I believe Colonel Richard Grace and Captain Oxbery may be instrumental. If your Grace will be pleased to give me any further charge in this affair, I humbly desire that Sir George will be pleased to direct it to Clonmel.

Ultimo Marcii, 1666.

Lord le Poer and Curraghmore to Ormond.

1666, April 3. Curraghmore.—At my coming into the country I made it my business strictly to enquire if any disturbance were put on the inhabitants of this country by Tories, as I heard reported in Dublin, and can find none, or hear of any such persons to have been in any part of this country these six weeks, which I thought my duty to assure your Grace of, and also of the condition Dungarvan is in for want of a garrison which may be a means to preserve that side of the country and itself from the danger it lies under since Major Dennis and his company were removed thence. My Lord, the country are much troubled that they see not the bridge of Carrick begun with yet, and do fear the constables that have collected their money may run away or break before anything be done as to the building of it. This, my Lord, they say happened twice before. I beseech your Grace it may be now prevented, which with your Grace's pardon for this presumption, I conclude.

THOMAS BEDBOROUGH to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, April 4. Kilkenny.—I received his Grace, my Lord Duke's order by the last post, and in obedience thereto, I went out last Sunday night, immediately after the receipt thereof, with a party of horse to take Captain Furlong and his companion at Lismalin, but they were gone from thence the day before, as I was informed by one, Lieutenant Minchen, an honest gentleman, that lives hard by it. Notwithstanding, I searched the town, and finding none there, I ranged the country about it, though to no effect hitherto, but the said Mr. Minchen, who knows the person, has engaged to me to give me speedy notice of him upon his next coming to Lismalin or thereabouts, and I question not but in a short time I shall be able to answer my Lord's commands effectually. In the meantime, I have ordered it so that my business can be little suspected in those parts or the person, I having had a perfect account of him from Mr. Minchen only.

Postscript:—The Tories, that are out in the Queen's county, have sent to me to endeavour to get them liberty to be transported beyond seas. I pray acquaint his Grace my Lord Duke of it, and I humbly desire to know his pleasure in it. I do believe if I had leave to treat with one of them, I should soon trepan all the rest, and here is a Tory in prison, that was taken by the last party save one that turned out, who, I believe, might I have the liberty to take him abroad as I found occasion, might be serviceable to to find out many others.

Endorsed:—Quarter-Master Bedborough.

MAYOR AND SHERIFFS OF DROGHEDA to ORMOND.

1666, April 8. Drogheda.—May it please your Grace: We received the proclamation this day, bearing date the 26th day of March, 1666, concerning the period of time for innocent Papists to take out their decrees, and shall cause the same to be proclaimed and publicly fixed up in all the usual places within our county. All which we thought good to signify unto your Grace, and ever remain, your Grace's most humble servants,

Josh. Whorley, Mayor.
Edward Bythell, } Sheriffs.
John Killogh. }

SIR STEPHEN FOX to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, April 14. Whitehall.—I am now by this single letter to acknowledge the receipt of two of yours, viz., of the 27th of January, and 28th of March last. The first I did not sooner reply to, because it was only an answer to one of mine, and the business new therein was only to pay 5*l* to Mr. Halsall, who did not call for it in a long time after my receiving your

letter. I am to add my thanks for your good intentions towards my poor brother, who I again recommend to you, and have advised him never to come to Dublin till you send for him, nor have I either written or spoken to any other person concerning him, wholly relying on your friendship and kindness, who I know not only to be sufficiently able, but abundantly willing.

I am glad his Grace is satisfied with my account. I have delivered up the bond of 800*l*, and the receipt for 300*l*, to Mr Buck, and shall pay the balance, being 23*l*, when it is called for, and always serve his Grace with the best skill I can in anything in my power. I should gladly know whether there be any life in Mr. Darcy's business, who doth very much depend upon it, and is comforted by your expressions of kindness towards him. I am very much troubled for my Lady Lane's indisposition and yours. I pray God send you both well. My wife desires to be kindly remembered to her Ladyship and yourself, and Miss Charlotte. All mine are in good health, God be thanked, and Steeny speaks a French compliment for them all. I have the honour sometimes to see Mr. James Lane, who indeed is a fine cavalier, and yesterday he was in our seat to hear the Dean of Westminster preach his Good Friday sermon, wherein he exceeded. Sir John Denham, that great master of wit and reason, is fallen quite mad, and he who despised religion, now in his distraction raves of nothing else. I pray God divert his judgments from us and send us health, which I wish you.

John, Lord Berkeley to Ormond.

1666, April 14. Whitehall.—May it please your Grace: My Lord Kingston hath acquainted me with some occasions he hath of being absent from Connaught some times, and hath desired me to recommend Mr. Thomas Caulfeild to be Vice-President in his Lordship's absence. I have received a very good character of him, who I presume is better known to your Grace than to me, and that your Grace will be thereby the more willing to admit of my most humble recommendation of him to your Grace, which I shall receive as a very singular favour from your Grace, and ever remain, may it please your Grace, your Grace's most humble and most obedient servant.

John Allin to John Welch.

1666, April 27.—Have patience to read.—Mr. Walsh, I am informed that Major Bayly doth make his brags that the Earl of Arran will set the Isles of Aran unto him. It is not my thoughts that he will so far forget himself as to do it, but being so that it is so generally reported, maketh me to trouble you with these few lines, desiring you to know whether there be any such thing, and to give you a copy of what the Earl hath given me under his hand and seal, which is here enclosed, and besides that I paid him 100*l* towards the growing rents.

It cannot sink in my head that he intends any such thing, seeing the Earl doth know what great injuries the said Bayly hath done me contrary to the Lord Duke's orders and his Lordship's, he hath by what moneys he had of me and provisions for his men, and damages in my stocks, charges and loss of my time to the value of 500*l.* I do think that you might as lawfully have done the same as well as he. I have cleared the interest of the place, at a trial before the Court of Claims, from the '49 trustees, which they did so much stickle for, and from all other that have any pretence thereunto. My commissioners did sit to discharge the trust reposed in them by the examining of my witnesses, which they faithfully did. The commission was sealed up and sent to his Grace on Tuesday last. I doubt not but it will come to your sight, if so you will find as black actions that ever you have had knowledge of since His Majesty's restoration, but if I had time I could have had twenty more at least, if there had been any occasion for them, which I should have thought would have been enough to have barred him from making [claim] for that which is another man's right. But that is not all. He hath disobeyed the Lord Duke's order, dated the 1st March last, in doing and causing to be done many injuries to me and my tenants, which by the same order he was required that he should forbear to do any injury to me or my tenants; he sent men from Galway to drive all the cattle in the island for the most part, and they did gather very many, and in such a place that many of them were forced into the sea, dammifying them much, and forced them into the rocks, so that some of them broke their legs. After his cruel dealing with me in not suffering me to send out any cattle to sell, so many were starved and died for want of grass. My troubles and losses have been so great and many by him, so that if I should lay them down, you could not have the patience to read them, but do desire you to consider of them, and have pity and speak something in my behalf, according as you shall find cause and opportunity.

Most of the people of the place do much the worse since his coming to it, and disabled to pay their rent besides myself. Major Bayly came to the place at the time appointed, with one of his commissioners with him, which did join with mine in the examination of some witnesses, and by cross interrogatories, and finding the matter so much against him, that they made a tale that the other was not there, and so went away. Naught else, but to remain your loving friend.

Postscript:—If I may crave a few lines from you, let them be directed to be left in the Post Office in Galway.

Addressed:—For his much esteemed friend Mr. Walsh, Counsellor unto his Grace, the Lord Duke of Ormond, at the Castle in Dublin, these deliver.

Sir Matthew Appleyard to Ormond.

1666, April 28. Charlemont.—These parts have been very quiet until on Sunday night last one, Zachary Burney, an Englishman, in the parish of Clogher and County of Tyrone, was robbed; eight pounds and his clothes, wife's and children's, with what linen and woollen, bedding, pewter and brass, they carried away. Five men broke open the door and came in, and eight more stood at the door. All had swords and pistols. There is one, Neill McTurlogh McShane Oge O'Neill (who killed a man at the fair of Kenard [Caledon] the last year), his father came to Mr. Golborne and told him he was sorry his son took such ill courses (which he could not help), but said his son was penitent, and would, if he might have a protection for six weeks, and a pardon when the service were done, cause them all to be taken, and I shall humbly beg (with all submission) your Grace's leave to say that I think that way (or a sum of money to one to do it) must be the way. Their relations, harbourers, and favourers are so numerous in this county, that it will be impossible to do it otherwise, which I humbly submit to your Grace's pleasure.

Miles O'Reilly to Ormond.

1666, April 29. Brussels.—The undeserved aspersions cast on me, have occasioned my retirement out of Ireland into the King of Spain's dominions for the safety of my person; and, my Lord, it lies in the power of your Grace to use a preservative cause for your Lordship's faithful field officers, which by this is begged of your Honour.

Endorsed:—Miles Reilly's. Received 20th May, 1666.

Petition of Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, to Ormond.

1666, April 30. Dublin.—To his Grace, James, Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, and Chancellor of the University of Dublin.

The humble petition of Thomas Seele, Provost of Trinity College.

Sheweth: That by one clause in the Act of Explanation of some doubt arising on the Act of Settlement, it is enacted, page 27, that the commissioners for execution of the said Act shall set out or cause to be set out unto your petitioner and his successors for ever, so many acres of forfeitable land as may be of the yearly value of £300, or may be sufficient to answer a yearly rent charge of £300 to be issuing out of the same; To the end the same may be a proportional revenue for the support of the Provost of Trinity College, near Dublin, to be settled upon the said Provost and his successors for ever, in such way and manners as your Grace and council shall direct.

And forasmuch as your petitioner is informed that the lands in the annexed schedule are lands that have been in the hands of such adventurers, who by the rules of the said Act have not right to them.

He therefore most humbly prayeth that your Grace (by whose favour the said clause is inserted in the said Act) will graciously please to recommend the said schedule unto the commissioners for execution of the said Act, that they may set out unto your petitioner and his successors, so much therof as may in the whole amount unto the clear yearly value of £300, or otherwise that the said commissioners may out of any other forfeited lands, set out so much as may answer a yearly rent charge of £300, according to the intent of the said charge.

And he shall pray, etc.

Endorsed at foot :—The clerk of the council is to present this petition unto us at our next sitting at the Council Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration, and such further order given thereupon as shall be thought fit.

Ormond.

Schedule set out. 1.—Lands belonging to Sir William Brereton's lot in County Tipperary, Barony of Iffa and Offa, about 1,228 acres.

2.—Lands in Barony of Navan and County of Meath, about 1,600 plantation acres.

3.—Col. Alexander Popham's in north east quarter of Barony of Clonwilliam, about 1,467 acres.

James King and B. Cuningham to Sir George Lane.

1666, May 10. Jamestown.—We having according to our duty for a due and seasonable return of the hearth books for the County of Leitrim employed our best endeavours, and meeting with several difficulties as the want of a conjunction of a third to sign, the Justices of the County being for most part at Dublin, and the constables, whom we have fined, not bringing in so satisfactory a return as we expected, have been the principal reasons that the books were not sent up in such time as by us intended and the Act required. And therefore doubting, though our diligence and endeavours have not therein been wanting, that both we and the rest of the Justices may thereby suffer, do most humbly request your Honour so far to favour them and us as that not any prejudice may fall upon us by a supposed neglect, which by our best care and diligence in rectifying what may any ways be defective, we purpose speedily to repair. This great favour as we make bold to petition your Honour, so also we humbly beg your pardon for our great presumption and trouble herein given your Honour.

Endorsed :—For His Majesty's service. Haste.

John Bramston to Sir George Lane.

1666, May 22. Athlone.—Having received an order from the commissioners for sick and wounded seamen and prisoners at war, to set at liberty Isaac Vylansen, one of the Dutch prisoners committed to my charge, but supposing the order to be no warrant for my discharge, I herewith send the man therein concerned (having taken sufficient security for his return hither in case his Grace the Lord Lieutenant do not approve of his enlargement) and have enclosed the order, humbly desiring your Honour to acquaint his Grace therewith, and to afford him your Honour's assistance therein.

I have one request more to your Honour, that you will be pleased to move his Grace for more money for the relief of the rest of the prisoners, they being much indebted to the inhabitanats here, and they not able longer to trust them.

Dr. William Cole to Sir George Lane.

1666, May 22. Whitehall.—Yours from Dublin Castle of May 9th came to my hands this May 22nd, for which and your favours therein I am most humbly bold to present my most affectionate thanks, as having a due resentment of so great a condescension in a person of so great honour to take cognizance of the concerns of one so undeserving and unknown. But I must first ascribe all to the honorableness and goodness of yourself, and next to the influence of my Lord his Grace, upon your respects, and in his absence I doubt not but at my return to Newhall to have her Grace's letter of thanks to you in my behalf. I have this night taken course to Mr. Alderman Reader, of Dublin, to pay 20*l* for defraying the College charge to Dr. Stearne there, and if the houses' testimonials shall wait upon youself, I humbly beg they may be directed to Mr. Secretary Mathew Lock at the Cockpitt, by which means I shall have them safely conveyed. My Lady Duchess and my Lord Torrington are now at Newhall. My Lord, his Grace, is very well, and was yesterday weighing anchor from the river, at the Buoy in the Nore, for the Downes. Captain Clarke had, when Sir Wm. Clark yesternight dated his letter, sent advertisement to his Grace that he had with others newly taken nine Dutch ships, laden from Norway, of three or four hundred ton apiece, and in their company redeemed the *Hunter*, a ship of London, taken by them. Sir, I most humbly beg your pardon for this confidence.

Sir Arthur Forbes to Mr. Secretary Page.

1666, May 25.—When I left Dublin you saw a letter directed to me from this country, wherein I was informed that Edmond Nangle was desired to make an attempt upon my house.

It being sent from a woman, I was loath to trouble my Lord Lieutenant with an account of it till I had more fully satisfied myself of the truth of the matter, but upon my further inquiry I find that Nangle and Miles Reilly, who were supposed to have gone beyond the seas, were at Strabane, in the County of Roscommon, with three hundred men, six days before I left you, and that they presumed the Castle of Longford, with my house, a fit and convenient place to rendezvous those of their partes in relation to a further disturbance. This day I have notice from the County of Fermanagh and Cavan of the same, not from bad hands, and that they are resolved suddenly to make that attempt which they declined formerly upon the account of the not appearance of those men they expected from Ulster. I doubt not to preserve my family, yet I suppose it my duty to acquaint my Lord Lieutenant that if their insolence be not suddenly suppressed I cannot divine where it may end. Nangle was last night within three miles of this place in a tenant's house of mine, where no horse could reach him, it was in the County of Leitrim, attended with forty men, and there was one, O'Rorke, with fifteen more, who likewise is upon his keeping within a half mile of his quarter. This I thought my duty to signify, and let any suppose madness in the matter who pleases. The desire seems solid, if my Lord Lieutenant shall think fit to surprise him, such must be employed who can hunt him in the bogs. Jamestown is one of the places desired to be seized, which may be easily done, for there is no garrison in it.

Postscript:—Let me hear from you by this bearer.

Earl of Inchiquin to Sir George Lane.

1666, May 26. Dublin.—Dear George: This is the best paper I can get at the Bowling Green to let you know that my son-in-law's footman is in danger to be hanged for want of that reprieve which my Lord gave me leave to petition him for; and my man gave you the petition on Thursday night, but the hurry you were in by reason of your journey, having hindered your getting an answer thereof before your going away, I am driven to give you this trouble, beseeching you to get me a reprieve for him till next term, and to send it me by the first, for if I have it not by this day seven-night, the man will be hanged, which I would not wish for a brace of hundred pounds. I am, dear George, your most affectionate kinsman and most humble servant.

Postscript:—The man's name is Charles O'Malley, and his sentence was given this day.

Addressed:—For my worthy cousin, Sir George Lane, attending his Grace, the Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland.

Free T.K. Belfast.

Endorsed:—Earl of Inchiquin's. Received 29th May, 1666. *Reprieved.*

ELIZABETH, LADY THURLES to ORMOND.

1666, May 27th. Thurles.—Son: I have upon other occasions acquainted you with the hard condition your brother Butler is in, having a family that I doubt makes him live above his revenue. There is a way now propounded that may be of some advantage for his second son, if you shall think it so and approve of it. Mr. Evered, of Featherd, left one sister, who married the Knight of Kerry's son. She is now a widow, and has a jointure in Kerry of near 200*l* a year: she had left her by inheritance 150*l* a year, which at present is encumbered with some debts, and is to come in free to her in five years, and this is tied upon a daughter she has, if she shall hereafter have no son. If you approve of this match and that you think her jointure will stand secure, they will endeavour to compass it, having reason to make some settlement for their younger children the best manner they can in their own time. God keep and bless you and all yours. Your ever loving mother, Elisa Thurles.

MAJOR JOHN LOVE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, May 29. Kinsale.—I did write to you in my last how that I had stopped five ships laden with beef belonging to Mr. Choisin, but I find that there is but four laden. He had two more laden but they are gone long since and reported for France, and Mr. Choisin was lately hiring of a ship in this harbour to load her with beef, but the master and he could not agree and so they broke off. Sir, I am to acquaint you that there is in these four ships goods belonging to several Englishmen besides Mr. Choisin's beef. I humbly desire to know whether I shall deliver them their goods, and whether I shall land the beef into the fort or into the town. I am informed that Mr. Choisin is gone to Dublin for to petition his Grace, and if he clears his ships and goods, I humbly desire that Mr. Choisin may satisfy all those men that I have employed in watching the ships day and night, and carrying all their sails ashore. I have nothing else to trouble you at this time.

Postscript:—I have sent you here enclosed a copy of all the passages that happened to Captain Coventry since he left England. He humbly desires that you will be pleased to show it to his Grace, and then to send it to the principal officers in London. Here is Captain Grant, Captain Coventry, Captain White, and Captain Ball ready to go to sea again, and so is Captain Sherland with the pleasure boat, waiting for a fair wind to go for Dublin.

MAJOR ROBERT EDGEWORTH to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, June 1. Sligo.—A vessel bound for Killybegs from Pallyshannon, in her passage, was met with a pickaroon, a Frenchman, and forced to alter her course, and after six hours'

chase was driven in here late yesterday in the evening. The master of her told me that there are three small Cappers cruising between Killybegs, Broadhaven, and this bay and port. If but one of His Majesty's frigates would but appear here, we doubt they would find it worth their labour, if not in taking of these rogues, at least in driving them off the coast and securing the small trade in these parts. This coming to my knowledge I thought it my duty to make it known unto you, to the end that it might be presented to his Grace, being desired thereunto by the small merchants and traders of these parts. As for anything else to give his Grace account of, I know nothing but that all, blessed be God, is quiet and very well, and I beseech you assure his Grace from me that this garrison is in a quiet, obedient, and loyal posture, and by the blessing of God shall be so, or I will not live. I received a letter from Dublin, intimating that Cornet Nangle and Miles Reilly were up in arms and in these parts. I can assure you also whether they be in arms or no is unknown to me as yet, and that they are not near me here I am certain, for I should be very sorry to have so slender intelligence as under my nose to have such companions without taking notice of them, here being a troop of horse and my ward or company, you may call it, for I have sixty able and I doubt not loyal fighting men in it, besides my Lord Collooney's horse. I shall humbly beg of you, with the humble tender of my duty to his Grace, to move him that if his Grace thing it fit, I may have orders directed to me upon notice of any unlawful tumultuary meeting to rise with a convenient party, and disperse or, if I can, take some of them. The noise of this as it would terrify all such persons, so it would humble ill humours if any be breeding in the breasts of our own, which by way of prevention is no bad physic. I have done my duty, and with my prayers to the Almighty for his protection on his Grace and his blessings on all his endeavours, I take leave.

Postscript:—Sir, I beg a return to this.

Addressed:—To the honourable Sir George Lane, knight, principal secretary to his Grace, my Lord Lieutenant, these, at his house on the Blind Kay, Dublin, present.

For His Majesty's most especial service. Haste, Haste, Haste.

Sir Arthur Forbes to Mr. Secretary Page.

1666, June 7.—Having received my Lord Lieutenant's commands from Drogheda, wherein I am required to give his Grace an account of Mister Nangle's proceedings, I presume to acquaint you that what I formerly wrote, is true, and that he stayed in the County of Leitrim for three days after the date of my last, but having received notice of the mutiny of Carrickfergus, lest it might not only encourage

Mister Nangle but also others, I thought it my duty to put this country in some posture of defence, and with some of the country and some horsemen afoot, I went by water to seek him out, but he was upon his guard and retired to Sleufineren, a fast mountain there, upon which I gave notice to Sir Oliver St. George's troop, who also went in search of him. Then he came into the County of Longford, where we the next day on horseback hunted him into the woods which divide Leitrim and Cavan, whither now he is gone. I have sent notice to Sir Charles Hamilton of his motion to Cavan, who I presume will give him little rest there. Upon the whole he has used all possible endeavours to incite all discontented people to an insurrection, and has his correspondents all the kingdom over. He likewise encourages the common people with vain hopes. There is one, Dualtache Costello, who has been with him, a man more considerable than himself for matters of action, who is, as I am informed, engaged to join with him with all those he can influence. I have secured several in Leitrim, where he was entertained, and especially such who gave no notice to any of His Majesty's officers. Horse will never be able to find him out, and if it may stand with my Lord Lieutenant's pleasure to command two small parties of foot to hunt him in the bogs and woods where he haunts, I am persuaded there may be a short account had of him. There is one, Sergeant Thomas, who belongs to that company which was Captain St. George's, now quartered in Athlone, whom I suppose the fittest person to employ, he being acquainted with all the fastnesses of these countries. Besides he is an active stout fellow. This I presumed my duty to acquaint you with.

Sir Arthur Forbes to Mr. Secretary Page.

1666, June 8. Castle Forbes.—This enclosed came from Mister Irvine, the gentleman I made bold to recommend to your favour. You will better know by his letter what he proposes than I can write. If you can favour him, it will be an act of charity done to a person who probably may merit it, and to one whose relations have done and suffered as much as any of their quality in His Majesty's service. I dare not presume to desire that my Lord Lieutenant might be moved to interpose in his behalf, but will leave it to your own judgment. It seems there is none yet provided to it.

As for news there is so much and so frequent alarms in this country, that I know not what to write first. This I presume, if my intelligence do not more than enough abuse me, there is some sudden and dangerous design in agitation amongst the Irish. I have it from several good hands, and from several parts of this kingdom, I doubt not but my Lord Lieutenant is informed of it, if it be true: yet I durst not

neglect giving you an account of what I hear. There is one who disposes upon oath that he saw and handled some of the arms that are already landed at Boilache [?]. One thing I am informed of which, if true, my Lord will soon know, which is that the Ulster clergy are to attend his Grace in relation to an oath of loyalty, which is expected from them, which they are resolved not to refuse positively but to desire time to consider of it, the better to amuse us with an expectation of what he says they will not do, their end being only to gain time till their friends be prepared for what they intend. If my Lord seem to apprehend anything of this matter, be pleased to let me know of it, for I am promised a more full account within this week, and the names of several who are engaged in the design, who are all to meet, or at least the most considerable persons, in some place of Ulster, where they are to resolve the best way how to embody themselves upon occasions. What further I can learn, if you advise it, shall upon all occasions be despatched to you.

Major John Love to Sir George Lane.

1666, June 9. Kinsale.—This is humbly to acquaint you, and desiring you to acquaint his Grace, that just now here arrived fourteen sail of ships from the Barbadoes, most of them belonging to London. They bring sad news, how that the French have taken Saint Christopher's and put most of the English to the sword there. The bearer, Mr. Browne, can give you the full relation of it.

Sir Robert Byron to Ormond.

1666, June 12. Kinsale.—On Wednesday last I arrived here before I waited upon my Lord of Orrery, though I wrote to him by the first conveniency I found, after I came into this province, to acquaint him with my haste hither, as a place so considerable and so far out of order as I doubted not of his pardon that I performed not my respects to him in the first place, which by his letters he seems to allow for a very just excuse.

I find this place the most considerable fort I have seen in this kingdom, but in very ill condition, the rampier being broken down in many places that a man might ride up it, thirty pieces of ordnance, not half of them upon carriages, all the platforms decayed and rotten, wholly useless.

My allowance for this place according to estimate, which was given in to your Grace, is about 200*l*, which I fear will not hold out to do all that is absolutely necessary considering the importance of the place, which to my thinking is the noblest I ever saw, and hath the most command of the bravest harbour I have ever seen; as to the security of a fleet, and for the work made by Prince Rupert, as much may be done

in six hours as he did, for I have viewed all those places since my being here, and I hope we shall never have the like occasion again to see a Parliament fleet without waiting an opportunity to seize the King's fleet within the harbour; the blockhouse having those guns mounted, which lie upon the ground, having whole culverin of brass and a demy cannon of iron, will command the harbour's mouth. I beseech your Grace order your warrant to call in the country to work, and I doubt not but within a few days I shall put this place into a handsome posture, which it very well deserves.

In my way hither I viewed all the castles, towns, and forts, which I found all in very ill condition but Duncannon, except which I have supplied all according to my allowance; the particular of all this I think too tedious to put into a letter, and therefore shall defer it till I have the honour to wait upon your Grace at my return, when I shall give your Grace that account of my diligence as I hope shall declare my obedience to your commands, and that I make it my business, which I have ever done, to deserve the esteem of your Grace.

Postscript:—I have sent to have an account of the Bantry and Crookhaven forts, and shall provide for them as far as my allowance will extend.

Col. Robert Sandys to Sir George Lane.

1666, June 15. Lanesborough.—The enclosed is a relation of some outings of Mr. Nangle's, which my duty binds me to represent. I heartily wish some course might be taken to secure his purposed mischief, for most certainly he prepares and threatens very maliciously, and by his pious insinuations grows exceedingly into the kindness and wonder of the common Irish, insomuch that in some parts they fall down on their knees at sight of him. I should be glad if in any commands hither I might serve you.

Postscript:—I entreat your favour to procure me a licence of absence, and, if it may be, for three months, though I shall in that interim several times visit my garrison.

Col. Robert Sandys to Sir George Lane.

1666, June 16. Lanesborough.—I was Thursday last at your Rathcline, when Mr. Spike received the joyful news of our sea victory, which your fort and town did celebrate with volleys of shot and bonfires, the bonfires imitated on the other side your bridge, but I dare say not with the like affection, having observed the Irish droop much at this intelligence. Lord Barnewell's house is going up within the old rampire near the bridge. His steward tells me 'tis intended but a small fabric, but if built a nobleman's house after the manner of Ireland, I dare pronounce it shall more command the pass than your fort shall do, and be a galling neighbour of your fort.

If then too the rampire and graff shall be repaired, which may be done without any great expense of time or money, I know not a better fortification in Ireland. Your mills begin to look as if they would signify something. The water does fast incline to them, and doubtless they will be of great use as they are of beauty. The bridge seems to go on but slowly, it seems there wants lime, but a kiln is ready to be fired.

Your house of Ratheline is almost brought to perfection, and really 'tis a very sufficient good house, so beautified with all sorts of ingenious plantations, that a small time will shew it an earthly paradise. Sir, I beg your pardon to divert you with a little account and some observations, because I know they are not unpleasant to you, though yet you have them daily in the far more knowing style of your most industrious steward, in whom truly I think you are exceeding happy. These two days past we have heard little of Mr. Nangle, but we suppose him in the woods. This we certainly know, he has a considerable strength very well appointed, though his whole numbers not at all times about him. It were very happy if he might yet be reduced to a civil life and obedience to the Government, for 'tis scarce imaginable what terror he strikes into all these neighbour countries; nothing apprehended but war and rebellion. The effect will be found in the collection of the four subsidies, which may be paid in cows and distresses, never in moneys if discerning men can judge, all buying and selling being almost at a perfect stand, men chiefly considering how they may secure their families from the worst of violence and destruction.

Ormond to Sir Robert Byron.

1666, June 16. Dublin.—I have received yours of the 12th instant from Kinsale, where I hope you still are, and are putting the reparation of it in hand. By this post a letter will go to my Lord of Orrery to dispose the country next to that place, to give you the help of workmen and carriages for materials, which the Justices of Peace may so distribute as that the burden will be but light to the country, and yet the service very useful towards the speedy putting the place in condition of defence. By the description you make of that fort, I should think it worthy of a greater charge than is allowed you to bestow upon it, and therefore I should think that in the present reparations, regard should be had to future addition of strength, so that what shall now be laid out may tend to it, at least not be lost; and in case the money designed for the present shall fall short to do what is now needful, upon notice there shall be such further allowance as you shall propose.

In an answer I lately made to a letter from my Lord of Kingston, wherein he mentions the ill condition of the fort at Galway, I told him of you being to come thither, and

desired him, upon consideration of the work there to be done, to lay out for such materials as would be needful, to the end you might lose the less time, when you should come thither, and I conceive if you could spare any fit person to contract for and provide those materials, it would much shorten your work, and sooner put that place (on which an enemy may have a design as well as on Kinsale) into a condition of security. This is what I conceive needful in answer to yours, and so I remain, your very affectionate servant, Ormond.

Endorsed:—Copy of my Lord Lieutenant's letter to Sir Robert Byron.

Sir Robert Byron to Ormond.

1666, June 19th. Kinsale.—I am still at the fort of Kinsale, where I find very good occasion for my stay, till I can see it in some forwardness in what I have undertaken for the strengthening of it, which is in hand, and proceeding with the least loss of time that may be, and my Lord President being to be here this day, and having your Grace's direction for help from the country, I doubt not but to have this place in a handsome posture within a short time, and so as shall appear the money hath been disposed of to good advantage.

My being here hath not taken off my care of other places more westerly, as the Bantry and Crookhaven, the first whereof is capable of being made very useful for this present occasion, and I shall take care with the Governor to have the guns mounted, and some other things of small charge added to the strengthening of that fort; but for the other, though in a place of advantage enough, yet is of so little defence that it is not sufficient to defend the few guns (which are but two) that are in it; wherefore I think fit rather to draw them off and dispose of them to better advantage. I am informed of many other harbours in the west very opportune for an enemy's landing, more particularly that of Berehaven, which, as I am told, hath no fort or any other thing to give the least resistance to an enemy, and if that were fortified, yet there are so many others for that use that in my opinion it is impossible to hinder an enemy's landing, if he be not met withal at sea.

I may not omit to inform your Grace that yesterday morning here was a vessel chased in by one of twenty-six guns, who pursued him to the very mouth of the harbour, and the master having of late been twice taken by the Dutch and French Cappers, tells me whilst he was aboard them, they made great boasting of an army of French to be landed here. What use is to be made of such intelligence, your Grace best knows, but I thought it my duty to acquaint you therewith.

For the preparations for Galway, I took order about it before I left Dublin, having written to Colonel Spencer to make provision both for workmen and materials, that when I should be upon the place myself, no time might be lost in putting on so great a work, wherein no small time is necessary for the doing.

I shall acquaint your Grace with my proceedings here from time to time, and when I have put this place in order, and what else on this coast lies under my care, according to what I have to help them, my next station is at Limerick, which will not hold me long, so as I hope to come timely enough to Galway to perform what is to be done there, and in the whole course of this employment I hope I shall never be wanting in my diligence nor my obedience to all such commands as your Grace shall please to lay me.

MAJOR JOHN LOVE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, June 19. Kinsale.—Yours of the 16th I did receive with a letter from his Grace, which I shall observe, God willing. Mr. Choisin is very earnest with me for to clear his ship, but I am resolved not to do it until I receive further orders or commands from his Grace or yourself.

Sir, yesterday morning here was a Dutch Capper of about twenty-four or twenty-six guns, that did chase an English merchantman to the very harbour's mouth. The merchantman ran up under the command of our guns, so the Capper struck off to sea again. The merchant told Sir Robert Byron and myself that he was taken twice by them within these ten days, and the first time they were taken, the master did compound with them for three hundred and twenty pounds, and to stay himself with them until the money was paid, upon which his ship was cleared, and so he sent his mate and his merchant in her to proceed in their voyage towards Virginia, and within two days after they were taken again. Notwithstanding that they had a pass from him that took them first, the last did take all from them, and did strip off their clothes and sent them ashore with only the bare hull with some old sails, which brought them in here. The merchant did swear before Sir Robert and myself that he was abroad three of their Cappers, and that all of the seamen are Dutch, and in each Capper there is about sixty French soldiers, and both the Dutch and the French made great inquiry of this merchant whether Mr. Choisin's beef were ready to go to sea, and they could tell him how many ships Choisin had laden with beef, and he told us likewise that the French were more cruel to them than the Dutch. I thought it necessary to acquaint you with this passage, that you may acquaint his Grace with it. I do believe Sir Robert Byron will give an account unto his Grace of this business. The merchant told us also that there is above sixty sail of Dutch and French Cappers upon the

coast of Ireland at this time, and that 'tis impossible almost for a ship to escape them. I am informed that his Grace do purpose to send some arms and ammunition in the pleasure boat into this province. Pray be pleased for to acquaint his Grace that it is not safe to send her without a strong convoy. Captain Grant and his squadron is now about seventy or eighty leagues to the south-west of the Cape, and we have not one man of war left in this province that I can hear of. About four days since there was the *Sara* of Cork taken in the harbour's mouth there, laden with oxen and sheep, bound for England. The deal boards are not yet come in.

Postscript:—Sir Robert Byron is now here and putting this fort into a better condition than it was formerly.

Addressed:—For His Majesty's special affairs. To Sir George Lane, knight and baronet, at his house in Dublin, present these. Haste, haste, post haste.

Sir Robert Byron to Sir George Lane.

1666, June 19. Kinsale.—Dear Gossip: I have received yours and my Lord's letter, and am very glad my diligence is so well approved of. I hope I shall so perform his commands as he shall neither have cause to blame my care nor suspect my obedience to all his commands. I thank you for the account you give me of the late bloody engagement at sea. I know not what change this may have made in the French designs, but as I was yesterday informed by one that was lately taken by them, they give out that they will land a great army of French here this summer. I hear there is some intention of supplying this province with ammunition, which is very necessary to be done, care being taken that it be sent with a sufficient convoy, for the Cappers are very strong upon this coast, and so bold as but yesterday morning one of twenty-six guns chased in a vessel into this harbour, and pursued her to the very mouth of it.

You could not have sent any information to me so pleasing as that my Lord of Ossory hath acquired so eminent an addition to his reputation, and hath so far outstripped all of his own degree in the pursuit of honour. I wish he may long enjoy it, and that I may always have the esteem of being, dear Gossip, your most affectionate humble servant,

Addressed:—For my honoured friend, Sir George Lane, knight, present this at the Castle of Dublin.

Sir Arthur Forbes to Ormond.

1666, June 21.—May it please your Grace: The many alarms we have had in this country is a volume. The bearer, Mister Jones, can inform your Grace of some of the grounds of them. Something is certainly intended, but under your Grace's conduct I doubt not that anything can be secret. He will acquaint you with what he has observed.

Major Robert Edgeworth to Sir George Lane.

1666, June 29. Sligo.—I received by this post orders for Captain Rooth, in the Dartmouth frigate, but he is not at present on the coast, as I am credibly informed by several seafaring men that saw him lately about Broadhaven and Killybegs. Some of them were aboard him, and they tell me that for aught they could learn, he was then intended to set sail for Kinsale to victual. He never sent word to me this post, which if he had, I should have observed your instructions in your former letter, yet I thought fit to keep this letter now sent him, lest within few days he should touch here. If you please, upon notice by the next post, I will return it to you.

Sir, the garrison of Sligo was never without some horse until now, and this last week my Lord of Collooney's troop, by orders from my Lord President, was removed hence to Collooney. In this garrison are near upon two hundred families, and only my company, the fort unfinished, and no horse, which I thought my duty early to give his Grace an account of, which I beseech you do, that I may not be blamed upon that score. I am sure you know that this place can better answer every alarm of the county than Collooney; besides it is the high road and pass from Ulster. I have no more, sir, but with the humble tender of my duty to his Grace and an earnest desire to know his pleasure as to the premises, I subscribe myself, sir, your unfeignedly faithful servant and most affectionate kinsman.

Major John Love to Sir George Lane.

1666, June 29. Kinsale.—This is humbly to entreat you to let me know whether I shall discharge Mr. Choisin's ships with the beef, for they are very earnest every day with me for to deliver their sails, but you know I dare not until that I do receive orders from his Grace or yourself. Just now one of the masters came to me and told me that there was orders come from his Grace this post for to discharge them, but I did not see it as yet. When it comes, I shall obey it, God willing. Sir, here is now in the harbour about sixty merchantmen, some of them came from the Barbadoes, and about forty that came in lately, came from Virginia and other places. They gave a great alarm all the west of Ireland. Captain Rooth and Captain Jonson brought in the last fleet, and they are here taking in some provisions. Here is also the *Mermaid* frigate, come in for to convoy some Bristol ships home.

Sir, here is no deal come in as yet, but I hear that there is great store about forty or fifty miles off at a place called Crookhaven. If you think fit to get an order from the Lords Commissioners for Prizes that you might have an order for a thousand of them as they are appraised, and send your order

unto Colonel Robert Manly, who is Governor of Bantry and Crookhaven, and he is likewise empowered by the Admiralty Court for to have a care of all prizes that comes in there, that the goods might not be embezzled, he may buy them for you at an easy rate, if you please to write to him, and then Captain Rooth or some other frigate may bring them when they sail to Dublin.

Col. John Gorges to Ormond.

1666, July 3. Londonderry.—Sir James Middleton's and Colonel Sydenham's companies being marched by your Grace's order, I humbly presume to beg the knowledge of your Lordship's pleasure whether any other supply is ordered hither, and that if you please so to do, I humbly tender it to your Grace's wisdom whether resident English officers be not most fit for this so remote a garrison. It would be too saucy a boldness in me to give my weak opinion or reasons herein, well knowing my duty is to submit as in this so in all things to your Grace's prudence, which I have and always shall cheerfully do. I shall also beseech your Grace's pardon that I so oft mention the miserable want here of carriages for all the guns, being not one mounted, but I shall presume no further.

Major John Love to Sir George Lane.

1666, July 6. Kinsale.—Yours of the 3rd I did receive with two letters enclosed, which I did deliver with my own hand as you may see by the two enclosed receipts. Captain Grant and his squadron are to continue in the west for to expect to convoy a fleet that is bound home from the East Indies. Captain Rooth and Captain Watson and Captain Jonson are here staying for a fair wind for to convoy from hence the Virginia fleet and the Barbadoes fleet for Plymouth. If the wind serves they sail in the morning.

Sir, I did receive orders from his Grace for to deliver Mr. Chossin his sails and for to take the soldiers out of his ships, which accordingly I have done. I have here sent you a copy of the petition and order that you might see how much they have abused both myself and the soldiers. I durst take my oath that the soldiers did not take the worth of a penny from them; the soldiers had only their allowance in provision as the seamen had during the time they were aboard. Now I humbly pray you to let me know whether I shall let those four ships pass when they are ready to go to sea.

Petition of Lewis Des Mynieres and order thereon enclosed with the preceding.

1666, June 26.—To his Grace the Lord Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of all Ireland.

The humble petition of Lewis Desmynieres of Dublin, merchant, for and on the behalf of John Choisin, merchant, of Kinsale.

In most humble manner showing that the said John Choisin lately obtained of the right honourable the Lords of the Council an order to the Governor of the fort of Kinsale to set at liberty four ships freighted with beef which were bound for the English plantations, which the said Governor had stayed by your Grace's order, but so it is that the said Governor refuseth to discharge the said ships notwithstanding the said order of the council, alleging that he hath received a later order from your Grace for the detaining of the said ships, to which your suppliant do most humbly acquiesce.

And whereas the said Governor hath kept soldiers aboard, [who] make havoc of the petitioner's goods in a very rude manner besides other indignities, and by reason also that the said beef is in danger of spoiling by lying so long aboard, and also that the sails of the said ships lying together in the fort are in great danger to be eaten by rats, [and] utterly to be destroyed by want of drying, and that the said ships also are grown foul by lying so long.

The premises tenderly considered and for avoiding the above said damages, mischiefs and undoubted losses, your suppliant humbly implores your Grace's favourable order to the Governor of the fort to restore to the owners the sails of the said four ships, that he may have liberty to discharge the said beef that he may be enabled to preserve it from being utterly spoiled, and finally to dismiss the soldiers, who have already done great damage to your suppliant, and he will pray.

Copia Vera.

Dublin Castle, the 26th day of June, 1666.

Endorsed at foot:—

Upon consideration had of the within petition we do hereby order that the sails of the respective ships therein mentioned be forthwith delivered to Monsieur John Choisin or such as shall be appointed by him, to the end they may not be damnified by lying in the fort, and that the said Monsieur Choisin be permitted to unload the beef laden upon the said ships that it may not be in danger of spoiling by lying too long aboard. And it is our further pleasure that the soldiers who are put upon those ships be forthwith dismissed from them, whereof Major Love, Deputy Governor of the fort of Kinsale, and all others concerned are to take notice.

Ormond.

Copia Vera.

EXTRACT FROM "A LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT."

County of Sligo.

Commissioners for settling Militia.

Lord Coloony.
The High Sheriff.
Sir Francis Gore.
Major Edgeworth.
Captain Robert Morgan.
Cornet Edward Cooper and all the Captains of the Militia.

Places for securing Arms.

Sligo.
Colooney.

County of Leitrim.

Commissioners' names.

Lord Coloony.
Captain William St. George, high sheriff.
Sir Oliver St. George.
Captain Robert Parke.
James Bathurst, senior.
Captain Henry Crofton.
Captain Bryan Cunningham.

Places for Arms.

Jamestown.
Drumahaire.

County of Roscommon.

Commissioners' names.

Lord Coloony.
Richard Jones, Esq.
Captain Thomas Caulfeild.
Sir Richard Lane.
Sir Edward Crofton.
Captain William Handcock.
Captain James King.
Edward Donnellan, Esq.
Richard Crofton, Esq.
Nicholas Mahon, Esq.
Robert Folliot, Esq.
Robert Drury, Esq.

Places for Arms.

Athlone and
Boyle.

County of Galway.

Commissioners' names.

The High Sheriff.
Captain Thomas Caulfeild.
Colonel John Spencer.
Sir James Cuffe.
Captain John Morgan.
Francis Foster, Esq.
Captain Pullen.
Captain Henry Greeneway.
Major Tho. Davis.

Places for Arms.

Galway and
Ballymoe.

The town and liberty of Galway.

Commissioners' names.

Colonel John Spencer, mayor.
Captain John Morgan.
Edward Eyre, Esq.
Gabriel King, Esq.
Captain James Bulteel.

Place for Arms.

Galway.

County of Mayo.

Commissioners' names.

Lord Mayo.
Lord Colooney.
Sir Oliver St. George.
Sir Arthur Gore.
Sir James Cuffe and all the Captains of the Militia.

Places for Arms.

Galway and
Bellahy.

	Horse.	Foot.
County of Sligo	400	300
Leitrim	—	300
Roscommon	150	500
County of Galway ...	50	200
Town of Galway	50	100
County of Mayo	250	200
	0900	1600

Endorsed:—Received from the Lord President the 9th July, 1666.

Col. John Spencer to Sir George Lane.

1666, July 10. Galway.—I received an order from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 4th instant, for the release of one Abraham Hey, a Dutch prisoner here, by which order I am required to take a note from the said prisoner that he was released without charge, and to send the said note to his Grace. In obedience thereunto I released and gave a pass unto the said Abraham Hey, and I have here enclosed the said note under his hand.

Sir, I heartily wish I had the like or any other fair occasion to acquit myself of the rest of the prisoners here, being between forty and fifty in number. I have often with submission humbly represented it as my opinion that this is not a proper place in this conjuncture for the keeping of prisoners, and I likewise in my last address to the Lords Commissioners for Prizes recommended it to their Lordships' consideration how these prisoners should be maintained in case they were continued here, unto which I have not received any answer. I have nothing upon my hands for their support, nor am I able to give them credit. All the money and credit that I am able to make, is employed upon the repairing and fortifying of this place by his Grace's order intimated unto me from the Lord President, and from the General of the Ordnance. I therefore desire the favour from you to recommend unto his Grace the removal of the prisoners from hence, for which I could offer many reasons, too tedious to insert, and needless because I know they will easily occur.

Sir, I likewise received by this post a letter from his Grace and the council, directed to the Mayor, Sheriffs and commonalty of this town, concerning Doctor James Vaughan, warden here, which I shall take care shall be dutifully obeyed. Sir, my Lord President having been lately here (who is yet in the Province) hath exempted you from my importunities. It only remains that I beg the continuance of your favour in presenting my most humble duty unto his Grace, who hath not in the world a more faithful devoted creature than, Sir, your most affectionate and most obliged humble servant.

Endorsed:—Colonel John Spencer. Received 13th July, 1666.

Major Robert Edgeworth to Sir George Lane.

1666, July 10. Sligo.—You had had a return to yours of the 3rd instant by the last post but that an indisposition seized on me, and that I hope will obtain your pardon for that omission (which I cannot admit to be one, considering the quality of my distemperature). This carries only the enclosed according to your commands in your last, and my service according to my duty. I beg a second pardon of you for the trouble of laying before you a grievance, which is this: I have not this twelve months day received anything of my

personal salary but 44*l* or thereabouts as I take it, which my agent, Mr. Richard Barry, can more fully inform you of. Now why I should be postponed alone of all the officers of the army, I know not; the plea only, as I understand, that the general officers (in that capacity they account me) are likewise in arrears; but that is quickly answered, for they are paid in double capacity as Captains and Governors, I only in one, and how I can subsist, having the charge of wife, children and family, you yourself are a competent judge. I am so much a soldier, and a loyal one, that I did scorn to complain (though sad my case) when murmurings were rife amongst the soldiery, but now to give you Scripture for it, doth not the ass bray when he wanteth fodder? *Mutato nomine de me fabula narratur.* Sir, I am confident neither His Majesty's nor his Grace's intention ever were that I should be thus postponed. The soldiers under my command have their assignments come to them, but mine not. What Sir Dan. Bellingham meaneth I know not. I shall humbly beg the favour of you to reason the matter with him (this is but my presumption upon your wonted patronage of me), and if he will not, as in justice he ought to, equalize me with the rest of the army, according to my quality, that you will be pleased to lay my condition at his Grace's feet, by his commands to receive some relief. My Lord President, my Lord of Colloony and all the officers here about will, I doubt not (without being a trumpet to myself) speak my constant attendance on my duty in my garrison. I have myself naught else to say but once again to tell you the condition is sad of, Sir, your most faithful servant and affectionate cousin.

Endorsed:—For His Majesty's service, haste, haste, haste.

Captain John Bramston to Sir George Lane.

1666, July 14. Athlone.—According to your commands I have here enclosed sent you an account of the debts due to the inhabitants of this town for the Dutch prisoners, which amounts to 98*l* 19*s*. 4*d*., whereof I received by assignments on Mr. Handcock 30*l* 0*s*. 0*d*., so that there remains 68*l* 19*s*. 4*d*. My humble request is that you would effectually endeavour their speedy payment, they being very indigent poor people, and I standing engaged to them for satisfaction.

Postscript:—I have inquired among the Dutch prisoners here and can find none will own any skill in draining grounds, or the like work.

Thomas Bedborough to Sir George Lane.

1661, July 21. Kilkenny.—After I received the safe conduct for Costigan and Dugan, I could not meet with them until the fourth of this instant, and since I was myself and a

party of horse with me looking after the Tories for the space of eight or ten days. They are separated, some into the County of Kerry and some into the County of Cork, but I seized on some of them that were relievers of the Tories, and are now bound over at Clonmel. But if they might have another safe conduct for thirty days longer, they will engage their lives that they will find them out, provided they may have a party of horse with them to secure the bringing of them in. This I shall leave to your Honour's consideration what may be done in it, for I find the men means honestly for what they have undertaken, for they have made themselves sufficiently odious to the country, for two of those that is gone into the County of Cork, are as well mounted as any of the army, and was in sight of them myself, but could not reach them by reason of the great woods being so near them. Having no more at present but that the men stayeth out of the way, they not acting anything until they hear from your Honour what may be done in the thing for a safe conduct.

Major John Love to Sir George Lane.

1666, July 24. Kinsale.—Yours of the 20th I did receive with a letter enclosed unto Captain Robert Hooper of the *Harp* frigate. Sir, I am informed that he went as a convoy yesterday with some vessels from Youghal unto Minehead, but I shall take care to send the letter to Youghal against his return. About two posts since I did receive a letter from you directed unto Captain Jasper Grant of the *Sapphyre* frigate, but he and six men of war more were gone the day before for to convoy the two fleets that were here for England, and they are not yet returned. When he comes into this harbour or any other in these parts I shall deliver or send the letter safe to him. Sir, just now here came in two ships, the one from Plymouth, the other from Swansea. Both the masters told me that all our fleet went to sea on Sunday was sennight last, and that all the Dutch fleet are all sailed towards Holland. Sir Robert Byron left this place on Wednesday last for Limerick; he has put this fort in a reasonable good posture of defence.

Col. Richard Grace to Sir George Lane.

1666, July 27. Breaghmoe.—Here was James Dugan with me the other day, who had a safe conduct and was then out to three or four days. He begged of me to be a solicitor for him and to get him a pass to quit the kingdom. I desire that you may be pleased to acquaint his Grace with it, and if he consents to give him way to be gone out of the country, to send him a pass to that purpose; if this may not be, to send him a safe conduct for some time, if you think it fit, for I promise you when I looked upon the youth's sweet

countenance, I had compassion of him, and when I began to tell him of his folly, he wept bitterly, and I think if he were aboard some of the King's ships, it were a very proper place for him. It was his unlucky sister that brought all this unhappiness upon him.

Sir Robert Byron to Ormond.

1666, August 3. Galway.—My stay at Kinsale in obedience to your Grace's commands to put that place into the condition the consequences of it well deserves, kept me the longer from this place, yet with that care of it that I sent the Lieutenant of the Ordnance before me to put things in that order that the season of the year might not prevent us. The Governor hath used such diligence that I find all that I am appointed to do in reparations, is almost performed, but that only concerns the inward strength of this place but nothing to that without, which, as I conceive, is now chiefly to bo looked upon. I was of opinion that this place had been of that strength which reputation gave it, but having had more time now than when I first saw it, I conceive it of no strength, as it now is, but capable of being made as strong as any place may be, according to the allowance, more or less, but a small matter will not do it. This hath already been represented to your Grace by the Governor, and the list of the ordnance, before my coming hither, and therefore I shall forbear to repeat the same thing in all particulars, with my humble submission to your Grace's pleasure, what you shall think fit to do herein, and until your Grace shall find it fit to take this into your consideration, I shall employ my allowance to the best advantage of His Majesty's service, as I am confident will be seen when your Grace shall view Kinsale, which I dare say is stronger than ever it was since it was a fort, and brought to that upon as little charge as any such hath been. If your Grace shall not be pleased to make any more allowance to this place, I shall soon make even with that, and set myself to the care of other places. I have put almost a thousand fire-arms afixing that I found in the stores more than was returned to me, for which I had allowance, but in this I conceive it is your Grace's pleasure to fix all I can meet withal, which I have set adoing.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1666, August 7. Moor Park.—Mrs. Humes is now at a new well, fourteen miles from Oxford, in Northamptonshire, called St. Rumbale's well, cried up by famous Dr. Willis of Oxford, who pretends he found in a manuscript written nine hundred years since, the place, the name and the virtues of that water. In brief it cures all diseases. It has already drawn a world of ladies to it, and persons of quality.

James Buck to Ormond.

1666, August 7. Moor Park.—I received your commands of the 11th of July to attend your counsel in the business depending betwixt your Grace and the Earl of Middlesex, but having received the post before from Sir Nicholas Plunkett a letter relating to that affair, and being with Mr. Phillips about it, we found my Lord Chief Baron was gone his circuit, and nothing to be done in that till his return, which will not be till the next term.

Your Grace's letter to Sergeant Maynard I shall keep till a fit time to deliver it, for if done unseasonable, both fees and instructions may be forgotten, but to free your Grace from troubles, I have given Sir N. P. a further account, as I have her Grace, of this place and of the conveniency of my stay here till the spring, if your Grace upon these considerations thinks it fit. My Lord of Ossory has stored himself and his friends very well this year, I think with the fattest venison in England from hence, yet I am confident your Grace will have five hundred deer in it this winter. Here are two pied fawns, and as all believe, two the finest colts that have been seen, by bay Orrery and the fleabitten [mare], they being both now in foal by the horse your Grace gave Mr. Phillips. The summer being so very dry, we continue watering the trees. About sixteen hundred thrive very well and past danger, and I fear about three hundred may fail, but the fence and the mole being in the place, they are easily recruited, and they make me believe, who never had much experience in it, that 'tis a very great standing in one year. I have reduced the whole expense of the place to forty shillings a week, which shall keep it as it is, and daily do something to the finishing of that large ground, the kitchen garden, but without your Grace's positive commands nothing more to be undertaken.

Sir Henry Tichborne. Concerning the Surrender of his Office of Marshal.

1666, August 9.—My Lord of Dungannon several times by others and once by himself treated with me about the surrender of the place I hold in the army, whereof his Lordship hath the reversion, and to accept a recompense from him for my present interest, which at last upon several considerations I assented to, and demanded £2,000, but afterwards descended to accept of £1,900 to be paid in one extra payment, and until that were done I would remain in possession of the place with all manner of advantages belonging unto the same. £1,400 his lieutenant offered me, which I refusing, not long after received a letter from him, wherein I conceived he was willing to embrace my proposition, and thereupon sent my son to see said money told, and that upon notice of it I would instantly repair to Dublin and perfect the agreement; but there

fell out some breach between them, which I suppose was on my Lord's part, for I then was and am still ready on the receipt of £1,500 in hand to surrender my interest in the plan required.

James Buck to Ormond.

1666, August 18. London.—The enclosed from the Governor and Court for the Canary Company will so fully give your Grace their sense, that there needs no repetition, they having all very earnestly desired me to assure your Grace that if you will at any time by myself or any other, let them receive your Grace's commands as to the particular of the Canary wine, your Grace and the world shall see the advantages they will make out to your Grace by their proceedings, and I humbly conceive their proposition for so much the pipe, your Grace being before stinted as to the number in one vessel, will be very certain and add to that particular income. These gentlemen do much complain of their agent. One of his errors I undertook to destroy, who wrote to them that there was no way possible to gain your Grace's favour towards them but by their complying in those articles. The ill effect this business takes at first, I hope, will not bar your Grace's further commands to, your Grace's, etc.

Dr. John Parry* to Sir George Lane.

1666, August 28. Dublin.—Although your occasions were so severe as not to permit you to take a view of that garden in St. Bride street which lies near the concerns of which you seemed to desire the refusal, yet my respects command me to give you notice how things stand that so accordingly you may act as you think fit therein. I have had a draft made of the ground and a model for tenements to be built thereon, and find that there will be about 360 foot in all to be built upon according to our model (which many doth approve of). There are already some chapmen desirous to take it. I am offered for my interest in that piece of ground by some (who would take it in gross altogether) fifty pounds a year clear, the church rent 8*l per annum* being also discharged, and some small fine, but I have refused that offer upon this consideration, that by setting the ground by parcels to several men by the foot I can get, as I am informed, and as some already offer five shillings a foot, which will amount unto above fourscore pounds a year, which if compassed will be a pretty handsome income towards the maintenance of some relations in case it should please God to take me away. I do desist from concluding with any, until I hear from you, which I desire may be with the first, that so the time for building may not be wholly slipped over, and I heartily wish I were in a capacity

* Dr. John Parry, afterwards Bishop of Ossory, was at this time Dean of Christ Church, Dublin.

to testify the acknowledgment of those obligations which are due unto you from me by somewhat more than by tendering unto you the bare refusal of this place; and I know you are too generous and noble to desire anything more (as things at present stand with me, there being nothing else left for me to dispose of to the benefit of my relations in case I should die), and therefore I do desire (in case you think it fit) that you will be pleased to empower Alderman Tighe or any other by letter of attorney from you to conclude with me either for all or as much of that ground as your convenience will require, which I beg may be with what speed you can, that so accordingly I may act with some chapmen who daily expect my answer to their proposals.

Francis Blackwell to Sir George Lane.

1666, September 8. Ballaghmore, Queen's Co.—Since my last I have not had any material matter for to acquaint your Honour withal, for ever since I have been very diligent both in the Queen's County, where my garrison is, and in the King's County, and in the County of Tipperary, but the Irish of the country are all so generally inclined to the concealing of the Tories, that it is a very hard and difficult matter for to get any account of them; but the Justices of the Peace and the gentlemen of the country have manifested very much readiness and willingness for the serving of the soldiers with what may be necessary for the garrison, and also their assistance toward the finding out of the places and residences of the Tories, but they having so many friends and acquaintance in the country, so that I cannot do any good on them as yet, but I hope I may be able for to give your Honour a further account of them before many weeks are ended, if it may be his Grace's pleasure not for to grant any conditions to any of them upon any account, for I have followed them so close ever since my coming here, that they do not know well where to abide, and they are improving all the friends that they can for to get conditions for them; and if that they get it, all my former labour and charge will be lost, that I have been at concerning spies and other needful charges thereunto belonging, for I do not doubt but by God's assistance for to bring in either their heads or their bodies very shortly.

John Shadwell* to Sir George Lane.

1666, September 11. Dublin.—I beseech you do not put me out of credit with you or think I am breaking because I run further in debt before I have cleared off my old score with you. Sir, this comes to beg your favour to procure my Lord Lieutenant's recommendatory letter to the town of Galway for my election to the Recorder's place for the ensuing year, I having enjoyed it this present year, of which though I make

* Father of Thomas Shadwell, the poet-laureate.

no great doubt (being sure of all the honest men there) yet your friendship will put it quite out of doubt and make me secure for the future, and I am advised to it by all my friends there. The election is upon Michaelmas day, and therefore I must humbly beg your despatch in it by the next post that I may send it down timely thither.

There are many fanatics in the town whom I have much displeased, and they may possibly take an opportunity to lay me by and elect one who hath lately headed them to the insolency of slighting my Lord Lieutenant's letter on behalf of the warden, of which I have since made them sensible.

Sir, the arrears for the bridge of Ballileague were quickened up very much this circuit, and the bridge in so much forwardness as the Judge, etc., walked over it, and I took upon me as one of the Corporation of Lanesborough to attend the Sovereign and Bailiffs to the middle of the bridge to meet the Judge, and there was a treat in readiness at Rathcline for him, if his time would have permitted him thither.

Sir, I pray, pardon my boldness and let me not miss your knowledge at this present, which with the rest of your favours shall be in the memory, prayers and perpetual thanks of your, etc.

Sir William Domvile to Ormond.

1666, September 18.—I do further humbly crave leave to make known unto your Grace that in my attendance on His Majesty's affairs yesterday, I understood from Sir Paul Davis that the draft of a Proclamation touching the calling in of all charters which concern cities and towns corporate was sent hither by your Grace to be considered of; upon perusal whereof Mr. Secretary desiring my assistance I told him amongst other things that I conceived that draft was framed to the great prejudice of my undoubted right as His Majesty's Attorney General, for that no Royal Charters granted to Corporations can be legally avoided by *Quo warranto* at the prosecution of any of His Majesty's counsel but only of his Attorney General, and as he alone is by his office privileged to avoid them, so no other ought to inspect and examine them but he alone, and offer such exceptions, alterations and amendments as should be expedient; and if that which is my peculiar right by Patent should be taken from me by proclamation, it would turn much to my detriment. I did therefore desire him to recommend this to your Grace, that it might be inserted in the proclamation that the said charters should be brought unto me without mention of any others of His Majesty's counsel.

I humbly beseech your Grace to take this into your consideration and to give orders accordingly, for it is well known to be my undoubted right to inspect all charters and to offer such exceptions and alterations as shall be expedient, and I am fully assured your Grace will not suffer this which

is the peculiar perquisite of my office to be taken from me by the fabric of a proclamation. Indeed, my Lord, what by the injury of the times and the evil dispositions of some men I have suffered in this kind beyond any that ever laboured so long in my employment, and I have none to appeal unto but your Grace, who I trust will consider me in my office with respect unto my royal master, and as your Grace's most obedient faithful servant.

John Walsh to the Mayor of Clonmel.

1666. October 26. Dublin.—Mr. Mayor: Your letter I received wherein you desire that I should prohibit my deputy seneschal from keeping a Court Leet within the precinct of Clonmel in the behalf of and by authority from his Grace my Lord Duke of Ormond, offering for a reason that you keep a Leet by prescription and charter, and that if his Grace claims his by prescription, you desire it may be proved. I have often heard and read that the lord of a manor may prescribe in a Court Leet to be held within the precinct of his manor, but certainly this is the first time that I heard a corporation to make title to a Leet by prescription unless it were in relation to a manor.

You are pleased to say that a customary manor hath been held out of a manor, but a Leet out of a Leet was never yet reported. I must acknowledge my ignorance so far that I cannot understand this part of your letter, therefore shall leave the construction of it to such as you please further to advise with and shall state the case as it is. It will clearly appear to be thus. My Lord Duke of Ormond and his ancestors and those whose estates they had, are and were lords of the manor of Clonmel, and by good title kept their Courts Leet and Baron there. The burgesses held all their burgagery lands as of that manor, as all those of Kilkenny hold of the Castle of Kilkenny, those of Callan from the Manor of Callan, those of Gowran from the Manor of Gowran, and those of Knocktopher, Inistioge and Old Ross, being all burgageries, held of the same manors. All pay their chiefries as Clonmel does, and the courts kept in the towns without contradiction, and yet all these have Leets of their own. Clonmel obtained a charter by which they are to keep a Court Leet, and so have the corporations before mentioned. Must it therefore follow that the Lord's Leet shall vanish?

I doubt he that is of this opinion may as well make you believe that a Court Baron neither can be kept there, notwithstanding that it is an incident inseparable to every manor. And to say that you cannot inform yourselves of any Court Leet to have been held there at any time, no more I believe do you hear of a Court Baron to be held. Must it therefore follow there shall be no such Court? It is true that a non-user may in some cases destroy a prescription, but not

a grant or incident. Upon the whole matter I must crave your pardon in not subscribing to your request, which so much and so apparently might tend to his Grace's prejudice in his right interest, and may render me guilty of breaking the trust reposed in me, being ready in any other justifiable way to manifest myself.

Endorsed:—[A draft letter only].

Lord Kingston to Ormond.

1666, October 30. Elphin.—By your Grace's former permission to leave this province, when I conceive it might not prejudice His Majesty's service, I humbly take the boldness to begin my journey now towards Kilkenny with hopes of kissing your Grace's hand there towards the latter end of the next week.

I have not been able by all the skill and interest I have, to apprehend Dudley Costello. His great care to prevent any mischief that might happen to his countrymen hath obliged them to at least prevent his taking, and without them 'tis as impossible to cast him as a wolf. I have appointed Sir Art. Gore's company and part of Captain Deey's so to quarter in Costello and Gallan that 'twill be very hard for him to continue long in those quarters, and I think his interest in other parts of the province so inconsiderable that he cannot be sheltered elsewhere. I have sent a commission to Sir Fr. Gore to command as he shall see occasion those several companies, which with his own lying at Fort Dillon may make a good party or two, if his or my spies be so true to us as to set Costello or any of his party for him. This is all I have been able to do to secure those quarters from that so much talked of Tory, and this I am confident will be enough to keep the country from prejudice, though perhaps not from clamour.

Draft of a Letter relating to the Captain of Lough Neagh.

1666, November 1.—Whereas it appears by Letters Patent bearing date the 2nd of July, in the sixteenth year of the reign of our grandfather of blessed memory King James of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the one and fiftieth, which said Letters Patents are enrolled in our High Court of Chancery in our kingdom of Ireland, that for and in consideration of the good and faithful service done and performed by Sir Hugh Clotworthy, knight, who was captain of the boats on Lough Neagh, one annuity or pension is granted during the lives of the said Sir Hugh and his son John Clotworthy (late Lord Viscount Massereene) as by the said Letters Patent and the letters under the signet of our said grandfather, bearing date at Westminster the three and twentieth day of March, in the

fifteenth year of his reign, and enrolled in our High Court of Chancery of Ireland may more at large appear; and whereas John, late Lord Viscount Massereene, by the name of Sir John Clotworthy, knight, was captain of the barque and boats on Lough Neagh, as his father had been in Queen Elizabeth and King James' time, as appears by his commission, and there was appointed fifteen shillings *per diem* for himself, his lieutenant four shillings, the master four shillings, master's mate two shillings, master-gunner one shilling sixpence, two gunners twelvepence apiece, and forty men at eightpence *per diem* apiece.

And whereas we have been graciously pleased by our Letters Patent, bearing date the 21st of November, in the twelfth year of our reign, to create Sir John Clotworthy Baron of Lough Neagh, and for default of heirs, male, to descend to Sir John Skeffington, baronet (now Lord Massereene), as by the said Letters Patents may more at large appear; and forasmuch as it hath further pleased us to grant the said Lough with the fishing, the bottom and soil thereof to the said Lord Viscount Massereene, as by our Letters Patents, bearing date the 15th of November, 1660, may appear.

And forasmuch as the usefulness of that service on the said Lough, wherein the said Sir Hugh Clotworthy, knight, and John, late Lord Viscount Massereene, were employed, is manifest by the influence of the boats on this Lough upon the counties and places adjacent, and that a line of communication may be most usefully held, and in former times has been maintained and considerable service done by transporting men, etc., by the boats and barques upon the said Lough, between the garrison of Antrim and all that part of the country to Mountjoy and Charlemont, and divers other places bordering upon and near the said Lough, which is surrounded by the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone and Londonderry, as by the annexed paper may appear;

And to the end so great an advantage may not be lost in case of any trouble in that part of our kingdom, where in the late rebellion and in former times there has been so great use made of the said Lough, we are graciously pleased to appoint, and it is our will and pleasure that Letters Patent under the great seal of that our kingdom of Ireland (or a commission) forthwith pass to our right trusty and well beloved John, Lord Viscount Massereene, constituting him captain of the said Lough and commander of the boats and barques that are or shall be built thereupon, in as large and ample manner as the said Sir Hugh or Sir John Clotworthy had been formerly; and that for the same service he shall have ———— and a lieutenant ———— and ————men at ———— *per diem*; he, the said Lord Viscount Massereene, building at his own proper cost and charges a barque with all manner of sails and rigging suitable, as big as conveniently

may be to sail upon the said Lough, to carry guns, and upon all occasions to be ready for His Majesty's service, for the transporting men, ammunition, and what shall be necessary to such parts of the said counties as border on the said Lough.

And that he have always ———— men in readiness fit for that service, and have other less boats that for moderate wages may be in any time of danger ready also for the said service to carry men or otherwise.

Endorsed:—Draft of a letter, the copy of which was left with my Lord Lieutenant Ormond, and another with Secretary Page, about the 1st of November, 1666.

Charles Whitaker to Sir George Lane.

1666, November 1. Windsor.—There is a young man in Ireland who calls me father by good right and leave to do so now, being returned to himself and those duties from which he formerly strayed. After he had like to shipwreck by occasion of bad company and counsels, he was cast upon your coasts, where necessity became his cook and caterer for some time, and his trade and hands his best friends. To employ these to the proper ends of living and thriving he took a shop upon the stock of his own credit in Castle street in Dublin, and there (if report hath not abused me) lives inoffensively to all men, industriously for himself, but yet under the implacable enmity of Alderman Quelch (one of the same profession he was bred to), who possibly from that consideration and the sway he bears of an officer in the city, denies this stranger all conditions of peace, offers him unhandsome affronts, and, as I am informed, abets others to it, to make the place uneasy and intolerable to him. I shall refer you for particular instances of his ill usage to my son's relation, if your patience and pardon will admit him an audience, and for the truth of all he will, I doubt not, be able to produce sufficient testimonies. Upon this presumption and to procure a truce at least from future disturbances, I shall make it my humble petition to you (as the only known friend I can hope to find there) that the young trader may be no less an object of your compassion and favour, *in licitis et honestis*, that his insolent neighbour makes him a fit subject for it, that standing so well supported and secured by your countenance in owning him, he may entertain his time and cares of a wife and family with better comfort and quiet. In giving such seasonable relief to this afflicted stranger, you shall do a God-like action, and thereby not only oblige so inconsiderable a servant as the father is, to a most hearty acknowledgment, but also your good old father and friend Sir Edward Nicholas, his lady, and all that family to whom this despited creature stands very nearly related by his mother. For myself I shall hope from your wonted goodness that I am not yet forgotten in that

great distance wherein my humble fortune hath placed me here, and in confidence thereof take the freedom you have ever allowed me, to underwrite myself, Sir, your, etc.

Addressed:—For my ever honoured friend Sir George Lane, knight, etc.

ELYAS PRENDERGAST to JOHN WALSH.

1666, November 7. Clonmel.—I wonder wherein I have deserved at the hands of those persons that are daily in their penning and words writing unto your Worship to put variances between you and me not deserved at any person's bands, for all the papers were delivered by your brother's own orders and directions upon the 29th of September last, my engagement cancelled and a receipt of receiving of them also unto my wife, and sithence all them received and the particulars here endorsed mentioned to your Worship. I thank God I never yet betrayed my trust to any persons that ever intrusted me, upon any reward nor never will, if the Turk did intrust me, unless it were against my conscience, but this world is for ever injuring and backbiting; but I leave all in the hands of God. I beseech you, honoured Sir, amongst all your former favours and according your promise, to write from yourself unto his Grace's commissioners in my behalf whilst they are at Kilkenny. I have given them several briefs to be presented to his Grace and your Worship to be advised and considered of. I pray forget me not, and I will daily pray for you. I pray honour me with few lines of your pleasure; with my love and daily service I leave you to God, in whom I rest your faithful servant and cousin,

Elyas Prendergast.

Delivered Mr. David Walsh the list as appeareth.

1. The seven years leases, in number—88.

2. The rent rolls of Clonmel, 6th May, '59.

3. An abstract of the survey of the burgagery, 1659.

4. A copy of the rent roll of the town of Clonmel, 28th of June, 1660, with three warrants thereunto annexed signed by Mr. Thomas Bally, mayor, Robert Lovelace, and Richard Parrett, bailiffs then.

5. A list of the quantity of acres in the Birg, with the names of such inhabitants as had then paid towards the depending the title.

6. A warrant signed by the general meeting at Clonmel, the 20th of April, 1660, by the then mayor, bailiffs, free burgessess and commons of the said town then.

7. The authority given by the mayor, bailiffs, etc., bearing date 25th of April, 1659, authorizing and enabling Colonel Sankey, John Booke, Tho. Bally, Esquires, to compound them in the Exchequer for the cabins and gardens.

8. The certificate of Richard Denison to Captain John Harrison of his proportion in the suburbs, dated the 20th May, 1661.

9. Three several certificates signed by John Cooley, surveyor.

10. An acquittance signed by George Derby for the receipt of 55*s.* sterling.

Addressed :—These to his loving friend John Walsh, Esquire, Councellor in the Law, at his chamber at the sign of the Holy Lamb in High street in Dublin, present.

Draft Appointment of Edward Harris as Marshal to the City of Dublin Militia.

1666, November 14. Dublin Castle.—By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

Whereas the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin and other the commissioners of militia and array for the said city and county thereof, have the 10th day of October last certified under their hands, that at the first meeting of the said commissioners at the Tholsell, Dublin, for the putting of the citizens in array, they the said commissioners nominated, made choice of, and settled Edward Harris, Marshal of the said City of Dublin to be Marshal unto the said City Militia and to officiate as Marshal thereunto, executing the commands of them, the commissioners, and the lawful commands of the commissioned officers in the said militia, and we approving of their choice of the said Edward Harris for that employment, do by virtue of the power and authority unto us given by His Majesty, hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint the said Edward Harris, Marshal unto the militia raised or to be raised in the City and County of the City of Dublin aforesaid, giving him full power and authority to take upon him and execute the said place or office of Marshal according to such orders and commands as he shall from time to time receive from the commissioners aforesaid, or the officers of the said militia, in pursuance of and according to the power given the said commissioners and officers by their respective commissions. And for so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant and commission in that behalf. Given under our hand and seal of arms at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 14th day of November, 1666.

Countess of Portland to Ormond.

1666, November 17.—You will find by His Majesty's reference upon my petition how willing he is to relieve my necessities, and I account my business done when I had prevailed so far by His Majesty to place it in your Lordship's power, whom I have ever found a great compassion towards me. My Lord, when you have considered the way it is put in, I doubt not but you will find that it may be done without

the least prejudice to His Majesty, and with great kindness to me, when it is only the sparing of the sum of 2,000 pounds for awhile out of the treasury, which will certainly be reimbursed in a short time out of another fund to answer His Majesty's occasions, by which, my Lord, you will increase the obligations of her that is, my Lord, your Grace's humble servant.

Endorsed:—Countess of Portland's. Received 6th December, '66, at Kilkenny.

Sir Henry Tichborne to Sir William Flower.

1666, December 15 Donganstown.—A few days since the sheriff of this county placed Sir Thomas Esmond in the possession of the Abbey of Arklow, with the tithes and lands belonging unto the same, and likewise some parks, never for aught I can learn pretended unto but by certain friars, which thrust themselves into that Abbey in the time of the late rebellion, and by their own authority, whilst they continued masters in that place, took these parks with the rest and enjoyed them. I desire that my Lord Duke's and my Lady Duchess' grants of the lands of Arklow may be looked into, that if Sir Thomas Esmond be found to have any interest in the Abbey, he may not encroach or possess more than belongs unto him, and what directions I receive from you, shall carefully be observed by, Sir, your very humble servant.

Donganstown, the 15th of December, 1666.

Postscript:—Sir Thomas Esmond also challenges a freehold in the town, and makes choice of it at his own pleasure.

James Buck to Ormond.

1666, December 24. Moor Park.—I have at several times given Mr. Price an account of the horses left in my charge, not presuming to give your Grace that trouble, and that such horses that would have matched with those your Grace carried from hence might have been very reasonable the latter end of this summer, but I wanted both directions and money, nor could I justify the charge of keeping them at house without your Grace's order, our main work being finished. The horse I bought when your Grace was here proves very good. I bought another to him for 15*l* 10*s*., which pair my Lord of Ossory did much desire, but having no other coach but that large one which your Grace left here, they were too small for that service and the streets. Your Grace may command them; I am sure the colour is right, if they are not too low. I only keep three at house, the others are geldings which is at grass. I did the last winter and this feed the colts and mares at the lodge; the colts were housed, being that of the flea-bitten mare and bay Orrery; they are already near 14 hands high. These two mares are now deep in

foal by the horse your Grace gave Mr. Phillips. The other flea-bitten mare which had the farcy when your Grace was here, I could never recover her. She and the old coach-gelding and mare, which went in the park lame and surfeited, died last winter. The little gray mare your Grace had with two horses that was my Lord of Muskery's, I kept at house, and became the finest mare I think in England for shape and pace. I intended to send her to your Grace, but one morning in the stable rising sprained herself, and being very tender fell into such pain that though I had three or four of the best farriers, I could not recover her.

I have with the keeper taken the strictest view we could of the deer; we conclude them to be four hundred fifty odd, and we are confident this ground will well keep five hundred nine months in the year, for the new ground that was taken in does much improve, and as the winter falls out, so they must be provided for, so must for a lesser number. Out of this number your Grace may kill about forty bucks and twenty does every season, but after this next fawning time, many of the fawns must be disposed of to keep to that number. My care shall not be wanting whilst I have the honour of your concerns here, being confident your Grace is informed that my remove from hence at our Lady day next is thought convenient, and the reasons for it, though I should with the greatest satisfaction to my life, spend the rest of the time I have to live in your Grace's service, whose experience can best judge the commands I am fittest for.

It would be a very great addition to my present condition, and a certain fortune for my children, if your Grace would be pleased to assign me out of your profits at Whitehall the 400*l* I paid for the serjeant of the Ewery, which your Grace promised to repay, your Grace being pleased to say at that time you were in some want of money, which I did then borrow, having not a farthing in the world but what is in your Grace's hands, and what by your Grace's bounty I receive out of Ireland.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1666 [-7], January 11. Longford.—Your Grace's of the 8th instant I have received, and in pursuance of the commands therein expressed I have written to the Commissioners of Array, and the respective officers of the militia of this county to meet me to-morrow, that I may communicate to them the contents of your Grace's letter. I shall likewise this day despatch letters to the officers in the adjoining counties for the adjusting that correspondency your Grace commands us to have for pursuing the Tories, who at present are with their general withdrawn out of Leitrim towards the north, from whence if they return into our parts, I doubt not but your Grace shall have a very good account of them.

I fear that proportion of powder your Grace has assigned the militia of this county, will not be sufficient for service, for their allowance for horse and foot is but one barrel, without either bullet or match, and the fire-arms of the foot being all muskets, they will be of no use unless they have match and ball, in which I most humbly beg your Grace's order. What other commands your Grace shall please to lay upon me, shall with all faith and industry imaginable be obeyed.

Lord Power and Curraghmore to Ormond.

1666 [-7], January 11. Waterford.—I am commanded by my Lord President of Munster to bestow a careful attendance on my command here in this garrison by occasion of the late alarm from the French. I have resolved to stand close to my duty, though the whole concernments of my estate be at present in danger to be picked away by parcels out of my hands by means of sudden orders from the Court of Claims, upon whom I cannot attend for defence of my just rights, by the present occasion of my necessary attendance here. I have not used to be very troublesome to your Grace in any solicitations for myself though I found your Grace's many favours, but the present necessity of making this request enforceth me to beg your Grace's assistance at present by your directions or letter to the Commissioners of Claims, that during my necessary attendance here on this command I may have a truce from their further proceedings against my estate, until your Grace be pleased to tolerate with my personal attendance on them to defend myself. This is the scope and effect of this present petition of, my Lord, your Grace's, etc.

Endorsed:—Lord Power.

Sir Richard Clifton to Ormond.

1666 [-7], January 11. Wexford.—Your Lordship's proclamation commanding all officers to repair to their charges, was received yesterday and immediately effected, and having seen another letter from your Grace to the Mayor of Wexford, to be communicated to all officers concerned, I shall this day go to Enniscorthy and Ferns to meet with such officers of my Lord the Earl of Anglesey's troop, and of the militia forces of this county as may be found in their quarters, to put in execution your Grace's commands. But I hear Captain Parsons, that should command one of the militia troops, is in Dublin, and there is no captain for the other, and as little care taken of it, in that Sir Cæsar Colclough declined it. Sir Nicholas Armorer told me he would move your Grace for a commission to Captain John Tench in Sir Cæsar's room, and likewise a commission for Major Thomas Ouseley to command a company of foot, there being but four companies yet raised

or arms received for, in regard the town of Wexford are willing (by your Grace's favour) to arm themselves on their own account and to that end have sent to Bristol for arms, so that if your Grace please, there will be six companies instead of five, and all at the same charge. The two gentlemen above mentioned were conceived by Sir Nicholas Armorer and very many of your Grace's faithful servants to be very fit persons for this service, and are nearest upon the sea side where is yet little or no provision made for defence, what need soever may happen. There was a galliote hoy that had lain within the bay of Greenore for the space of ten days, and being deemed otherwise than a friend, I sent to the gentlemen thereabouts to keep watch upon the shore, which was accordingly done. I endeavoured by two boats with three files musketeers and ten seamen in each boat to see what she was, but I found such averseness in the seamen dwelling in this town that I could not prevail with them at any rate to stir themselves or lend their boats, until I would first engage to satisfy their damages, if any were. But by the voluntary offer of the seamen of some English vessels, boats were sent, though not in that manner and time as I would have it done, wherefore the hoy, discovering the boats, weighed anchor and went to sea.

Charon Fitzpatrick, the lay friar your Grace commanded me to apprehend, moves earnestly for liberty upon bail; the other two I cannot yet light of.

Except three or four days the next term your Grace should please to grant me liberty, I shall be constant in this town or county, still attending upon all occasions your Grace's further commands, which to the utmost of my power shall be faithfully observed and duly put in execution.

Lawrence Parsons to Sir George Lane.

1666 [-7], January 11. Birr.—I have received a letter of the 8th instant from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, by which the militia officers both horse and foot of this county are required to be in a readiness for fear of foreign invasion. Sir, for my own part, and I presume I may answer for the rest of the officers of this county, we are all ready for His Majesty's service, but for the commonalty they are generally very poor and not able to mount themselves, nor are we armed, the stores not being able to furnish us. All that I have yet had for my troop hath been but fifteen carbines. The men I cannot complain of, but dare assure you that were they mounted and armed well, they would do as good service as any troop in this county. Sir, here hath been a report (how true I know not) that out of every county there shall be a troop and foot company enlisted into His Majesty's army. Sir, if there be such a thing I should take it for a very high honour if my Lord Lieutenant would think me worthy to command either for this county.

Postscript:—I have communicated my Lord's commands to as many of the militia officers and commissioners as I have met with, and I find them all cheerfully obey his Lordship's commands.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1666 [-7], January 15. Longford.—Having in my last assured your Grace of my endeavours in the execution of those commands I received in your Grace's letter of the eight instant, I esteem it now my duty to represent to your Grace both how far I have proceeded therein and wherein it will not be in my power to answer your Grace's expectations.

As to the first part of the letter which concerns the militia of this county, I have consulted the commissioners and by their advice several places are fixed upon and appointed as the most convenient and secure for both horse and foot to draw into upon the first alarm, and ere this week be at an end I question not but we shall be in a posture to defend ourselves against intestine enemies. But besides places there are several other strong castles both in the hands of Protestants and Papists, which if possessed by an enemy (and they may be easily surprised, if a rebellion should happen) will be of great disadvantage to the good subjects of this county, who being few in number will be exposed to great danger by an enemy's nestling themselves in their bosom. And therefore as I am by the commissioners desired to offer this to your Grace's consideration, so I must humbly beg your Grace's commands in this particular.

As to the other part of the letter, which relates to my corresponding with the adjoining counties, I have had a meeting with Sir Charles Hamilton for the County of Cavan, and he tells me that it is impossible to have those set meetings your Grace mentions observed by the militias, who being not constantly upon duty, and having little substance to maintain themselves, will neither be ready nor willing to answer sudden occasions. As for the militia of the County of Leitrim I have this day discoursed with the governor of Jamestown, who assures me the militia of that county is so far from being modelled that the officers know not their men they are to command, and if they did, they have no arms for them, but his own company though they have been very much harassed already by hunting after Costelloe, yet they are ready at an hour's warning to march upon the first intelligence of his coming again into those parts; but I find by discourse with him that he wants ammunition, having had no supply since he came thither. To-morrow I expect to meet with Captain Mahon for settling a correspondency with the County of Roscommon, which I fear will be of little use for I understand the militia of that county is as much out of order as that of Leitrim.

By this your Grace will collect how little present service is to be expected from the militias of three counties, which nothing but a general rebellion or foreign invasion can rouse out of the security they now seem to lie in. But as for my correspondency with the officers of the standing army, I have so adjusted it that the Tories will find very hot quarters if they any more embody amongst us. If Sir Arthur Forbes waits upon your Grace at Dublin, he can more particularly acquaint your Grace as well of the condition of the Protestants of these parts as of the present humour and inclination of the natives, which is too long for the close of a letter, which I fear hath been already too tedious to your Grace.

Col. John Gorges to Ormond.

1666 [-7], January 22. Londonderry.—Hearing it hath been your pleasure to licence me to be Mayor of this Corporation, I shall study to perform that duty to the utmost of His Majesty's service.

Since I received your Grace's permission to assure pardon to some offenders of the Tories or their adherents, I have endeavoured to procure a faction among themselves, and in part have done it, but I despair fully to effect it till they are put to some straits, which I hope they will be by your Grace's late order, which I have so pursued that in few days these counties intend, notwithstanding the badness of the weather, all to be in search after these rogues. What our endeavours produceth I shall presume to present to your Grace; only my humble request is that you would please to pardon me that I have on this occasion delivered powder, match and ball to the militia of these counties for this service which hath been as little as possible the work requires.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1666 [-7], January 22. Longford.— Your Grace's of the 19th instant commanding me to put my troop in a readiness to march upon the first summons from my Lord President of Connaught I have received, and shall not fail to give your Grace the best evidences of my duty and regard to His Majesty's service when occasion offers itself. But I hope your Grace by commanding me now into Connaught does not intend to deny me that honour you were long since pleased to promise me of being either in your own or my Lord Ossory's regiment, unless your Grace will please to indulge me with the same favour I understand your Grace shows to some others, who are now endeavouring to advance their troops into regiments. I am not so great a stranger to myself as to be ignorant that want of experience in military affairs may reasonably be objected against my having so considerable a command, but I hope your Grace will judge charitably and believe that double care and diligence may not only make some amends but also

in a short time repair that defect. Whenever I am brought to the test, your Grace will find me as forward and willing to sacrifice my life and fortune in His Majesty's service as any subject whatever, and I will with confidence aver no man breathing shall appear more cordially and faithfully yours. I am not so vain as to value myself upon my own interest, for it is your Grace's favour and countenance that can render me and others significant in this kingdom. Yet whenever your Grace shall think me worthy of your favours and commands, I shall endeavour as soon to put myself into a condition of serving your Grace, as they who have already got the start of me. However I shall be contented to serve in whatever station your Grace shall please to place me, and will always believe that fittest, which your Grace shall determine to be so.

SIR STEPHEN FOX to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666 [-7], February 2. Whitehall.—I received yours of the 15th November, which being only a reply to mine of the 23rd of October, I did not think myself obliged to trespass upon your time in troubling you upon that occasion; since yours of the 29th of December is come to my hands, and that but this day sennight, I assure you, so that I am not to be blamed that my answer comes back to you no sooner. I herewith send you an account of his Grace's dues from the cofferer to the end of December last, it being three-quarters of a year from the last account I sent his Grace, a copy whereof I also send that you may see how the bond comes to be cancelled, and how all accounts did then and will now stand betwixt his Grace and your servant, and although I make myself debtor, yet I have not received assignments for above half the money which will be thereby paid, and by the end of March next I hope to receive assignments for the rest, so that his Grace may look upon it as money (without borrowing of me) to be disposed of shortly. As for an account of fees for warrants, it retarded my writing the last post in expectation of Sir William Borman, who hath not been in Court since my receipt of your letter, nor is there anything worthy your expectation, for there are but four warrants disposed of and these for removes or exchanges, of which I shall desire Sir William to give you an exact account. And now I am to give you my hearty thanks for your many so kind remembrances to me and mine, who are all in perfect health, and my wife is well up again of her sixth son John, who are all at your service, and she presents her humble service to my good Lady Lane, to which I join mine, and assure you none wish you health and happiness with greater earnestness and respect than, Sir, your most affectionate and most humble servant.

Postscript:—When you have an opportunity of obliging my brother William with minding his Grace for a lieutenant's place, it will be of great advantage to him and of satisfaction to me.

I have not found myself capable of getting a penny of what is due from His Majesty's Exchequer here to his Grace as Gentleman of the Bedchamber, nor do I see any probability of it. However as an adventurer I shall presume to make a proposition, which at your leisure I desire you to let be considered by his Grace, and if the 3,000*l* given to Mr. Marmaduke Darcy in the Act of Settlement may be got in any convenient time, then I think the proposition good. If not, still the money here being so very remote, I cannot blush to think this a very reasonable proposition, and if it shall be so thought with you, I shall be ready to make it good without ever repining or having any recourse to his Grace, although it should prove unsuccessful to me, and it cannot be successful in any short time, though probably in process of time when I shall happen to be desired to undertake some great payment I may also get this into my assignment, and if this proposition shall not be accepted of, I hope I shall not be suspected of being less zealous in the soliciting it when occasion serves than I have been and most truly ever shall be in his Grace's service of what concern soever it be, as long as I live.

I beg a word in your next letter what likelihood there is of Mr. Darcy's being paid, if this proposition doth not take effect.

Warrant for Commissioners of St. Andrew's Parish, Dublin.

1666 [-7], February 6. Dublin Castle.—By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

Ormond.

These are to will and require you forthwith to draw up a fiant in due form of law containing such a commission from His Majesty unto Thomas Pooly, esquire, John Nicholls, esquire, and William Crosse, gentleman, to be Commissioners for the Parish of St. Andrew in the City of Dublin, as in and by an Act of Parliament entitled an Act for Provision of Ministers in cities and corporate towns, etc., is directed, required and warranted, in all points giving, and by the said commission granting, unto the said Thomas Pooly, John Nicholls, and William Crosse, or any two of them full power and authority within the said Parish of St. Andrew, to do, perform, and execute all such act and acts, thing and things whatsoever as any commissioners in and by the said Act are empowered and authorized to do; inserting therein all such other clauses, powers, and authorities, as in commissions of like nature are usual, and the same fairly engrossed on parchment under your hand to send unto us to be further

passed as appertaineth. For doing whereof this shall be your warrant. Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the sixth day of February, 1666 [-7].

To our trusty and well-beloved His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, or either of them.

G. Lane.

James Butler to Ormond.

1666 [-7], February 6. Munster in Westphalia.—Obliged duty and natural obedience forces me to presume that boldness in humbly offering to kiss your Grace's hand by these few lines, informing my indifferent good condition in his Grace the Lord Bishop and Prince of Munster's army since my coming into Germany in July last, and served the said army a[s] General Adjutant, much respected and entertained contentedly, and now am commanded by Patent to be Governor or Commandant in Thefeght [?], a town of pretty strength bordering upon the Luneburgers' land, who is much suspected here to join with the Hollanders against us, if they can. They are reported to be ten or twelve thousand horse and foot. The Swedes' forces are drawing to a head near Breame, which town fears much to be blocked by them. The Luneburgers trusts them not, likewise mistrusting them as if the Swedes were to join with our forces, as we hope.

The Duke of Brandeburg's agent, likewise the Duke of Brunswick's, was here at this Court very busy, as is conceived for the Hollanders.

The King of France wrote to the States of Holland wishing them to fall upon some of our chief towns to besiege them, and in case they would not, sent directions to his commander of those French troops joined with the Hollanders, named Monsieur Brodell, to make an inroad upon and destroy our quarters. Yet they dare not venture, our forces being in such a ready posture, not only to prevent their incursions but also to make cavalcados into their quarters and going upon parties where always hitherto we had the best of them. Though our forces are reported by the contrary parties to grow weak and less in number, I assure your Grace the contrary. Where one goes, ten comes, and his Grace has many officers raising still men, both horse and foot.

Here is a very gallant noble gentleman of a very good ancient estate, a Butler of Hessenland, raised a fair strong regiment of horse of mere affection to His Majesty our King, only as he says for the family's sake, who desired me to present in my letter his most humble service to your Grace, and very commonly remembers your Grace and whole family in Ireland's health. So doth the Bishop of Munster likewise, next after His Majesty's and the Duke of York. I beseech your Grace for the honour of the family to recommend me to this Prince

and Bishop, so well by His Majesty's as your Grace's letter, which will advance me in this service that I am resolved to stick into so long as His Majesty is therein concerned. If I had known when I took leave with your Grace at London, and got His Majesty's pass that I should engage in this war as I did, and had but your Grace's letters of credence or His Majesty's, I might have a good regiment long ago, but I hope there is no good time lost, and by your Grace's means procuring His Majesty's directions to the Bishop to that effect, I finding myself never better able to serve them now both by health, strength, and knowledge, and as well acquainted with the Dutch wars as any of themselves.

Our army will be next spring twelve thousand foot and eight thousand horse, besides what alliance we hope for; all Princes in Germany araising forces, every one in his own territory, so there is nothing over all but preparations of war, and scarce one trusts another, but in few weeks it will and must appear, and your Grace shall have an account of what I shall know from time to time, if your Grace pleases. I keep always correspondency with His Majesty's Resident at Hamburg, Sir William Swane, to whom I am beholding for his civil correspondency; and [he] promises to address my letters. I humbly take leave with the hopeful expectations of comfort from your Grace for the honour of the decayed family and dutiful servant,

James Butler of Castlecumber.

Endorsed:—Mr. James Butler of Castlecumber.

List of Judges' Circuits.

Lent Assizes, 1666 [-7].

Leinster Circuit	The Lord Chief Baron. Mr. Baron Povey.
Ulster North East Circuit	The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Mr. Baron Kennedy.
Ulster North West Circuit	Sir William Aston. Sir Jerome Alexander.
Connaught Circuit... ...	Mr. Justice Stockton. Oliver Jones, Esquire.
Munster Circuit	The Lord Chief Justice of the Chief Place. Mr. Justice Booth.

Dated 8th February, 1666 [-7].

Endorsed:—The Judges' Circuits, Lent Assizes, 1666 [-7].

Received from my Lord Chancellor the 16th of March, 1666 [-7].

George Deyos to Col. George Lytton.

1666 [-7], March 4. Waterford.—On Saturday last there came a letter from the President of Munster to the Mayor of this city, requiring him and three or four of the faithfullest of his brethren to come to Charleville with all speed to advise with his Lordship about passing a new charter, also that his Grace my Lord Lieutenant had given an order to the Attorney General in writing that he should insert such persons in the several corporations of Munster for Aldermen, Common Councilmen, Company of the Staple, and Freemen, as his Lordship should under his hand and seal send in a list to the said Attorney General. In order whereto the Mayor and two Aldermen, as soon as our assizes is past, which will be on Thursday next, go to Charleville. There is no man of discretion who knows the temper of the Mayor and those two of his brethren, which are the two Boltons (both known to my Lord of Arran), that can expect any other than a list of knaves and fools to be incorporated here unless that list be perused and corrected at Dublin. I entreat you to acquaint my Lord of Arran with the contents hereof, and if you receive any commands from him, to impart them to him that is, your faithful humble servant.

Petition of John Kelly to Ormond.

1666 [-7], March 6.—Humbly sheweth that whereas by orders of the Lords Justices of Assize for the Province of Connaught, in the year 1661, the sum of sixty pounds was applotted and levied in the County of Galway by certain persons appointed to receive the same, and the sum of thirty pounds was likewise applotted and levied by others in the County of Roscommon for and towards the building of a bridge at the ford of Garrura, upon the river of Suck, yet notwithstanding that the said respective sums of money was applotted and levied as aforesaid, the same was not yet laid out by the persons appointed to oversee the building of the said bridge, which brings an unspeakable damage and inconveniency upon the inhabitants of the said counties of Galway and Roscommon, and all other persons that during the whole winter season may have any occasion to travel from Leinster or Athlone to Galway, or from Sligo to Loughrea or Galway, backward or forward, this being the straight, nearest, and best way from them places, but altogether inaccessible in the winter time for want of making up the said bridge as was formerly ordered.

May it therefore please your Grace to recommend it to the care of the now Lords Justices of Assize appointed for the Circuit of Connaught to bring such persons to an account as were formerly appointed to oversee the building of the said bridge, and that have received the moneys intended for it, and that their Lordships may take special care to have that public and necessary work go on, and that your Grace may

be further graciously pleased to send an absolute command for one John Martin, now dwelling in or near Kilkenny, who received by order of Cornet Michael Stanley the said sum of thirty pounds applotted in the County of Roscommon for the said bridge, that he may appear at the now Assizes to be held at Roscommon to give an account of the said thirty pounds, which without his appearance cannot be accounted for; and your petitioner will ever pray.

Endorsed at foot:—

Dublin Castle, 6th March, 1666 [-7].

We recommend it to the next going Judges of Assize for the Province of Connaught in their Circuit to inform themselves concerning the matter within mentioned, and to take such course therein as shall appear to be fit in a business of so public concernment.

Ormond.

Petition of Benjamin Henshaw to the King.

1666 [-7], March 7.—The humble petition of Benjamin Henshaw, Major of the Island of Jersey.

Sheweth: That your petitioner in the year 1663, did for a valuable consideration purchase of one, Thomas Warren, all his interest in a fourth part of a lot of lands containing 3,500 acres lying in the barony of Iffa and Offa in Tipperary in Ireland, and a fourth part of what lands should be by reprisal granted, in consideration of 488 acres taken out of the said lots, and after the said Thomas Warren, endeavouring to defraud your petitioner of his said purchase, your petitioner did at his great charge in law obtain a confirmation of his purchase by a decree in Chancery; that shortly after your petitioner being sent by your Majesty to command as Major your Majesty's forces in the Island of Jersey, during your petitioner's absence there was inserted a proviso into the Act for the Settlement of Ireland, whereby it was enacted that if the assigns of Dike and Cunningham (from whom your petitioner derives his title) did not within forty days after the passing of the said Act make good their claim, all those lands in Ireland pretended to by Dike, Cunningham and their assigns as adventurers, should be forfeit to your Majesty, all which being but lately come to your petitioner's knowledge, who by reason of his attendance on your Majesty's service at so great a distance, has been utterly disabled to act in the maintaining of his title, which as your petitioner is informed, is in great danger to be overthrown, which would be the utter ruin of your petitioner, who has laid out his whole estate in that purchase.

Your petitioner therefore humbly begs that if it shall so happen that the said lands shall be adjudged to your Majesty, that in consideration your petitioner did at his own charge

serve your Majesty's father of blessed memory during all the war, for which he hath never received any recompense, and in consideration that your petitioner doth now with all faithfulness and diligence serve your Majesty in the quality of Major in the said Island of Jersey, for which he receives no other pay but as Captain of a foot company, your Majesty out of your princely generosity would be graciously pleased to bestow upon him that small parcel of acres he hath so dearly purchased.

Endorsed at foot:—

At the Court at Whitehall, March 7th, 1666 [-7].

His Majesty considering the hardness of the petitioner's case as here stated, and remembering the constant loyalty and affection he and his relations have all along presented to His Majesty and his late royal father of blessed memory, and particularly how usefully the petitioner now serves him in the command he bears, is pleased to recommend it effectually to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or other the Chief Governor there, to consider of the petitioner's pretensions in that lot, and the case appearing as he here states it, to give order he be gratified in his suit, if the whole remain in His Majesty's disposal; which His Majesty will hereafter give such further warrant for as shall by his Grace be found necessary.

Arlington.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1665 [-6], March 12. Moor Park.—I render you many thanks for your concerns of my small affairs in Ireland, and though it is general that all fees will be reduced for the reason you mention, yet I hope by the multiplicity of Patents upon this settlement the office may be considerable to me, for out of that and the Clerk of the Market I have not received these two years one hundred pounds. You have heard that my Lord of Ossory, his Lady and company came safe to Moor Park the 3rd instant. This day with my Lord of Arlington they are all gone to London, where they will stay till other company be landed, and then for this place again. To-morrow I shall follow his Lordship, and then if there be any change worth your notice, you shall receive it.

Postscript:—By the next I shall let my Lord and Lady know how kind you are.

Petition of John Lovett to Ormond.

1666 [-7], March 15.—The humble petition of John Lovett, Marshal of the Four Courts and Keeper of His Majesty's Gaol of Newgate.

Humbly sheweth and discovereth unto your Grace that one, John Bruffe, a prisoner in His Majesty's Goal of Newgate,

long since condemned for murder, the last week wrote a letter to one, Mr. Fish, a Chirurgion, living at Lazy Hill, for to procure him, the said Bruffe, two ounces and a half of opium powder and a bottle of oil or water, and the said Fish not well knowing the effects thereof shewed the letter to one, Doctor Dorrell, who on Wednesday last sent word to your petitioner to have a care of the prisoners, upon which your petitioner sent William Cole, your petitioner's deputy, to the said Doctor Dorrell, who very honestly told the said Cole that the quantity of powder mentioned in the first letter would lay a hundred persons into such a sleep that they should never awake, and that the bottle of oil or water mentioned in the letter would in four and twenty hours eat any bars or irons in pieces, upon which your petitioner hath examined the said Bruffe concerning the letter and what his intentions were, who hath confessed (although he at first denied it) that he did write the letter to the said Mr. Fish, and that he did intend to get a friend or two to come to the said Cole, your petitioner's deputy, to pretend some business to him, who was to send for a bottle or two of wine to drink with the said Cole and his wife, and they did intend to convey the said powder or so much thereof as they could with conveniency into the said wine, and if the wine should not agree with the palates of the said Cole, his wife and the turnkey, they did intend to send for strong waters or any other waters or liquors that any of them should best like and so to convey the powder into the cups or bottles, and the said Bruffe did confess that he had provided a pill to give a great mastiff dog which the said Cole kept in the prison for the better securing of the prisoners, and that the water or oil was to be applied to the bolts and bars of the prison; and your petitioner further discovereth that he hath several times found *aqua fortis* with the said Bruffe and other prisoners; and your petitioner further sheweth unto your Grace that there are several condemned persons lying in Newgate upon reprieves, and several other prisoners lately brought in for several heinous murders lately committed in and about this city, besides a great many notorious fellows who are always endeavouring to make an escape from your petitioner, notwithstanding your petitioner's constant care and watchfulness of them; and your petitioner further sheweth and discovereth unto your Grace that after Bruffe had understood that his design was discovered, the said Bruffe wrote another letter to the said Mr. Fish to desire him to commit the former letter to the fire, which letter is come to your petitioner's hands, but your petitioner cannot get the first letter from the said Mr. Fish, which horrid design of the said Bruffe (had it taken effect) all the prisoners would have made an escape, and would have been a ruin and destruction to your petitioner and family and the sheriffs of this city, all which your petitioner thought in duty he was bound to give your Grace a true account of.

And your petitioner humbly prayeth that your Grace will be pleased to take the premises into your Grace's serious consideration of the danger this city and your petitioner is in if so many great offenders should escape, and that your Grace would be pleased to take some speedy course for bringing the said persons to their trials, that they may receive condign punishment for their great offences, either by granting a commission of oyer and terminer to such persons as your Grace shall think fit, or by any other means as your Grace shall think fit. And your petitioner as in duty bound, shall ever pray, etc.

Endorsed at foot:—

Dublin Castle, the 15th of March, 1666 [-7].

Let the within petition be presented unto us at our next sitting at the Council Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration, and such further order given thereupon as shall be thought fit.

Ormond.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1667, April 12. Mullingar.—Your Grace's dated the ninth instant together with the copy of Mr. Weaver's letter to my Lord Chief Baron I have received, and as soon as the Assizes of this county are over, I shall return to Longford and examine Nangle about the particulars contained in it.

I have also received from my Lord President of Connaught a copy of Flanagan's examination, which agrees in the most material parts of it with Nangle's, of which this use may be made, that thought it cannot in law be evidence against the parties named in it, because Flanagan is condemned, yet because it concurs with Nangle's testimony it will be a good inducement to a jury to credit Nangle, whose discoveries may yet be further confirmed by others, if your Grace will please to delay the pardon of some now in treaty, and particularly Thomas Plunkett, who is come in to Sir Theophilus Jones upon protection and promise to do service. This person was not only an eye-witness of those poor people that were murdered at Longford, but also privy to the whole design, and can inform your Grace of all those who were joined in the confederacy with Nangle.

I find that James Nangle's not being tried this Assizes has much startled not only his fellows who betrayed him, but also the rest of their party in the County of Longford, whose villainous intentions had passed undiscovered if he had suffered, there being none so well able to give evidence against them as this fellow, who was Nangle's constant mercury, and sent by him upon all occasions with letters and messages to those who were joined with him in his rebellious designs; and I am confident it is for this reason they have charged him with

the murder of Deane, who upon his death-bed laid it upon Charles Roe Ferrall and Michael Cormicke. And James Nangle now charges Garrett Ferrall (the person who spoke with your Grace in Dublin), so that of those six to whom your Grace has promised a pardon, three of them are accused for killing Deane, and therefore if Plunkett were interrogated in this particular, from his confession your Grace might take a measure how far to credit Nangle in the rest of his examination.

Ormond to Lord Anglesey.

1667, April 13. Maddenstown.—I am heartily sorry so unseasonable and painful an indisposition forced you to write yours of the 6th instant in your bed, but I hope the season of the year will not let it continue long upon you. The discourse of money without placing it on an effectual fund will rather lose than get us credit, and unless it shall be speedily done, the army will not only want pay, but many preparations absolutely necessary at such a time as this must be omitted, and without the passports promised to merchants in the proclamation published by virtue of the King's letter, come in due time, much mischief instead of advantage may befall such as in confidence of them may furnish themselves with merchandise. I have therefore written to my Lord Chancellor in this time of your sickness to concern himself in the despatch of both, and your Lordship shall do well to employ Mr. Forster both to him and to Sir William Coventry.

I am gotten hither to take some exercise and fresh air, and to-morrow I intend to make a further step to Kilkenny, but mean to be at Dublin, God willing, on the 18th instant. There your Lordship shall be sure that either no determination will be given to the doubt concerning valuation sent us by the commissioners, or such a one as your Lordship will have no cause to complain of.

Endorsed:—A copy of a letter to my Lord of Anglesey.

Thomas Amory to John Walsh.

1667, April 15. Dingle.—I formerly advised the receipt of yours dated the 11th December last with return of thanks, etc., and missing the conveyance by my son had no opportunity till last week by Captain Henry Ponsonby, to whom [I] sent the copy of our charter to be delivered to your own hands.

We had a later charter granted by King James but it is eaten (in the war time) by rats, and it is all the same in effect, only is added the forfeiture of all felons' lands and goods to the benefit and use of the Corporation. Pray present the enclosed address to his Grace, and to his pleasure and directions therein we submit, rendering as due the true manifestation of our love and service. And concerning your goodness to agitate for us we shall endeavour requital. In the interim pray advise us as needful.

Petition of Thomas Amory.

1667, April 15. Dingle.—To his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Duke of Ormond, etc.

Sheweth: Whereas your Grace is pleased to renew our Charter, have according to order sent the copy of it to Mr. John Walshe, humbly tendering these following articles may be added to our Charter, viz.:—

1. None to be Sovereign without first taking the Oath of Supremacy.

2. A market every Friday weekly.

3. Two fairs yearly, that is to say the 24th of June and the 30th of November.

And although we are under a cloud of poverty at present, these privileges with future contrivance for building and encouragement for merchants, tradesmen, and fishing, as shall with your Grace's licence propose, it may with God's blessing have a flourishing Corporation as formerly. I leave the premises to your Grace's pious consideration, and shall as in duty pray for your Grace's good health and happiness, etc.

Tho. Amory, Sovereign.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1667, April 20. Longford.—I have examined Nangle upon the particulars of Mr. Weaver's letter to my Lord Chief Baron, and I find him a stranger not only to Johnston and Armstrong, the persons mentioned in the letter, but also to all of Costelloe's party that were at Longford.

Two days since I received a letter from Captain Mahon giving me an account that three of Costelloe's men skulked and robbed in Slewbawne, of whom he can learn no certain intelligence because the person who discovered Owen McKenna to him has not yet been rewarded, by which others are discouraged that none will undertake to be his spy.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1667, April 20. Dublin.—As long as I find you able to write I may presume you are better able to read, and will not forbear to return answers to such letters as I shall receive from you till I am assured you are come from London, which I wish you may be soon in condition to leave with a full despatch and in perfect health. Your Lordship's of the 9th I received at Kilkenny, and that of the 13th the day after I returned hither. The last (which I only find needful to answer) brought the eighteen passes from the Duke, with a promise that if they should be found too few or defective, that the number should be enlarged and the form mended upon notice. I have given one of each sort to one of the farmers of the customs to consider of them. When he shall have brought me the

sense of merchants (who are to be most concerned in the validity of them) I shall send it your Lordship, and that I hope may be by this post. Some of my Lords of the Council, and of those such as best understand the law, are of opinion that the proclamation published here by warrant of the King's letter, though it is as full as the authority extended, will not warrant the exportation of wool to foreign parts, at least that it will not dispense with a high custom imposed by a law in Queen Elizabeth's days, without the payment of which the exportation of that commodity is made felony. So that though the merchants have upon the first issuing of the proclamation made large provisions of wool, yet the farmers will not permit them to export them without a licence from me, and my Lords of the Council, even those who think the proclamation will bear it, are not very ready to join in a Declaratory Act of State to that effect. Thus that concession of the King's which would doubtless bring in most ready money is like to become fruitless to us, unless we can have an express warrant from His Majesty for it or an authentic copy of the result of the debate at the council there in affirmation that it was intended, and whether this is fit to be desired, or if it should be obtained, sufficient authority, may be a question there and here.

I am sorry the money hangs so long. If the treaty should end in a rupture, there is no doubt but our enemies are resolved what then to do, and if it should end in a peace, it may be feared our friends would not think the sparing so much to be so necessary, as I am sure we shall find it whatever happens, and therefore I doubt not but your Lordship will hasten the securing of it as much as your indisposition will permit you. The commissioners on their return and review of their business do not find themselves so near the end of their work as they thought they should be, nor will they find me disposed to ease them by undertaking the unthankful part by way of resolution to doubts. I have other affairs and better divertisements. God send you good health, good despatch, and a safe passage.

Endorsed:—A copy of a letter to my Lord of Anglesey.

Ormond to Col. Edward Cooke.

1667, June 15. Dublin.—George Lane being out of town I took the liberty to open several of the letters directed to him, and amongst them found one from you of the 8th instant, complaining you had not received your authority to command my keeper at Moor Park nor the instructions I promised to send you. The order to the keeper he sent before he took his journey, and with this you will receive the instructions which do sufficiently imply authority and may give you divertisement you love. For the disposing of the deer this season you will need no other power or direction

than you carried with you. You know you may command all, and there are very few of my acquaintance that may not command some as far as the ground will bear. In fine you are proprietor and judge.

I would not put the matter of the wood said to be sold by Buck into the instructions, but I wish you would know what James Clarke is able to say on the subject, and what proof he has of it, and then I will say more of the matter. I pray send me a particular account of that affair of Moor Park, and of what else you think proper to be known by your most affectionate cousin and servant, Ormond.

Endorsed:—A copy of a letter and articles to Colonel Cooke.

Remembrances for Colonel Edward Cooke concerning Moor Park.

1. To take a view of the Park, namely of the fence and plantations and drains, and of the stock of deer; to give order for the rectifying of anything he shall find amiss, and proportion the stock so as that it may be preserved with most advantage; to consider what trees are fit to be cut down for fuel or any other use, and to cause them to be marked, and that none other be felled upon any pretence whatsoever. To provide for supplying such trees as shall be felled, or of those that are failed in the plantation, to which purpose it will be best to take James Clarke with him, that the keeper, gardener, and he may advise of the best means of doing all things proposed in due time and at the best rate, giving to each of them his proper charge.

2. To look upon the meadow grounds, and give order for anything he shall find fit to be done for the preservation or improvement of them, to consider whether the gardener and keeper may not see it done without the taking of any other overseer or bailiff, there being not work enough for such a person separate from them.

3. To look upon the gardens, and to advise Mrs. Ryves how best to deal with gardens for the constant keeping in order and the improvement of fruit plantations, and all, if it may be, at a constant settled rate.

4. To look upon my mares and colts there, to give order how they shall be tended, to take any of them away which he shall not judge to be worth the keeping, and to dispose of them as he thinks fit; to get an honest fellow to look to the colts, when it shall be fit to take them to house.

5. Lastly to make as certain a computation as may be of the whole charge of that place, as to all things without doors, and to the repair of the house, to which end James Clerke and, if need be, workmen will give good assistance.

Major John Love to Sir George Lane.

1667, June 18. Kinsale.—I think it my duty for to acquaint his Grace and yourself with anything that I find in my conscience that do derogate from His Majesty's service. Sir, this is for to acquaint you that there is one, Knight, that belongs to the post house in Dublin, that wrote a letter this last post to one, Burrowes, of Kinsale, how that the East India ship that is in the river of Limerick with three of the King's ships that was her convoy, were all taken by the Dutch. The news struck a great amazement to all the merchants and seamen in these parts. Sir, this is to acquaint you that the ship is not taken nor no enemy appeared there, but I do understand that this Knight was bred in Holland and a Cromwellian all along, and 'tis possible if you send some cunning men for to search his house and study, they may find some papers that may discover some roguery. I suspect him the more by reason all the Pfanatiques in these parts cry him up to a very honest man.

Major James Dennis to Sir George Lane.

1667, July 1. Wexford.—In my last I acquainted you with your brother's sickness. I am now the unhappy messenger of reporting his death. God being pleased to take him out of this world, he departed this life on Saturday at night last about twelve of the clock. In the time of his sickness he was very penitent and called much upon God and desired the prayers of the church, and sent several times for Mr. Gilliner of this place, minister, to pray with him, which was performed, and likewise desired him to preach his funeral sermon. He was very handsomely buried, Sir Richard Clifton, myself, Major Poulden, and several other gentlemen carried him to the church, being attended by the best of the town and country hereabouts, also with our two companies of foot; all the officers and several other friends had mourning ribbons, the pulpit, coffin, and drums being in mourning. After the sermon was ended we carried him to that church which he desired to be buried in, where he was inhumed. After three volleys of shot we left him, where he rests in peace. Sir, whilst he was in his perfect senses he sent for me, Mr. Gilliner, and one, Mr. Hughes, an attorney, whom he desired to make his will. He made Mr. Nixon his executor. Sir, I verily believe that all the pay that he is mustered for will not discharge his debts, funeral and other contingencies, an accompt of which cannot at present be given. I shall at all times be ready to answer your commands, and I question not but you will continue your favour and friendship to him that is, etc.

Postscript:—Sir, I received yours as the minister was preaching his funeral sermon. I could heartily have wished

that some of his relations had been present, for there was as great an appearance of people as ever I did see in these parts.

Sir, I desire you to present my humble service to his Grace and present this enclosed, which gives a short account of your brother's death.

Col. Robert Sandys to Sir George Lane.

1667, July 6. Lanesborough.—Though I doubt not you have from my Lady Lane herself an account of her journey, yet I cannot satisfy myself without giving you my observation. On Thursday forenoon her Ladyship began her journey, rested some hours at the Black Bull, and came by six in the evening to Bellamulvie, something weary but in good order by the opportunity of a very fine cool day. Yesterday morning her children came to her from Ratheline, and in the evening I left her Ladyship and children very well at Mullimehan with Mrs. Rooksby. This morning before I returned to Lanesborough I had an account they were all very well, save only a little weary remembrance of the journey.

Sir, I do now beg leave to give you some account of the condition of this garrison, that whilst we have summer, some course may be considered to make provision of firing for the winter, without which 'twill be impossible to pass upon duty. The last winter I had an opportunity I shall have not more, of a wood in my possession, where the poor [soldiers] sometimes by their labours and [some] times for their money, provided themselves [with] firing. I beseech you, Sir, have this matter in your thoughts. Our neighbour garrison of Longford is plentifully provided of fire and candle by the care and kindness of Lord Aungier (whose fort they guard), yet without charge to himself. No garrison or guard in Ireland wants this accommodation, nor any in the world that ever I did know or hear of. I humbly beg your pardon for enlarging myself so much on this matter, since I have already found that nor threats or blows or punishment would force my men upon their guard or duty when fire and candle were wanting, and to stop their pay to purchase these is what I find the men will no more endure, being altogether without precedent. I know I shall not need any more to repeat a request of your favour in this matter to have in your care the people and place I may call your garrison. The poor wretches you may freely command.

Francis, Lord Aungier and Sir Arthur Forbes to Ormond.

1667, July 7.—Your Grace's of the 28th of June last we have received, and in obedience to your Grace's commands therein expressed, we immediately issued out our orders to the several captains commanding the militia of this

county for their rendezvousing their several troops and companies at Longford the 4th instant, when they appeared all completely armed, consisting of two foot companies, which are not in number above one hundred and thirty men, and one troop of horse, consisting of fifty men, who being all assembled at Longford as aforesaid, we openly caused your Grace's letter to be read, and according to the contents thereof have not only appointed the respective officers to exercise those under their control once a fortnight, but have also sent out our warrants for the raising of money for the support of the said militia according to a presentment made to that purpose by the Grand Jury of this county at their last Quarter Sessions, held the 18th of April last. As for our settling a correspondency between us and the militias of the adjoining counties, we have already wrote our letters to some, and shall speedily write to the rest, being resolved not to be wanting in any thing that may evidence our duty in His Majesty's service, and our observance of your Grace's commands.

Col. Edward Vernon to Ormond.

1667, July 16.—May it please your Grace, that my Lord Arlington doth assure me that Barker's impudent tranactions at the Council Board are presented to your Grace, and that by this night's post his Lordship will give your Grace an account of my Lord Chancellor's discourses to him concerning that affair, therefore I shall not trouble your Grace with them.

The enclosed his Lordship advised me to hasten to your Grace. It is a true copy of a printed pamphlet that came to my hands yesterday, the like of which, I am informed, are dispersed in the city, and I am assured from the person that helped to it that Barker and the rest intend to present the like to the privy councillors here at the return of your Grace's answer to their letter, and that they give out my Lord Roberts and the Lord Ashby are their patrons.

There cannot be a more seditious false paper in effect, accusing the King and council here for passing that proviso and arraigning an Act of Parliament, as well as falsely accusing your Grace and council of injustice.

The Government here are of opinion this print is very criminal and under a severe lash of the law. Doubtless they are persons fit to be punished.

My Lord Anglesey and my Lord Arlington were of an opinion that the print was fit to be kept here, which was the occasion of the copy.

James Clarke to Ormond.

1667, July 20.—I have received your Grace's observations made of the charge of Moor Park in my Lady Duchess' letter of the 9th instant. As to the first particular about the five

men in the garden, Colonel Cooke has reduced to three, and those to plant the trees that are ordered to be done this winter, which charge I wrote her Grace word should be lessened as soon as hay making was over. And as to the second particular of the horses, which are now but three, I wrote above a twelve-month ago that I thought such horses as might be kept the most part of the year in the park might do that work, and to that end the Colonel has ordered one of the horses to be gelt, the other which was a lame coach-horse to be either changed or sold for a gelding, the third being so already; keeping those three as they may be, will be a great deal cheaper than to hire teams upon all occasions.

They must be now watering the trees, and at the season to fetch trees to be planted and then to water them, and several other things which the Colonel told me he would give your Grace an accompt of. For the minister, his due is but 40*s.* a year, the other was subscribed by Mr. Buck, I thought by your Grace's order. There has been nothing paid to him since Mrs. Reeves came thither, nor shall not without your Grace's order. There is a difference between Dr. Edmonds (one of the King's chaplains) and the vicar that serves under him in the parish of Rickmansworth, that there has been but three sermons this fourteen weeks, so that the parish is resolved to pay neither parson nor curate.

As to the assessments for the poor, the militia, constables, the churchwardens' charges, and the Royal and additional tax and chimney money, the four first being uncertain, the two last certain, but all rated according to the value of Moor Park and not to your Grace's quality, but I shall be better informed by Mr. Herbert, who is Justice of the Peace of that place, as Colonel Cooke tells me he hath desired him to do it, and your Grace shall be informed with his sense in this case.

The last concerning the hay, which is this year very good and a great quantity, which should overdo what it is designed for in my judgment, I do verily believe it will be managed to all advantages.

I have here enclosed sent your Grace a copy of Colonel Cooke's note he left with me, to estimate the particulars which I have done on the other side that paper. I gave it him and he told me he would write to your Grace about it. Your Grace sees all that he thinks needful to be done (which comes to 73*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, besides the mending the house, pavilion rooms and the lead work of the cloister walks, which cannot be computed), shall be as little done to them as 'tis possible only to make them stand to keep out the rain this winter.

I wrote to her Grace concerning money to pay the workmen since Mrs. Reeves came, which is now near three months. The gardeners' and keepers' wages and all the taxes are now due. If your Grace sent any order for me to receive any money of Sir Stephen Fox besides what was to pay for the

coach and saddles, I never received any. I received for that use 200*l*, and the things came within 4*l* of that sum, as will appear by the bills signed by Sir Nicholas Armorer.

Postscript:—The periwigs your Grace wrote for will be done by Monday morning. They will come to 33*l* 00*s*. 00*d*., which money must be paid before I have the periwigs. As soon as the man brings them home and I have my Lord's approbation of them, I shall pay the money and send them with the first convenience.

Col. Edward Vernon to Ormond.

1667, July 22.—Upon the delivery of my Lord Drogheda's letter to Sir Henry Vernon, I found Sir Harry very knowing, and very sensible of your Grace's kindness to the late Lord Treasurer and his relatives, and particularly of the value your Grace had for the young lady.

There hath been some forward overtures from some persons of quality by their relations to this lady, which she hath severely checked with much indignation, and at present will hear of none

I am certain when time serves (if your Grace shall then think fit), Sir Harry will be very ready to mind her of the great friendship your Grace had with her father and your esteem of her, and he will do as much to serve your Grace as you will command, for if I be not mistaken she relies most upon his advice, and with a salvo to his trust, he is wholly at your Grace's commands, valuing yourself and family (as he ought) above all others.

The lady is at present retired to Drayton Manor, five miles from Lichfield.

Dr. Charles Cullen to Sir George Lane.

1667, September 5. London.—I took the boldness to write to you about six weeks past, which was enclosed in a letter of your son's, Mr. James Lane. I then craved your favour to move my Lord Duke's Grace in my behalf that I might succeed the Bishop of Limerick, who was to be preferred here. Now he is made Bishop of Lincoln, and withal a worthy friend of yours tells me that he hears Doctor Seele is to be Bishop of Limerick. If so, then that my former request hath proved ineffectual, give me leave to beg your good word to my Lord's Grace that I may succeed the Doctor in the Deanery of St. Patrick's. Sir, Colonel Legg's advice, your own kind letter, and an earnest desire to serve God and end my days in mine own country, makes me thus importunate with you. I have a long time stood at the pool, be my happy angel to move the waters and send over a comfortable line to me, that I may pray for you there as I do here.

Postscript:—If you please to write, direct to Colonel Legg's in the little Minories.

Col. Robert Manley to Ormond.

1667, September 12. Bantry Fort.—The war now being over, I presume to claim your Grace's promise to grant me a licence for England; after I have provided for my company this winter and put them in good order as I intend to leave them, I shall employ my agent to petition your Grace to that purpose.

My Lord, I have maintained Bantry Fort four years at my own cost and charges to support the place from falling to the ground, and because my poor soldiers should not perish or too much suffer, I have again lately covered over what building is necessary. My disbursements now amount to 72*l* 11*s*. 10*d*., which I am ready to make affidavit of, and can make good by sufficient testimonies. Upon this matter I shall not at present insist, only entreat your Grace's favour therein, or I am likely to suffer. At this rate God deliver me from the charge of His Majesty's forts.

My Lord, observing the army postponed three months for want of effects, as my agent writes me, I thought requisite to denote to your Grace a concealment many gentlemen who pay quit rent wonder at, and as much grudge they should be continually charged and pay, while their neighbour goes free by the protection of the Earl of Anglesey. Geo. Walters is in arrear of quit rents the best part of a thousand pounds, and still defers payment because my Lord is commonly in England. This land is in the half barony of Bantry, and was Sullivan O'Bear's estate passed in my Lord Anglesey's patent, who hath only 100*l* *per annum* patronage, but Walters and his assigns enjoy the remainder, so that the said Lord will not be in the least dammified by payment of the quit rent, for Walters swallows it up, who deserves not so great a kindness, unless merited from His Majesty by rebellion; once a Sequestrator Rumper Committee man, yet a disturber of His Majesty's liege people; his original a pitful hatter's son of Barnstable. This I leave to your Grace's consideration.

My Lord, I am now to acquaint your Grace (as I have already my Lord Orrery) to prevent and anticipate informers; lately I shipped off two minion cuts and five falconets in His Majesty's ship called the *Milkmaid*, riding in this bay, bound to load pipestaves in Kenmare river for the King's use and for London. These guns I brought to this fort, and although in right I am the chief proprietor of them, yet have I caused them to be lawfully appraised, and their utmost value comes to 30*s*. each gun, being old and honeycombed, which in the whole amounts to no more than 10*l* 10*s*. 0*d*. These I shall be accountable for upon all demands, in the meantime shall fit them with carriages and put them aboard a little vessel for trade I have a share in, to avoid idleness. My Lord, if this appears like a presumption or error I will yet recall what is done, but as they do not belong, so they can be of no use to this fort, where yet remains in as good

a condition the old eight guns I found here, as is afforded without a gunner, for I never had any allowed me. To say truth, the fort and situation does not deserve one. I must make my conclusion (as ever) with my acknowledgments. Your Grace's indulgences are so grafted within my soul, from whence shall ever spring perpetual gratitude.

Lords of the Council in England to Ormond, concerning Londonderry.

1667, September 13. Whitehall.—The petition enclosed signed by the Governor in behalf of himself and assistants of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the Realm of Ireland, being read at the Board, and upon serious debate and consideration had of the complaint therein contained, His Majesty was graciously pleased and accordingly ordered us to transmit the same to your Grace, with directions to pray your Grace speedily to send for Sir James Shaen, and strictly to examine him why and for what reason he hath so long deferred payment of four thousand pounds to the petitioners as part of six thousand pounds according to the agreement made between him on His Majesty's behalf and the petitioners in March, 1664, it appearing by a letter written, signed, and directed unto the petitioners from our very good Lord, the Earl of Anglesey, dated from Dublin, 21st of July, 1666, that there had been paid by his Lordship out of His Majesty's Treasury there upon that account, according to warrants signed by His Majesty, the sum of six thousand pounds contracted for, and that if they had received but two thousand pounds thereof, Sir James Shaen, who managed much of that affair, must give them satisfaction where to receive the rest, and then if the said Sir James Shaen shall not give your Grace just satisfaction and reason why he hath not paid the said remaining sum of four thousand pounds due to the petitioners, that you proceed strictly and effectually against him until he have given full satisfaction to the petitioners; and in the interim that your Grace direct that no further process be issued out of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in that kingdom against the petitioners for their arrears of the high rent. So recommending this affair unto your Grace's especial care and examination, we conceiving His Majesty's honour and justice to be therein concerned, and praying your Grace's speedy account of your proceedings thereupon, we bid your Grace very heartily farewell. From the Court at Whitehall, the 13th of September, 1667.

Your Grace's very loving friends, Gilb, Cant. Orl. Bridgeman, C. S. Roberts, Albemarle, Ossory, Craven, Bath, J. Bridgewater, Lauderdaill, Arlington, Middleton, Jo. Berkeley, G. Carteret, Ashley, Fitzhding, G. Clifford, Will. Morice, W. Coventry.

Edw. Walker.

Endorsed:—Copy letters from the Lords of the Council in England to Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with petition of the Londoners concerning the customs of Londonderry.

Petition of Governor and Assistants, London, of the new Plantation in Ulster.

1667.—To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble petition of the Society of the Governor and Assistants, London, of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the realm of Ireland.

Sheweth: That your sacred Majesty by your letter of the 18th of February, 1664, was graciously pleased to signify unto your petitioners several reasons why the customs of Londonderry and Coleraine, etc., in your kingdom of Ireland, granted to them (amongst other things) by your Majesty's gracious letters patents of the 10th of April, 1662, ought to continue in your Majesty's hands, declaring your willingness to give your petitioners reasonable compensation for their interest thereunto, and that you had appointed Sir James Shaen to treat and conclude with them for the same, which letter was delivered to your petitioners by the said Sir James the 24th of the same month of February, with whom your petitioners had afterwards several conferences concerning the contents of the same, in pursuance whereof and to demonstrate your petitioners' dutiful compliance with your Majesty's commands, they declared their readiness to part with their interest therein, and gave him a particular in writing on what terms (with a very small alteration) were by your Majesty thought very reasonable, and with which (as the said Sir James declared to your petitioners) your Majesty was well satisfied. Whereupon your petitioners did also consent to those alterations, so that in March, 1664, all things were agreed on by the said Sir James on your Majesty's behalf and your petitioner , since which time your petitioners have settled their affairs with their agents accordingly and thereby performed part of the said agreement, and have since been always ready to perfect what is further to be done by them in pursuance of the same, and for the more effectual despatch thereof several writings were drawn, which have been perused and approved of by your Majesty's learned counsel at law, and are ready for execution.

But so it is, may it please your most excellent Majesty, that notwithstanding your petitioners' readiness to obey your Majesty's commands, and to perform the agreement on their part, yet of the six thousand pounds agreed by the said Sir James Shaen on your Majesty's behalf to be paid your petitioners at two several payments long since elapsed, they have received no more than two thousand pounds, notwithstanding warrants were signed by your Majesty payable to the farmers of your customs in Ireland for payment of the whole unto your petitioners as agreed on, and although the four thousand pounds residue of the said six thousand pounds

remains still to be paid to your petitioners, yet the said farmers have got allowance thereof, as may appear now of record in your Majesty's Court of Exchequer in that your kingdom, neither are your petitioners according to agreement discharged of the arrears of the high rent, but as they are informed by their agents, process still issueth out of your Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland against them for the same, to their very great damage. Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to give your royal commands for the perfecting of what is further to be done on your Majesty's behalf in pursuance of the said agreement, to the end your petitioners may be in a capacity to render some account of that business to the several companies of your City of London.

Thomas Adams, Governor.
Thomas Neville, Deputy Governor.

Sir George Carteret to Ormond.

1667, September 14. Whitehall.—The report that hath been in Dublin of my parting with my employment in Ireland is for anything I know very groundless, and to my certain knowledge so far from my own thoughts and contrary to my intentions, that I would account it a great unhappiness to me if anything should fall out that might deprive me of the honour and satisfaction of serving His Majesty under your Grace's commands and near your person, and therefore I will use my utmost endeavours to shorten the time of absence which your Grace hath been pleased to promise to allow me.

I do not at all question but the drawing of manufactures from the Netherlands would prove very beneficial, but whether it may safely be done upon a public account cannot so readily be determined. But ere it be long I hope to have the honour to wait upon your Grace, and by that means to learn more than otherwise I can know of the advantages or difficulties that will attend such an undertaking.

Petition of Thomas Morris and William Dodson.

1667, September 21.—To the King's most excellent Majesty.

Most humbly sheweth: That your petitioners have for some time made it very much their business to inquire into the true value of the Customs and Excise of Ireland, wherein they have so satisfied themselves that they presume on very good grounds to propose the farming of the said duties from your Majesty.

That your petitioners humbly propose to give for the whole revenue of the customs and excise of your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland (the laws and rates for those duties as they are prepared by the Lords Justices being confirmed by Act of

Parliament) the sum of seventy thousand pounds sterling *per annum* for eleven years, and are willing for their securities to lay down beforehand a quarter's rent for your Majesty's service of Ireland.

They therefore humbly pray that by your Majesty's order they may be treated with for the same by such persons as your Majesty shall be pleased to appoint for that purpose.

Tho. Morris.
William Dodson.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1667, October 26. Chelsea.—I have not time by this post to give his Grace an account of his letter unto me by Sir Nich. Armorer, who sent it me so late this night that I can only desire you to let his Grace know as much. My Lord Chancellor has been all this morning under an impeachment, and a committee appointed for the manner of proceeding, and the impeachment to be in the name of the whole House. My Lord Morden's charge brought in yesterday and committed. This kind of news I delight not in, but could furnish you with much, had I either time at present or an assurance it might find a welcome from the hands of, Sir, etc.

Postscript:—Several petitions brought into the House of Lords against my Lord Chancellor upon private accounts.

Summary of Charges against Clarendon.

[Enclosed with preceding letter].

1. Getting from the Crown Clarendon and Cornbury.
2. Canary patent 4,000*l* given him.
3. The farmers of the customs discharged and the commissioners made farmers, and to pay him 10,000*l* *per annum*.
4. All places as the Barbados to pay him a farm yearly.
5. 50,000*l* paid him for settling the Irish affairs.
6. That he said the King was not fit to govern, and that he was popishly affected.
7. When the Dutch were in the river, he did obstruct the Parliament's sitting.
8. He did advise the King to raise an army and to govern by it, and being demanded how it should be maintained, he said, as his father did at Oxford, by contribution and quarter.
9. Capital offenders impeached in Parliament, he did put the great seal to their pardons, impeding the impeachment of my Lord Mordaunt.
10. 400 men assembled together to raise money, but not to govern.

Endorsed:—The particulars the House this day insisted on against my Lord Chancellor; a committee appointed, and all others adjourned till Tuesday.

ORMOND to LORD ARLINGTON.

1667, November 22. Dublin.—I was unwilling to part with the only post-bark now on this side till another should arrive, not knowing what important use there might be of sending a despatch from hence. You had otherwise sooner received this acknowledgment of my having yours of the 2nd and 5th instant.

If we are to take our measure of the entertainment Irish complaints will find in the Parliament by the success of Backer's petition referred to the committee of grievances, the consequence of his complaint is of greater importance than the matter of it is either valuable or true, and the Parliament, if they give but hearing to all who in the government and settlement of this kingdom shall pretend to be injured, will not want work for some months, if they should have no other. It is said the climate disposes to litigiousness, I am sure the contrary interests and affections of the people does it plentifully. I know not what industry or innocence can prevent accusation, and if I did, I am far from where it must be manifested and applied in my case, so that I must resign myself to providence and to the care of my friends. Some of them lay more weight than I can find upon the articles concerning the quartering of the regiment of Guards and other troops in this city, which yet in a petition from them is no part of their grievance, but they rather own the custom and propose ways for the regular continuance of it. Some abuses under pretence of quarter they mention in general, but have not yet, though called to for it, made proof of them by particular instances. In fine, I thought I might have been as well accused for having the King's sword and the maces borne before me as for this, the one having been done as constantly as the other by all the Governors who have been here as far as memory will reach, and I having found this very regiment quartered here by the like warrant upon my arrival in '62. The Earl of Meath, who enjoys a certain liberty in the suburbs of this city in right of a dissolved abbey, has thought this a fit time to raise scandal on the regiment, and by consequence on the Government, upon the same account of quartering. I did think him enough my friend to have give me a private notice if any disorders had been committed in five years' time that the regiment has been here, and he in as much familiarity with me as any man. I confess I was surprised at the unkindness, and unsatisfied with the meanness of his proceeding, which made me call upon him with earnestness to make good his complaints, but thereupon he added to the former a worse scandal by saying his tenants and witnesses durst not come to prove his assertions for fear of the soldiers. In the debate of this matter his Lordship affirming the same things, of which he could not be eye-witness, I said they were not true. The next day it was reported in town, and he himself

said to Sir George Lane, that I had given him the lie at council, which necessitated me at our next meeting to explain my meaning to be that his Lordship was misinformed and that my words could not be otherwise rightly understood; if they could I there publicly retracted them, adding that I did it for the satisfaction of the Board and the justification of my good manners, without any design to court my Lord of Meath's friendship or to avert his enmity. This is the truth of that passage which yet may be otherwise represented in England, perhaps to the King or to the Government, for so his Lordship seems to threaten, and to understand my staying the post-bark to be to hinder his passing over. It is fit I remember that on my apology at the Board he denied that he had ever said I gave him the lie, which yet was justified by Sir George Lane here then in his presence. This is more of myself than I thought to have troubled you with, but when articles are framed out of nothing, I know not what might be made out of this something. I am with all reality, my Lord, your Lordship's most affectionate and most humble servant.

Postscript:—At the instant of my signing this I am told the packet is come.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1667, December 10. Chelsea.—Yours of the 23rd of November I received but yesterday, being the 9th December, and then left with my servant by a dirty fellow who demanded three times more than it was fit to give him, but had you directed it to Captain Foster or Mr. Clarke I had received it sooner with less charge; and receiving long since an answer of what letters I wrote when I sent my last unto you, made me conclude you were certainly out of town, so that the last fortnight's transactions of Parliament I sent to Mr. Page, and with it a letter to his Grace, which I humbly desire you to mind his Grace of the contents of it, being wholly his Grace's concerns.

I dare meddle with nothing but what is public in the House, which is upon ordering the paper of the Earl of Clarendon's to be burned by the common hangman, and till we have the happiness to see each other, I shall forbear, only with your back-friend, Mr. Hartlipp, has had much ado to escape a prison, who has been the great engine of corruption. I fear the want of your commands has made this paper come a day after the fair, which is no fault in him who is, Sir, etc.

Ormond to the King.

1667, December 14. Dublin.—I am not able to guess whether your Majesty's command and service or my own defence may not require my passing into England, and that at shorter warning than to allow of despatches and returns from Court hither. I therefore presume humbly to beseech

your Majesty that I may have your permission to attend you, and, if it stand with your pleasure, in the terms and form of the draft of a letter my Lord Arlington will present to your Majesty. I do not, I confess, foresee any occasion you can have to command me over, nor imagine what can be laid to my charge to necessitate my going, yet with your Majesty's leave I would gladly be prepared for either. God preserve your Majesty.

Ormond to Lord Arlington.

1667, December 17. Dublin.—Since mine of the 14th I have received letters of the 10th from my son Ossory, letting me know his purpose then was to make a journey hither during the recess of the Parliament, for which, if it shall be to the 17th of February, he may well have time, and for the same reason it may be unnecessary to move His Majesty to sign the letter I have sent your Lordship, giving me leave to transport myself into England, or for the present to give him the letter I have presumed to direct to him, which is only on that subject; but yet I pray your Lordship to keep them carefully by you that they may be found to be given the King when I shall beg the favour from you. I think this despatch, at least the secret part of it, will be sent to my Lord Aungier, who is the more ready to pass over on his own occasions in hope he may do me some friendly office in the House of Commons, of which he is a member, and I dare undertake he will be as ready to serve your Lordship in what may concern your particular. I therefore recommend him to your favour and confidence.

Postscript:—I send your Lordship a copy of my letter to the King, that if you should not approve of the style or matter, or think fit on any charge there that I should alter either, I may receive your advice.

My Lord Aungier supposing the Parliament will be adjourned to the 17th of February, determines to stay here till near that time, so this despatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Captain Jo. Butler.

My Lord of Anglesey writes to me of a proposition concerning the management of this revenue like to be made to His Majesty, who I hope will vouchsafe to hear his servants here upon it, before he resolves anything in it. In the meantime I would be glad to know from whom the overture proceeds.

John Bryan to the Duchess of Ormond.

1667, December 18.—I have advised with both gardeners at Dunmore and Adam Seix about planting the acorns and ashkeys. They are all of opinion that a large nursery be made, out of which the plants may be removed into any place or part that your Graces shall command it hereafter. And

such a place for a nursery have I now ready, close and strong-fenced. And for planting acorns and ashkeys by the pale sides in the park, where the deer can come at them, is thought to avail little. I have with both the gardeners viewed the grounds at Dunmore and (as we conceive) have pitched upon the most fit and convenient places for ornament and shelter, yet to be better satisfied I gave order to the new gardener, when Captain Morton comes to Dunmore to take his advice.

Adam Seix is of opinion that it will be to little purpose to plant acorns or ashkeys in Kilkenny meadows, because of the cattle coming there, and where to get trees within less than fifteen or twenty mile he knows not; besides that the season is so far spent.

They are going about renewing what is decayed of the wilderness at Dunmore. I hope to furnish them with trees for that out of the Curragh.

I have been at Archerstown to see the new warren, which goes on well, and had I been there when they began, they should not pitch so near the castle or meadows. I did forbid Thomas to make any more at that small distance. There is but one that is so very near, and he did acknowledge the inconveniency. The place may be made a pleasant habitation for a private man nothwithstanding the burrow. There is 20*l* a year bid for it. I have lately written to Mr. Davyes somewhat a rough letter, whereof I have only a verbal answer by his factor that lives at Kilkenny, who tells me he has a vessel now arrived at Waterford to take away the wool, and that he will be at Kilkenny very soon.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1667, December 21. Chelsea.—My last letter unto you was upon Tuesday, the 17th instant, which I hope you have received. This being the conclusion of both Houses for this meeting, but by the 6th of February, at which time they meet again, much work is prepared, but I believe the business of accounts and the Act of Resumption both in England and Ireland from the year '40 will take up much of their time, being so fiercely bent upon it. It was once put whether it should not commence from the first of King James. I have received but one letter from you this two months; pray satisfy me how mine comes to your hands. I have only to wish you and all my friends there a healthful and happy new year, and good fortune this Christmas.

Ormond's Account as Guardian of the Earl of Clancarty.

The charge wherewith his Grace the Duke of Ormond chargeth himself as guardian to Charles James, late Earl of Clancarty, an infant, of the rents, issues, and profits which accrued out of the estate of the said infant from the fourth

of August, 1665, being the time of the late Earl of Donagh's death, to the two and twentieth of September, 1666, being the time of the said infant's death.

	li	*s.*	*d.*
Michaelmas Gale's rent, 1665, and Easter Gales rent, 1666, out of the said estate, comes to two thousand three hundred and ten pounds, eight shillings and four pence, not including herein the Countess Dowager of Clancarty's jointure, nor a thousand pounds *per annum* due in the lifetime of the said late Earl to the said Lady Dowager's two sons, viz., the now Earl and his brother	2310	08	04
His Grace chargeth himself further with other reservations reserved out of the said estate, over and besides the said year's rent, which do amount to two hundred fifty-five pounds eleven shillings and eight pence ...	0255	11	08
The total of the said year's charge amounts to two thousand five hundred sixty-six pounds	2566	00	00

His Grace, James, Duke of Ormond, his account of the profits of the estate of Charles James, late Earl of Clancarty, an infant, whose guardian his Grace was from the twentieth of February, 1665 [-6], to the time of the death of the said Charles James, which happened on the two and twentieth of September, 1666. And dischargeth himself by several disbursements and payments to balance the said charge, and other disbursements made by the Countess Dowager of Clancarty, over and besides the said balance pursuant to the intent and purport of the last will and testament of Donogh, Earl of Clancarty.

	li	*s.*	*d.*
The several disbursements and payments made in the lifetime of the said late Earl, Charles James, including herein the insolvent arrears of Michaelmas Gale, 1665, and Easter, 1666, as by the annexed particulars may appear, amounts to five thousand pounds and eight pence	5000	00	08
There rests due to the said Countess, as moneys paid out of her own jointure over and besides the balance of the said charge to be allowed her out of the estate, the sum of two thousand four hundred thirty-four pounds and eight pence	2434	00	08

Not including or inserting in the foregoing payments the great expenses the Countess hath been at in her several journeys to and from Dublin, and her long attendance in prosecuting the concerns of the said Charles James.

W. Tracy to Ormond.

1668, August 11.—Having the honour somewhat to be allied to your Grace, 'tis my duty to prevent your displeasure: though I am hopeless (reflecting on my own demerit) to purchase your favour. My Lord, it happened that a poor youth, petitioning your Grace for drops of mercy, made use of my name. I confess I have made him breathe some months out of mere charity; willing he should find better balm elsewhere, deemed it no hardiness to supplicate your Grace, he being a Poyntz by the suter side. If to be pinched with want is a sore torture, not to be borne even by a Stoic, 'tis fairer modesty to pray a dole from the largesses of fortune, than through impatience take ill courses or offer violence to nature; honour is the centre of virtue, and the acme of virtue seraphically is charity. If there is no excess in charity, it being the very effigies of divinity, to plume feathered fortunes admits of returns, and so not magnificence; but to indulge the impotent (like conferring graces on the dead) is beyond retaliation; a pure oblation to honour, an act truly heroic, becoming a person of renown. My Lord let this screen all misprisions, that I never counselled him to give your Grace any trouble. I am (Sir) of a profession wherein if I can serve you, I shall embrace it as a blessing.

Sir G. Middleton to Ormond.

1668, August 12. Leighton.—The former encouragement you have given me in my affairs, emboldeneth me again humbly to present unto your Grace my well known sufferings for my loyalty to my Prince, for which as yet I have not received the least part of recompense. And now understanding your Grace to be at London, I thought it very necessary (especially upon the promise you were pleased to give me of kindness) to remind you thereof, to the end your Grace would be pleased to move His Majesty on my behalf, in what kind you shall think convenient. Your Grace may remember you had thoughts formerly of procuring me the office of High Sheriff of Lancashire for life or a certain number of years, which place (if of any reasonable continuance) might prove beneficial; but at that time when you had that intention, it was too late; in regard Sir Thomas Ingram, Chancellor of the Duchy, had delivered in his denominations to His Majesty. Now may it please you, I conceive it time enough, if your Grace will favour me so much with your commands to Mr. [illegible], or any other whom you please to mind Sir Thomas Ingram thereof, and probably your countenance therein may take effect. I must also trench more upon your favour in another matter; that whereas upon the marriage of my daughter to Mr. Oldfield, it was covenanted that (if God should bless them with a son) he should take the name of George Middleton; and they having a son and so called; that your Grace would be pleased to move His Majesty to

renew my patent of baronet, that after my decease it may descend upon him being my grandson. I am confident your Grace may easily effect it, seeing it takes nothing from the King. I must crave your excuse for these troubles, and if your Grace conceive it requisite for me to come to London, I shall endeavour so to do; although I am much indisposed of health, and upon any the least occasion subject to fall into high distemper. However, be pleased to favour me with your good assistance in these or any other concern wherein your Grace shall conceive it fit to move His Majesty for me.

Nicholas Bayly to ————.

1668, September 12. Galway.—I received your commands yesterday of the 15th instant, empowering me to take into my care and charge such prize wines due to his Grace as shall arrive in the ports of Galway and Sligo, and of the quantity and quality of such wine, to return you a constant account, which I shall not with God's assistance fail to perform, and to endeavour to merit the confidence you are pleased to repose in me. In order to which I have this day written to Mr. Booth, customer in Sligo, brother to Judy Booth (of whose integrity I have good assurance in this town), to secure such wines as shall there grow due to his Grace, and shall upon his notice repair there as occasion shall require. As for this port, a small vessel arrived here last week with French wine, which being before the 20th instant, I take it not within my instructions to concern myself in her, but considerable cargoes are expected this new vintage, of which, I doubt not by the intimation you give me, my former knowledge with my future care, to give you such account from time to time, as will in some measure demonstrate my duty to his Grace's service and my readiness to observe those commands you have and shall please to lay upon me.

Earl of Manchester to Ormond.

1668, September 23. Audley End.—I find this place very great and noble, yet many wants will be found that will prove very inconvenient upon this remove, it will now be found very difficult to go a progress unless the diets were served in kind, for it will be impossible for every one that keeps a table to have places apart, and in particular to himself, so as to carry on the necessaries belonging to his diet. I have done what I could to accommodate your Grace; I was told here that you desired but three rooms, and they are very good ones that are appointed for you, and a kitchen and a cellar. When you come hither you will find the straitness of this house, now that the King and Queen bring so great a train with them. My Lord, I thought fit to give your Grace this account, with the tender of my service to you.

Petition of Col. John Bramston to Lord Ossory.

To his Excellency Thomas, Earl of Ossory, Lord Deputy of Ireland.

The humble petition of Colonel John Bramston, Governor of Athlone.

Sheweth: That your petitioner having orders to receive 259*l* 12*s*. 9½*d*. for his own and company's pay out of the hearth money, the commissioners thereof assigned him by two bills dated the first of July last, on the collectors thereof in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon, from whom your petitioner hath not received nor can procure any more than 120*l*. That although your petitioner hath acquainted the said commissioners therewith, and his servants hath attended them this fortnight (to a very great expense) in hopes to receive the remainder of the said money, being 139*l* 12*s*. 9*d*.; they delay either the payment thereof or the giving good assignments for the same, to the great detriment and disappointment of the said company as well as your petitioner.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prayeth your Excellency to give such further order for the payment of the said 139*l* 12*s*. 9*d*., and reparation for the expense and damage the looking after the same hath occasioned, as your Excellency shall think fit.

And your petitioner shall pray, etc.

Endorsed at foot:—

Dublin Castle, September 24th, 1668.

We pray Sir George Carteret, knight, His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and Receiver General in this kingdom, to inform himself how the matter above mentioned doth stand, and finding the petitioner's alligations to be true, to take order that so much as remaineth due may be paid in money, or that such solvent assignments may be given for the same, as may be to the satisfaction of the petitioner.

Ossory.

Ormond to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1668, September 29. Whitehall.—Since my former of this day's date, I have spoken with Major Deane about the prize wines, supposing they are not yet let. I find he has a desire to deal for them in behalf of himself and his partners, farmers of the customs; but he says that he took them once at 2,400*l* for one year, and swears he lost 800*l* by it, so that above 1,600*l* he will not venture upon. This is a great fall, and if I once submit to it, possibly it may be hard to raise it again, yet unless you can get more for them by contract, or imagine I may make as much of them by collecting by my own officers, it will be best to take his offer, the rather that he will on reasonable terms advance the money and perhaps pay it here. Somebody from him will speak with

you on this occasion. It is fit you know I have given him no encouragement to hope to have them at that rate. I make all the propositions I can to be sure not to want market money while I stay here.

MICHAEL HARRISON to CAPT. G. MATHEW and SIR W. FLOWER.

1668, September 30.—Pursuant to my last letter unto you, I went to Belfast and Carrickfergus about the prizage; and have taken order for securing of what comes in, and I am assured by some of the inhabitants that his Grace lost this year by his prizage above two tons of Spanish wine by a cheat of the merchants; which if not prevented, the example may be of worse prejudice hereafter. And this it is; the merchant that takes in his cargo in Spain comes by the Isle of Man, unships his wine there into lesser bottoms, not above seven or eight tons in a bottom; and so conveys them into several ports, by which juggle your prizage is lost; this they affirmed to be true. I pray you send me a power to myself and deputies to look to the prizage of these ports.

As for Killybeggs I cannot undertake that, it lying above ninety miles from me towards Sligo; those that look after Derry or Sligo prizage are fittest to manage that. Your answer to this is all that is desired by me.

H. NORWOOD to ORMOND.

1668, November 7. Tanger.—The signal generosity your Grace was pleased to express in my cause when the Advocates of the Turks would have come behind me to strike me before, will I trust to Heaven be turned into your Grace's own bosom, if there be men on earth so impudent as to bring that honour and integrity in question, which none so good as Turks will ever venture to dispute.

Since the juncture that by your Grace's means I got time to assert my innocency as to the Turks, I have fallen into as ill a reckoning with a most unchristian Mayor of this place, at least I think it so, because I must be forced once more to mount the stage, and give new trouble to my friends.

The narrative of this business is too large to present unto your Grace in writing; the bearer, Captain Mordaunt, does favour me to carry all by heart unto His Majesty in council, and there if your Grace has leisure to be present or otherwise to examine the Captain upon any particulars, I cannot miscarry unless I do deserve it.

J. ARCHER to ORMOND.

1668, December 1. Dublin.—The good news given us by the last packet, together with Secretary Page's indisposition, gave me the liberty to trouble your Grace with this enclosed petition which I durst not venture to do till now. May it please your Grace, after finishing and perclosing the one half

of the bridge of Carrick in ten weeks time, I fell a working of the rocks in the river below your Grace's house in Carrick, so that in ten days time I made a road through the said rocks of eighty or a hundred yards broad, for bottoms of thirty, forty, fifty, and sixty tons to sail without any danger to the quay of Carrick, as Mr. Controller can testify, he being an eye-witness of what is done there. Captain Mathew offered to pay me for what money I laid out for that work, which I would not accept of, being so insignificant a sum, the matter of 3*l* more or less, and I do think it too little a thing, together with my own labour, to bestow upon such a great design, so that Carrick wants nothing to make it considerable but the establishing of a custom house there.

Your Grace's house in Carrick is at present stanch for five years, if no new breaches be made by future storms, and it did cost about 14*l*, a little more or less. May it please your Grace, your Grace's ill wishers both English and Irish makes it now of late their business of copying of a book entitled: *A Narrative of the Earl of Clarendon's Settlement and Sale of Ireland*, and spreading the same amongst the people, wherein it is set forth publicly amongst that factious people that your Grace is the only man that destroyed the Irish nation by hindering them of not being included in the Act of Indemnity. Although all those stratagems cannot prejudice your Grace in the least, yet their intention is malicious, and I in duty bound to acquaint your Grace of what I hear as to that nature.

PETITION to MR. SECRETARY PAGE (enclosed with the foregoing letter).

1668, November 26. Carrick.—Mousieur et tres honnoré Amy, Je me souvien estant a Kilkenny que sa Grace m'a demandé s'il auroit moyen de faire venir de vesseaux jusques a Carrick, mais maintent je suis plus capable a luy satisfaire que je n'estois en ce temps la, car depuis mon retoure icy de Kilkenny j'ay esté visiter touts les endroits les plus diffisils qui puis donner empechemt aux vesseaux; brefe je ne treuve aucune difficoulte de randre la Riviere toutafaict naugable pour mounter barques de 20 a 30 tons jusques aux pied du pont de Carrick, et a fort peu de depence, et pour parler la bouche eouvert qui ouroit songé a ce la l'esté passé 30 shillings seullement ferroit la faire, et a present je croy que doublant la dict somme le ferroit encoir un peu plus ou moins, et come sa Grace est du santiment de randre sa ville de Carrick considerable et la faire fleurir a jamais en restablisant la commers le pouvant commodement, elle seroit assurement une des meilleurs petites villes d'Ireland, sa situatione estant si advantagieux et le moyen pour ce faire le voycy scavoir, si sa Grace pouvoit s'accommoder avec le fermier des Customs on de quel autre manier pour establir un Custome house a Carrick, afin que les vesseaux destiné pour les marchands de Carrick et de Clonmell ne fussent obligé a decharger leur

marchandise a Waterford; et si ce la ce pouvoit estre menagé ainsi, je vous peu bien asseurer, Monsr., que sa Grace veroit des vesseaux francois chargé du vign et du sel a la Kay de Carrick devant la fin du mois de mars prochen, and consequament des vesseaux d'Espaigne, de Hollande et de tout autres lieux de l'Europe, pourveu que la commers de la mere soit libre, et par cest moyen inviteroit de marchands de Kilkenny, de Cassell, de Clonmell et mesme de Waterford de venir demurer et bastir des belles maisons a Carrick, et apres nous devons esperrer mil autre advages qui deveroit suivre en crup, mais sans dout ceux de Waterford s'opposeroint fort et ferme countre ceste commers cy desus, alegent que le Roy seroit interessé; et moy je soutiendray le countraire et que le Roy en profiteroit plutost et le pais s'enrichiroit. La reson en est evident, car si ceux de Waterford ne recoivent point le droict des dict vesseaux, cela se treuverot au double a Carrick, quand je dirois cent pour un, par ce que tous les marchands de Carriek et de Clonmell quils ne fount rien a present pour lors ils marcheroint, et quantité d'autres resons pouroint estre dicts s'il le temps permettoit. Au rest sa Grace en usera selon son bon plaisir et tous ce que j'en dis provien purement et simplement de l'inclination que j'ay pour les interest de sa Grace et de sa maison.

De la quelle je promet solemnellement devant Dieu que je ne me detacheray jamais durant ma vie et au dela du tombeaon. Oye, Monsieur, je prendois plaisir de sacrifier ma vie et ma fortune dans les interres de monseigneur le Duc et cels de mon maistre monsieur le Comte d' Ossory. Pourquoy parce qu'ils m' out obligé de si bonne Grace et dedans ma plus grand necessité, c'est pourquoy monsieur. Je vous en conjure me faire la faveur s'il vous plaist, d'assurer a sa Grace que lors pue je ne scray plus. util pour le service de sa Grace, que je ne point pretand point de plus vivre dans ce monde. C'est pourquoy, monsieur, je attandray tousjours l' honneur de ces commendements pour luy aller servir jusques au butt du monde. Monsieur, sa Grace m'a parlé a Kilkenny de faire une glasiere proch sa maison de Carriek mais toutes euvrages qui se fount de ces espece la en hivere, rarement sount ils bonnes, et pour faire une glasiere et assurée, il foudroit commenser au printemps pour mieux faire. Cest ce, monsieur, ce que j'ay a vous dir a present et que je suis tres passionement.

Monsieur, vostre tres humble et tres obeisent serviteur.

Addressed:—A Monsieur, Monsieur le Page scecretaire a sa Grace Monscigneur le Duc d'Ormond a Dublin.

Endorsed:—Captain Archer. Received 2nd December, '68.* [French].

Duchess of Ormond to Sir Stephen Fox.

1668, September 28. Whitehall.—Received and borrowed from the hands of Sir Stephen Fox the sum of 500*l*, which sum I

* The spelling of the original has been followed in this transcript.

hereby promise to repay with interest of 6*l* per cent. at or upon the 28th day of March next ensuing the date hereof. And for security thereof I have placed in the hands of the said Sir Stephen Fox, a pair of diamond pendants and a diamond fosset ring, which I value at the rate of 700*l*. I say received. E. Ormond.

Witness:—G. Lane.

I do attest this to be a true copy. Ste. Fox.

Report on Works in Phœnix Park.

1668, October 27.—Pursuant to your Lordship's commands, grounded on his Grace the Lord Lieutenant and council's orders, dated the 2nd of August, 1667, on the petition of William Dodson, Esq., we have viewed the work performed by the said William Dodson in and about the Phœnix and Chappellizard, and other things in the said Dodson's petition mentioned. And do certify that two thirds of the wall about the Phœnix are so insufficient that they are not to be repaired without being clear taken down and new laid. And that the expense His Majesty hath been at (being 6,080*l* 6*s*. 11*d*.) about the said wall in the first building thereof might have done that work sufficiently at first in lime and stone without further expense of 100*l* per annum, the cause of which insufficiency we have diligently enquired into, as well by our own view as information of several workmen employed by the said Dodson in the work aforesaid, and by both do find a great failure in that work occasioned by the badness of the stone, and that the said Dodson was frequently admonished thereof by the workmen employed by him; and we find that there is plenty enough of very good stone in several quarries in and near the park aforesaid, and where these stones were laid we find the wall in many places insufficient, which we impute to the unskilfulness of some of the workmen employed by him, the said Dodson. As for the work about the house of Chapellizard, we do find the expense great, and nothing of the fabric of that house left by him proportionable to the expense of 999*l* 5*s*. 10*d*. pretended to be laid out by the petitoner, nor left by him staneh or sufficient to continue long habitable with safety. The new bridge of Chapellizard we find sufficiently done, and worth the sum of 195*l* 1*s*. 7*d*. alleged to be expended in that work. But as for the work alleged to be done at the house of the Phœnix, Ashtown and Newtown, and other miscellaneous payments within the said park, amounting to the sum of 1,073*l* 5*s*. 9*d*., we cannot give any certain judgment, but leave it to his vouchers before the auditor of His Majesty's foreign accounts. All which we humbly certify.

Postscript:—1668, October 28. Dublin.—We here enclosed send you a copy of a reference to us directed, concerning Mr. Dodson's work in and about the park, with a copy of our report thereof, which we desire you to shew to his Grace, and let us

know his Grace's opinion thereof, whether fit to be given in or not. We have shewed it to his Excellency here, who thinks fit that his Grace should be acquainted therewith; until we hear from you (which we desire to be as soon as may be) we shall keep our report unreturned.

Earl of Clanricarde to Ormond.

1668, December 18.—I find by Captain Moragh Flaherty that your Grace is somewhat dissatisfied with certain expressions of mine in a letter to himself. I do not now remember the words, and perhaps at that time I was not careful enough to examine how they were couched in a private letter to a friend whom I employ about my concerns, and which I never expected should be produced before so eminent a person. But I can assure your Grace (whatever the words were) it was never my intention to express the least mistrust of your real friendship and constant favours, whereof I have had so many evident proofs, when I had not the honour of being so near related unto you, that I have no reason now to raise any doubt of the reality of your affection.

The greatest jealousy I ever retained of your Grace is that you are not pleased to acquaint me with the condition of your own affairs, wherein I am more concerned than for any that relate unto myself, in regard they are of a higher sphere and greater consequence. I hope your Grace will do me the favour to believe it, and also this infallible truth, that no man in the world hath a greater passion and a more ardent zeal to serve you than, my Lord, etc., etc.

John Baxter to Sir Geo. Lane.

1669, June 1. Dublin.—Yours of 25th of April I have received, and have gotten a concordatum for 1,100*l* laid out for the manufacture at Chapellizod, and by Captain Mathews his order have given it to Sir Daniel Bellingham on account of a greater sum due to him from his Grace, which Sir Daniel hath accepted of as payment. I have likewise stated his Grace's entertainment to the first of May last, out of which I have paid Mr. Croker the remainder of what was due to Sir George Carteret out of the 1,050*l* paid to his Grace in London; I have been lately commanded by his Excellency to make as strict and private enquiry as I could into the charge of the Phœnix Park wall, the purchasing of lands in the said park, and other incident charges within the said park, which I have privately extracted out of the Treasurer's office, the Auditor's office, and Mr. Dodson's account, as also by informaton what monies are unpaid, for lands purchased in the said park, besides the interest thereof due since September, 1663. A particular account whereof (according to my best computation) I send you here enclosed; in which the first page doth mention the monies laid out for the wall and purchasing of lands, etc., amounting to the sum of 16,449*l* 7*s*. 11*d*.; the second page doth mention the monies disbursed

for other uses within the said park, being 2,107*l* 13*s*. 1*d*.; the third page doth mention the monies yet unpaid for lands purchased in the said park, being 8,034*l*, besides interest since September, 1663, which will come to at least 4,000*l* at ten per cent.; all which, with 907*l* 1*s*. 8*d*. claimed by Mr. Dodson as yet unpaid for the park wall and repairing thereof at 100*l* per annum, will amount unto the sum of 31,498*l* 1*s*. 8*d*.; but if his Grace be pleased to look on the copy of a report concerning Mr. Dodson's account sent over by Sir William Flower and myself, I believe his Grace will find that Mr. Dodson hath no reason to expect payment of that sum of 907*l* 1*s*. 8*d*., but may be very glad to escape without further punishment for his fraud in that work or very ill management thereof. The clamours of ill affected people about the greatness of the charge to His Majesty in walling and purchasing lands in the park, and not paying of some other persons for their lands in this park, the prejudice done to some undertenants to lands unpurchased therein, and the ill making the wall in general by Mr. Dodson, I wish his Grace was once well freed from; this account I am commanded by his Excellency to send to you to acquaint his Grace with.

Postscript:—The whole charge that His Majesty hath been at about the manufactures at Chapellizod, come to 2,425*l* 1*s*. 3*d*., of which I sent his Grace a report of long since, as for that work, the rent of those houses will pay the interest of the money laid out, besides the general good intended thereby is come to great perfection in those manufactures.

ACCOUNT OF MONEY EXPENDED AND OWING FOR PURCHASE OF LAND AND WORKS IN THE PHŒNIX PARK.

1669, June 1.—Payments made for building the Phœnix Park wall, and purchasing land within the said park.

	li	*s*.	*d*.
March 16th, 1662.—Lord John Kingston on account of emparking	0800	: 00	: 00
June 29th, 1663.—Michael Ennos to satisfy for breaking fences	0014	: 00	: 00
January 9th, 1663 [-4].—Colonel John Daniel for part of Grangegorman, and for breaking fences in carrying stones	0126	: 01	: 00
February 5th, 1663 [-4].—Thomas Pooley, Esq., for lands taken into the Park	0500	: 00	: 00
March 6th, 1662 [-3].—Lord Chancellor Eustace on account of Chappellizard... ...	5000	: 00	: 00
March 9th, 1665 [-6].—Grace Wolfenden for grazing horses employed for carrying stones	0018	: 00	: 00
January 10th, 1665 [-6].—John Connell, Esq., for using his quarry at Pelletstown ...	0040	: 00	: 00
February 28th, 1665 [-6].—Sir John Temple for interest in lands in the Park	0200	: 00	: 00
March 25th, 1667.—William and John Warren for interest in lands in the Park ...	0241	: 00	: 00

	li	s.	d.
June 12th, 1667.—John Connell on account of interest in land in the Park ...	0280	00	00
October 18th, 1667.—Item to him in full...	0350	00	00
William Dodson, Esq., on account of emparking at several times	6080	06	11
Alderman Daniel Hutchinson on account of Newtown within the Park	0800	00	00
	16449	07	11

An Account of Moneys Disbursed for other uses within the Phœnix Park.

	li	s.	d.
February 25th, 1663 [-4]. — Lord Dungannon storing the Park with deer ...	0200	00	00
August 12th, 1663.—John Carcas surveying several parcels of land	0024	00	00
March 3rd, 1664 [-5].—January 28th, 1664 [-5].—Lord Dungannon storing the Park with deer, two warrants	0200	00	00
June 18th, 1664.—Colonel Jeffryes transportation of deer	0034	00	00
April 2nd, 1666.—Colonel Thomas Piggott transporting deer	0060	00	00
William Dodson, Esq., for buildings and reparations at the Phœnix and Chappellizard at several times	1589	13	01
The total disbursed as aforesaid	2107	13	01
The total paid for purchasing land in the said Park, and making the wall, is... ...	16449	07	11
The total for purchasing land and other disbursements as aforesaid, is	18557	00	00

Moneys yet due to the undernamed persons for lands purchased within the Phœnix Park.

	li	s.	d.
Due to the executors of Sir Maurice Eustace, besides interest from Michaelmas, 1663, for the same	5000	00	00
Due to Alderman Daniel Hutchinson, besides interest from Michaelmas, 1663, of which interest he hath only received 800*l* mentioned in the precedent account	3000	00	00
Due to Robert Bowyer, Esq., besides interest	0034	00	00
The total due for land in the Phœnix Park	8034	00	00

	li	*s.*	*d.*
The total disbursed, as by the two precedent pages appears	18557	: 00	: 00
The total paid, with what remains due, is...	26591	: 00	: 00

	li	*s.*	*d.*
More demanded as a debt due to Mr. Dodson on account of miscellaneous disbursements within the said Park, and repairing the Park wall at 100*l* *per annum*	00907	: 01	: 08
Which, if allowed, amounts the account to	27498	: 01	: 08
For interest of 8034*l*, yet unpaid, since September, 1663, to September, 1669, besides the 800*l* paid to Alderman Hutchinson, as above	04000	: 00	: 00
	31498	: 01	: 08

Endorsed:—An account of money paid for land purchased within the Phœnix Park, for making the wall, repairs at Chappellizard and Phœnix, with what yet remains due for purchased land, etc., within the said Park.

Received from Mr. Baxter the 6th of June, 1669.

John Graham to Richard Delves.

1669, June 1. Dublin.—Yours dated the 22nd of this instant came to my hands the 29th of the same, wherein you are pleased to signify the Queen being with child, and the safe arrival of the horses, both which were welcome news to me, especially the first; I perceive I am no longer to continue of this family, which is no mean affliction to me. My judgment (upon this unhappy change) rendering me incapable to continue my now employment, or in any military condition. The premisses considered, I humbly desire you will as wontedly be pleased in commiseration of my condition and great charge, to implore his Grace's charity in bestowing upon me the Old White Pad, which is now useless, and Gray Fulks, which notwithstanding this winter's running remains foundered, and will ever be so. My Lord of Ossory never rode the old white horse but once, and he then said he was not worth keeping, having neither pace nor limbs to bear him. The old bay Spanish horse we had from my Lord Dungannon, I find not proper for a stallion any longer in regard of his great age, for we have but four mares this year in foal by him.

Pray so soon as possible vouchsafe me your answer, and if his Grace be pleased to give me the horses, pray get me his note for them, and by the first send it to me.

Postscript:—If opportunity present, pray afford me your favourable recommendation to my Lord Roberts, Gentleman of the Horse, that I may be continued in the same capacity I have been. I hear one, Mr. Bridges, is the man who is brother-in-law to Mr. Oliver Lambert, by whose means you may if you please do my business by engaging of Colonel Cooke to solicit Mr. Lambert in the thing.

A Prayer for Queen Catherine.

O Lord God, who extendeth Thy mercies to a thousand generations of them that fear Thee, be gracious to these nations of Great Britain and Ireland; pardon our sins, which make us diffident of Thy future blessings and unworthy of Thy present favours, and prevail upon us by all the benefits we have received to bear proportion to Thy loving kindness, and to endear Thy providence for our continual welfare and prosperity; by perfect obedience to Thy holy laws, loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign, and charity to one another; and beside the vast rewards Thou hast already promised to well-doing, continue the hopes Thou hast permitted us to conceive of receiving the greatest of earthly blessings, by assuring the succession of this Imperial Crown to the happy issue of our most Gracious Sovereign and his Royal Consort, Queen Katherine. Preserve thine handmaid from all evil accidents that may render our hopes abortive, and command all natural causes to be subservient to the safety of her person, the making her a happy mother, and the perfecting of this great blessing, which we have only confidence to ask of thee, the God of boundless mercies, for the sake of the ever blessed Jesus, our dearest Lord and Mediator. Amen.

Lord J. Butler to Ormond.

1669, June 21.—I should not have given your Lordship the disturbance of these lines had it not been to acquaint you the condition I am in, which will be very ill without your Lordship's favour, for I have had the advantage of your equipage, which was a great credit to me, and if it should be taken away now I have the most need to appear well before the new Governor (who as I am informed will look narrowly into everything of this nature). I should be very much out of countenance not to appear suitable to the employment I have; my mother is pleased to bring with her the particulars of my request, and I do assure your Lordship that they shall not at all suffer in my hands, but shall be ready when you please to command them. I desire to know of your Lordship what you will do with those of the guard that attend you, and what other commands your Lordship hath, and it shall be punctually obeyed.

Ormond to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1669, August 10. Whitehall.—I have received yours of the 31st of the last and 3rd of this month. Now that the books of valuation are perfected and placed where they should be, I conceive it will be safest in all respects and of great conveniency otherwise that you obtain acquittances for as many adventurers or soldiers as shall give you sufficient security for payment of their shares within such time as you shall agree upon, which ought to be as short as you can bring them to consent to, during which time it is but reasonable that they should allow such interest as I am paying by their default. And since by agreeing with me they avoid the penalty annexed by the Act to their non-payment; I conceive for as much as you shall thus contract for, I am safe from the pretence of preference of the '49 officers, and from any trick that may be put upon me when the Lieutenant arrives. It may not be amiss as soon as you have given acquittances and received security, that you make offer of it to the person authorised by Sir Robert Vyner to receive his money, he giving me a discharge for so much of his debt, and likewise to Sir Daniel Bellingham for so much as remains of his.

I am glad my Patent for the 5,000*l* a year is passed the Seal, and do wonder on what ground some of the '49 officers were brought to think themselves concerned to oppose it; the question will now be how I shall bring it to be of present use to my subsistence, for though the contract with the King is that I shall receive the first payment, I think on the first of November, yet you know the King's Michaelmas rents are seldom paid in till Easter term following, so I shall be always half-a-year behind till my last payment, unless the rents be so good that the tenants will voluntarily pay them, or unless Sir George Carteret can find an expedient to help me. It may further be considered whether some entry of my patent in the Exchequer may not be necessary, that the officers may not write out or issue process for those rents passed to me, which may retard my payments and prove a vexation to the tenants.

I think you are in the right touching West and Buck, and I shall govern myself accordingly; yet with some regard to Buck, who is upon making a fortune here by marriage, in which I am content to help him.

Sir George Lane to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1669, October 5. Dublin.—I thank you for the favour and kindness of yours dated the second of this month, with which I received the note concerning the school, wherein I have consulted Mr. Solicitor, who finding not precedent for such a grant here, advises me to send to my Lord to search if there be any such grant to be found on that side; he is very apprehensive the thing cannot be done but by Act of Parliament. The '49 agents have not as yet appeared in

anything, but the Lord Lieutenant calling on Sir Alexander Bence for an account of the 300,000*l*, and having caused a copy of my Lord's patent for the 5,000*l* a year to be made, my Lord Arran and Mr. Solicitor think it of absolute necessity that you hasten hither to produce the King's letter for my Lord's preference for payment before the King's part, and to take care of these particulars, in which I will do all I can in the meantime. Mr. Wallis shall be spoken to for a copy to be made of my Lord's patent for the 5,000*l* to be sent him, but it is so long that I do not believe it can be despatched before you come. I send you a letter from one, Prendergast, and think it will be acceptable to my Lord and Lady if you can do something that may stop his going into England, and giving their Graces further trouble by his importunity. I send you enclosed these letters from my Lord and Lady Duchess, hearing by Mr. Page you are at Kilkenny, though I was told by another you intended for Waterford.

Postscript:—I pray present the very best of service to my dear Lady Mathews, and put her in mind of the great fool who made her and us laugh so heartily.

Sir Geo. Lane to Lord Ossory.

1669, October 26. Kilkenny.—I am very glad to hear of your safe arrival and the reception you had from your master, which I never doubted of. I have made a full inquiry of the monies I acquainted your Lordship with that was forced to be paid the second time by soldiers that were assessed upon the County of Tipperary, by the orders of my Lord of Orrery and my Lord of Mountrath. I find the time when this was done was in April, 1660, so that I conceive that the Act of Indemnity frees them from the crime of that illegal proceeding. I have 500*l*, but cannot as yet procure bills to be sent by the bearer, but if I can they shall overtake him at Dublin. Three pounds in the hundred is demanded for the return. All the friends here are very well, and my Lord Roberts himself gives you the character of a very honourable and worthy person, and wishes no greater happiness than to quit his charge with that esteem from the people as your Lordship hath done. I can as yet make no progress in your father's affairs, for want of those acquittances Sir George Carteret promised I should have.

Captain Rooth to ————

1669, October 26. Kinsale Fort.—I apprehended it my duty to desire you to acquaint his Grace, that about two days since I saw a letter from the Earl of Orrery to Major Love, who is Lieutenant of this company, wherein he was very earnest with him to send a copy of his Grace's orders, which were for the burning and detaining Monsieur Choisin, a French merchant of this place, his ships that were in this harbour during the late wars. What his Lordship's intentions are I know not, but

I am sure his desires were very vehement for the speedy sending over the said orders.

1669, November 16. Holyrood House.—Your release from the late order by what Robert Murray writ this day seven night, was welcome in the highest degree, for I was afflicted above measure to have so great a business miscarry in my hand by precipitation, which will go well here; if we meet with any suitable return we may well wait some time, and since it will be at last considered at Westminster, unless they be resolved to reject it, then I hope you will allow us to do something for our trade now turned, but I have troubled you too much on this subject already.

I received your instructions concerning your supremacy, dated the 9th instant; immediately went about the obeying it; on Sunday before noon I shewed it to my Lord St. Andrew. He said he acquiesced, but I found the old spirit of Presbytery did remain with some of the bishops, and that a most impertinent paper was drawn even against the Act, so unwilling are Churchmen, by what name or title soever the are dignified, to part with power, and they would forsooth desire a conference with me about it, but I found ways to fright them out of the current of their conceits; so this morning early I went to the articles, and resolved to bring it in the first business. I brought in the Parliament before eleven, and had it passed without so much as a contrary vote before noon. As soon as it was voted, I called for your sceptre and solemnly touched it, and the Act of Militia, with two other small Acts, and appointed the Acts of Militia and Supremacy to be forthwith printed and solemnly published; the first makes you Sovereign of the Church; you may dispose of the bishops and ministers, and remove them and transplant them as you please (which I doubt you cannot do in England). In a word, this Church, nor no meeting, nor no ecclesiastical person in it, can ever trouble you more unless you please, and the other Act settles you 20,000 men to make good that power. But by the way they say that the Militia Act gives jealousy in England, because it is declared you may command them to any of your Dominions; though there is no new clause in this Act, it is verbatim the Act six years ago, this only ascertains and regulates the Militia, and if any shall talk to you of such jealousy, you may easily tell them from me better news, and if that you command them, not only this militia but all the fencible men in Scotland shall march when and where you shall please to command, for never was King so absolute as you are in poor old Scotland. We have been working through great opposition of merchants, almost in all the boroughs, for regulating and ascertaining the excise and customs; it is very long, and was this day read in the House, the articles meet each two for the finishing of it, and at ten of the clock the Parliament, where I hope it shall pass, but I must trouble you no more; Robin Murray will say the rest.

Sir Geo. Lane to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1669, December 14. Dublin.—I am to account for yours of the 8th and 10th, received on the 10th and 13th instant. I suppose in these letters from my lady, and others to yourself and your lady, you will have the news of the Lord of Orrery. Our chiefest comfort is that my Lord keeps his ground still and is yet unattacked, and I hope he will continue so, or if he do not that, his enemy will not be able to do him any hurt. I send the copies of papers passed lately between my Lord and Sir Robert Vyner, that you may answer I think better than I can how that debt is accounted here in his Grace's behalf. This is my Lord's question to me, and therefore I pray in your next let him have your answer. I have caused the question to be asked Mr. Taylor and Captain Corker, and they professed to know nothing of it.

Proposals concerning Londonderry.

The humble proposals of Colonel John Gorges in order to His Majesty's service in the City and County of Londonderry.

That your Grace will be pleased to order that the store there may be allowed so much munition of powder, match and ball as your Grace shall judge fit for that place, their being a very small quantity now.

That your Grace would please to order that there may be also a proportion of swords and bandoliers for the companies of that garrison. That your Grace will please to complete the citadel there, or give commands for its demolishing, it being now of no strength, but rather an encouragement to an enemy to surprise it.

That you would be pleased in regard of the poverty of the City of Londonderry, of want of trade and the late fire, to recommend by your Grace's letter to the adjacent parts of the Counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Donegal to contribute to the fire and other necessaries for the guards of the garrisons of Londonderry and Castle of Culmore, they having equal safety with that city by those garrisons.

That your Grace will vouchsafe the guns of the City of Londonderry to be speedily mounted on carriages.

Case of Dowager Countess of Clancarty.

The Countess Dowager of Clancarty being empowered by the last will and testament of Donogh, late Earl of Clancarty, to ascertain the lands that should be liable to one thousand pounds yearly for the livelihood and maintenance of his son, Justin McCarty, during his life, she, the said Countess Dowager, having pursuant to the said will ascertained the same accordingly, by the advice and consent of James Duke of Ormond, and others named overseers of the said will; the writing by which she so ascertained the same, and wherein the consent and concurrence of the said James, Duke of Ormond, and of the rest

of the overseers doth appear, is so necessary to be had in the behalf of her said son Justin, that by the want thereof he cannot himself, nor the said Countess Dowager in his behalf, justify to distrain, or hath any means for want thereof to be settled in the possession of the lands so ascertained for him, and thereby his brother, the now Earl of Clancarty, taketh occasion to deprive the said Justin of his yearly maintenance, his Lordship knowing that the said Countess Dowager or her said son Justin have not the said writing to produce or make use of, the said Countess Dowager finding that his Grace the Duke of Ormond did rather incline to have an estate in fee or fee tail settled on the said Justin, for the subsistence of him, his wife and children, than that so great a rent as one thousand pounds yearly should issue out of the said Earl's estate, to which the said Countess Dowager and her said son Justin did give their assent, as may appear by an award to that effect made by his said Grace, whereupon the said Countess Dowager did put the said former writing made by her as aforesaid for ascertaining the lands which should be liable to the said thousand pounds yearly into his Grace's hands, expecting the now Earl of Clancarty would perform his Grace's said award, to which he did also formerly assent; yet now she finds the said Earl doth decline the performance of the said award, and doth not secure any lands pursuant thereunto to the said Justin, which he doth the rather neglect, that the said writing is not in the hands of the said Countess, being given and put into his Grace's hands in trust as aforesaid, and therefore desireth to have the said writing again, not that she intends to make use thereof.

I presented another petition to my Lord Lieutenant to the effect of that whereof I sent my Lord a copy the last post, but his Excellency was pleased to stop the reading of it at council. Sir George Lane happened to be this day present in council when the business of the purchase of the Park was very much pressed to be reported into England, it appearing there was 30,000*l* contracted for when the King gave warrant only for 20,000*l*, but his arguments prevailed to give a stop to it until his Grace be made first acquainted with the state of the business, as it now appears to the Board here.

Archbishop Boyle, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to Ormond.

1669, March 22.—I understand from many hands how exceedingly I am obliged to your Grace's favour for the increase of my allowance, and yet I find myself in no degree capable of acknowledging more services to your Grace than I have ever preferred. I lay under so many obligations already, yet I have nothing left me but to repeat my duty in being without any reserve, etc., etc.

Signed:—Michael Dublin, C.

Patent for Silver Coinage in Dublin.

A brief of the Patent granted to Sir Thomas Vyner, Mr. Robert Vyner, and Sir Daniel Bellingham for minting small silver money in Ireland.

Considerations on the Patent itself, and inducements to it.

The Patent to be passed without making any return thereof.

The advantage and general use of small money.

The consideration of the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland, their representation thereof.

The many services done by the Patentees to enjoy the same for twenty-one years from the date, without any account for the same.

The manner of managing it, and rules for direction therein.

A mint house conceived necessary.

Positive command to erect one in Dublin, and passing of groats or 4*d.* pieces and under.

The officers of Master Worker, Warden, Comptroller, and Assay Master of the Mint established.

Power to settle stipends or other reasonable allowances on the said officers.

The said power of minting granted to the said Patentees.

The said small money to be issued as they can conveniently.

Distinction of said small money ordered.

Half-penny pieces—on one side a crown, on the other a harp.

Penny pieces—on one side the effigies of His Majesty, and on the other a harp crowned.

2*d.* pieces—on one side the same effigies and a figure to denominate its value, and on the other a harp crowned.

3*d.* pieces—on one side the same effigies and figure, on the other a harp crowned, and this motto: *oblectat et reperat.*

4*d.* pieces—the same, or such other stamp judged convenient.

A privy mark to be stamped and altered at pleasure.

To be made according to the fineness of England's standard, pixed, assayed, and proved.

Sworn officers and bullion imported.

One ounce half-penny pieces; two of 2*d.* pieces; three of 3*d.* pieces; four of 4*d.* pieces in every pound containing 12ozs. troy standard silver.

Every pound weight to be 3*l* 10*s.* in tale, with allowance of 6 dwt. in every pound for sheering, etc.

For fineness 2 dwt. in every pound—that is 11 ozs., 2 dwt. fine, and 18 dwt. allay in every pound troy.

To run current in these denominations.

Patentees paying 12*d.* of small silver money out of every pound weight troy.

The 8*d.*, 12*d.*, to be deducted by officers of the Mint.

To the use of His Majesty and successors without any further order, or putting the Patentees to any further account, they paying and defraying the 8*d.* charge, etc., of minting, etc.

Excepting the allowances made to the Master Worker, Warden Comptroller, Assay Master, and other chief officers.

A quantity of small money still to be ready to deliver out.

The said Patentees to send them abroad into all parts of Ireland.

Provisos and Provisions for the encouragement of the Patentees.

None obliged to receive above 2*s.* in a pound in payment.

A general prohibition of all others to mint or coin small money.

Or that any pass be made for other parts or places.

Except what were passable the 30th January, 1648.

A forfeiture if any other be paid forth.

And of all engines, etc.

Imprisonment, etc.

One moiety thereof to His Majesty and successors, the other to the said Patentees.

Without any account.

Power for the Patentees with a constable, etc., to attach, etc.

To seize and carry away, etc.

That all Governors and officers do cause the same to pass by all ways and means, etc.

A command to all officers to be assisting in execution hereof.

Penalties to the refusers.

The Patent on any account proving defective, to be further confirmed and strengthened.

Pardons from time to time to be passed to the Patentees.

Upon trying the assay, and pix being found agreeable, etc., the pardons to pass.

Proclamation hereof to be made in all parts.

The Patent to be good in law, notwithstanding any defect that may be or can be pretended.

Notwithstanding any grant formerly to any other.

Capt. Geo. Mathew to Lord Chancellor Boyle.

1670, May. Thomastown.—I am forced to give your Grace this trouble of the enclosed state of my Lord Duke of Ormond's title in his impropriate tithes, by reason of the great disturbance I meet with from my Lord Archbishop of Cashel,

who is no way satisfied with the allowance my Lord gave for serving the cures before the war in the several church livings within this diocese, nor will not allow that my Lord has the presentation of cures in his one church living, as hitherto has been practised.

I desire your Grace will be pleased to direct me what is just and reasonable to be done herein, that so I may act blameless pursuant to your advice, upon which I am sure my Lord does chiefly depend.

Sir Geo. Lane to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1670, June 11. Whitehall.—I send you enclosed by my Lord's command, an account of the disbursement of the monies received and secured upon the sale of Moor Park; the purchase money being 13,200*l*, besides which disbursements there is 500*l* promised to be speedily paid to one, Rogers, by which you will perceive how small a proportion will remain to his Grace, which occasions his desire that you will use all diligence for his supply, which is all I have at present in command.

Postscript:—The writings will not be ready to be signed till about the 29th of this month.

Endorsed on back by Capt. Mathew:—I am glad to hear by yours of the 11th instant, that the sale of Moor Park is like to stop so great a gap and accruing interest; you may assure my Lord no endeavours shall be wanting in me for his supply. I did attest copies of two bills, which her Grace gave you, and in our last account you gave up the originals. I desire those copies under my hand may be delivered to her Grace, I having desired her Grace to call for them.

Capt. Geo. Mathew to Sir N. Plunkett.

1670, July 26. Kilkenny.—My Lord's public monies coming in so slowly, it lies not in me out of any other branch of my Lord's estate to promise Sir Pat. Muledy any part of his principal. The prize wines which I formerly intended to settle for his satisfaction, are now to be set by his Grace, the merchants choosing rather to deal with his Grace than with me.

I have lately transmitted the full state of his Grace's fortune unto him, and until I receive particular orders, I cannot dispose of any of his Revenue otherwise than is already settled for his maintenance and the payment of interest, which shall be my care to see punctually discharged.

Its possible Sir Pat. might deal with some of the tenants on sight of his security, but my occasions are so pressing otherwise that I cannot attend treating with them about it. I would on the account do what lay in my power to pay off Sir Patrick, but till directions come out of England nothing further can be done.

Pray excuse me to Sir Pat. Muledy in regard I can write nothing to him more than herein is inserted.

Sir Geo. Lane to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1670. July 30. Whitehall.—I have only at present from my Lord and my Lady Duchess in command, to tell you that their Graces, hearing my Lord Lieutenant intends to give a visit to Kilkenny, they have commanded me to desire you to direct Captain Baxter to take care he be entertained as well as is possible, or as if their Graces were to come there, and to that end they desire (if his Excellency goes there) that the furniture may be put up again, and all provisions laid in, and that if his Excellency shall think fit to go further into the country, and home that way, that the same care may be taken for his entertainment there.

Postscript:—In the enclosed from her Grace, you will have particular directions concerning my Lord Lieutenant's reception.

Col. E. Vernon to Sir Geo. Lane.

1670, August 25. Ampthill.—Dear Sir George: I heartily thank you for yours: your so generously engaging in that affair puts a greater value upon your friendship in it; and I am much obliged to Lord Carlingford for acquainting you with it. By your character I know Mr. Fitzgerald, and that upon parting with his religion (which he hath again taken up) to troop under Harry Cromwell, he was placed by him in the Temple library. And he was of Mr. Barker's counsel in Ireland and England in this concern against the King, and so consequently against what he seems to design, for his namesake the Mayor (as he styles him) until he and his brother quit their master, Orrery. Much more of knavery I could say as to the person of the man, and as much to his businesses, which my Lord Ashley was pleased to tell me was by the lawyer brought before him, desiring a caveat might be entered upon those allegations in the petitions. That upon discoursing it with him, his Lordship refused to entertain it, or to put a stop to the docket upon that account; for his Lordship told him that if his client had had a pretence as was alleged, he ought to have made it out against Barker before the Commissioners of Claims in Ireland, whose power was many years since determined. And now it's near ten years since the declaration he mentions, before any news of the Banner man.

I conceive there is not anything necessary to be added to his Lordship's reasons but my wonder how the caveat was afterwards repeated, for I will not believe that Sir George remembered how Fitzgerald became a Templer.

I am without book, and do not remember the words of page 26. But I well know, and so doth Mr. Fitzgerald, that these lands were disposed of to the uses of the declaration and the law upon it; and that part of them in three towns, Cahiragihen, etc., with the chief rents and house, the Glen

Castle, are decreed and possessed by Alderman Barker at the time, and that the rest were possessed (according to rule) by the assignees of Dike and Cunningham, and had near been so had not the Explanatory Act vested them in His Majesty. And after many contests, and after a commission of inquiry to find His Majesty's title as to the forfeiture of the old proprietor and the value, about this time twelve months by injunction out of the exchequer, they were placed in charge in the court. These are the lands Sir Edward Fitzharris pretends to as his Lady's inheritance; the other Fitzgerald by entail. I shall not determine their title, but this I know that neither of them have any title against the King in law or equity; and what either of them can hope for must be from the Duke of Ormond's declaration upon the grant, for Thomas Fitzgerald, under whom they both claim, was an arrant rebel, and I have heard and believe the Major was no better; and the Explanation Act takes little notice of Banner men, nor either of the acts of such descents.

I have held you too long upon this account, and shall now tell you that that will please you, which is, that my Lord Duke is very well, and we all live sober and godly lives. This day his Grace (to whom I shewed your letter, and he was much concerned at the delay) dineth at Lord Bedford's; at night is for Northampton; the next night at Leicester, and may be at Lord Chesterfield's, Saturday by noon: what commands you have, be pleased to send them in my Lord's packet, for I will not leave him so long as he is so near the divell's ars in the Peak, or barked at by any of his enemies, so that where he is I am. About this day sennight you will have read this, and by that time, I presume, I shall know from you that the document is signed; sweet meat must have sour sauce, therefore this letter attends my Lord to you.

Postscript:—I shall desire one, Mr. Wolfe, whom I have desired to look after this business and to discharge the fees, to attend you. He is a very honest and able, though a very modest person, and in great employments.

Col. E. Vernon to Sir Geo. Lane.

1670, September 1. Bretby.—I received yours of the 27th August, and have communicated the enclosed to many. I had returned it by this, but that Lord Conway is to be here this night, who shall have a sight of it. I wish he had been upon Tuesday in the forest, where there was above three hundred horse and not one Roundhead a [ ] with the Duke of Ormond. I believe to-morrow will produce twice the number.

In yours you desire me to do your good offices to my wife, for you were never in more need of diversion than now; well done to employ me in your low concerns to my own wife, but my Lady Duchess shall know it.

God be thanked her Grace is very well, and I hope we shall so continue, for we are very careful of our healths; and pray you proceed in your visiting as to the Carrick.

Col. E. Vernon to Sir Geo. Lane.

1670, September 8. Sudbury.—You will think it strange to be troubled by one post with two letters from me, the first written from Chatsworth, which being delivered to the post, and afterwards understanding by my Lord Duke that he intended to leave that place upon Friday, and to stay at Stayly and Hardwicke, places of little receipt, until Wednesday next, I got leave of him to come into the posts until then to meet your mistress and my wife; so that if you do me the favour to write to me by Saturday post, direct your letter to me at Sudbury in Derbyshire, by Derby post.

Francis, Lord Aungier, to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1670, October 8. Dublin.—My Lord of Arran and the rest of my Lord Duke of Ormond's friends here in town, are of opinion that it highly imports his Grace's affairs, especially that of his 50,000*l*, that you immediately repair to town, where the best opportunity will be had of consulting and resolving what course will be most effectual and conducing to his Grace's payment. Of this I thought fit to give you notice, that I may not be wanting in the least measure of paying my duty to that noble person, to whom I am so much obliged, and whose interest I am no less concerned for than my own. I hope therefore you will immediately hasten hither, where you shall more at large be discoursed with in this affair.

Ormond to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1670, October 25. Clarendon House.—I have yours of the 12th instant from Clonmel, and the last week I received letters from my son Arran, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Aungier, all of them giving me an account of the composition with the '49 men, and seeming to believe it would be to my advantage, but giving me no reasons for that opinion; withal they propose that you should agree with persons liable to the payment of the year's value, so as to secure the money and prevent the bringing of it into the Exchequer, from whence it may upon some real or pretended necessity for the public service be drawn out to other uses than my satisfaction. I confess there may be some danger of that, but I know not how the money would have been brought in without process, nor will anything sooner dispose men to deal with you for acquittances than the issuing of process, so that if anything be to be done securely that way, I conceive this is the fittest time for it, but that I leave entirely to your judgment; and in the meantime I am endeavouring here to prevent the

giving of any acquittances upon the composition, or the disposing of what shall be brought into the Exchequer any other way than to me. I am satisfied, and I have already written to my Lord Aungier to put him in mind of the directions he hath for my preference, and desiring him to force what remains in Bellingham's hands from him, that it may be applied to Vyner's satisfaction. I hope this will find you at Dublin, where I hope you will soon after receive full directions in my behalf.

Archbishop Boyle, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to Ormond.

1670, November 26. St. Sepulchre's, Dublin.—After my hearty commendations to your Grace, I greet you well, whereas there hath been of late a Bill of Complaint exhibited against your Grace in His Majesty's High Court of Chancery here, by Dame Martha Pierce, widow, the relict of Anthony, late Lord Bishop of Meath. I have thought good to give your Grace notice thereof rather by these my private letters, than by awarding His Majesty's ordinary process. Wherefore these are to pray and require your Grace to give order for taking out a copy of the said Bill, and for the putting in your answer thereunto at or before the first return of the next Hilary Term, according to the usual course in such cases accustomed. Of which nothing doubting but your Grace will have that care and regard which appertaineth, I bid your Grace heartily farewell.

Endorsed:—Dame Martha Pierce, widow, the relict of Anthony, late Lord Bishop of Meath, plaintiff; and his Grace, James, Duke of Ormond and others, defendants.

Sir John Temple to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1670, December 6. Dublin.—I received yesterday a letter from my Lord of Ormond, wherein he tells me that he intends to advise you to proceed in taking good security for his money, allowing days of payment, and that without interest, that so the '49 men may not have that advantage of compounding with those that owe money upon easier terms than you have done, and he thereby also declares his opinion that if the time given be not above a year, he may possibly get the money that way as soon as by the Exchequer process. I suppose you will hear further from him to this purpose, and I think he has taken no ill resolution, for thereby he will make his payment certain, and without any possibility of further delay. That which I have to advise you in it, is only, first, that you do not take security presently for the whole money, but that you may receive all the ready money that will come in next term from those sheriffs that have not yet accounted, and upon the writs of assistance, and next, that you do not make one general rule for all persons

that shall offer security, but that you make the best bargains that you can with the several persons that you shall deal with, and some I believe will be content to pay some interest, though not the full interest of 10*l* per cent., and others will be satisfied with less time than a year. If your occasions will permit you to be here at the beginning of next term, and to stay till the end of it, I make no doubt but you may then be able either to receive or secure the whole remainder of your debt. I am going this day into England, and desire you to let me some times hear from you there, if there be any further obstruction in this business than I can foresee is likely to happen; and I shall not fail to give you the best assistance I can, either in writing to the Barons or in making more haste over myself than I now design, if you find my presence here will be of any use to you in it.

Sir John Temple to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1670, December 31. London.—I wrote to you just before my leaving Ireland, and then gave you an account of what my Lord of Ormond had lately writ to me about the taking security for his money, and giving some time for payment of it without expecting any interest. Since my coming hither, I have spoken with his Grace about it, and we do both agree that the letter which is lately gone over for disallowing the composition made with the '49 officers, hath made some alteration in that affair, so that we believe you may very quickly secure the rest of my Lord's 50,000*l* upon terms more to his advantage than those which he was then willing to consent unto.

I do not find my Lord inclined to that proposal which both you and I have made him of applying the ready money that shall come in towards the payment of other debts for which he pays interest, rather than to the discharge of the interest of Sir Robert Vyner's debt, because he having assigned that money absolutely to Sir Robert Vyner towards satisfaction of that his debt, it might seem not to be fair for my Lord to apply any part of it to any other uses. I hope you will find as good sum of money to come in next term upon those sheriffs accounts which did not account last term, they having no pretence of want of time for the executing their process, and I suppose some service also will be done upon the writs of assistance that were ordered to issue to those sheriffs who did account last term. I suppose my Lord Lieutenant and council will not think fit to enlarge the time for the next payment, and then you will find it necessary that someone be employed to mind Mr. Sands to prepare the process for all that is unpaid, that so it may issue as soon as the first of March is past, and may be returnable about the end of Easter term, and then you having such letters as you now have from my Lord Aungier to the sheriffs to pay you what money they shall levy, I doubt not but you will be speedily satisfied the remainder of your money.

Sir John Temple to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1670 [-1], February 4. Dublin.—I am glad to hear you are safe and well there. Your letter of the 31st of December last came not to my hands till 'ere yesterday.

I find things here much as you seemed to believe they would be, for the sheriffs are now on their accounts, and what money they pay I am like to receive without obstruction. I have gotten the Judges to order Mr. Sands to issue process by the first of March, to be accountable in Easter term, and if our friends there can hinder any order for the '49 or otherwise to obstruct us, I am in hopes to receive most part of my Lord's money by the end of Easter term, though my Lord Aungier's letters to the sheriff produced but 300*l* by reason of the *supersedeases* and large allowances from the '49 men as they had last time. I forbore prosecuting our plea for freeing some part of my Lord's old estate from the year's value, until I saw precedents of others in the like case. I am doubtful what the issue will be, and therefore our case shall be the last argued.

Ormond to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1670 [-1], January 17. Clarendon House.—As soon as a stop was put to the further prosecution of the composition with the '49 officers I gave you notice of it, and advised you whilst that stop remained to endeavour not only the getting in what ready money you could, but to make the best agreement you could with such as are to pay, lest a revocation of that stop should be obtained upon representations of advantage to His Majesty from the Lord Lieutenant. I hope you have made good use of this time, the rather that my Lord Aungier assures me he gave you all the help he could. It is now endeavoured that the compact with the '49 men should be again revived, and I do not know but it may at length be so determined, but I think if it shall, I shall be able to keep it off for some time, and in the end have my preference reserved to me, I know you apprehend that, both to secure my payment and stop the cause of interest, nothing can improve my fortune more than a speedy conclusion of this affair, and therefore I cannot doubt but that you will apply all possible diligence and industry in effecting what may set us at ease hereafter.

When I made the bargain with Bucknall for the 5,000*l* a year, I told you that sum and what I sold Moor Park for, would not only pay some debts but keep me till the spring, which time draws on, and therefore I desire you would consider and then let me know in what proportion and times you think you shall be able to supply me either for any support here or transportation thither, by the prospects I can yet take of affairs here, and by comparing them with my private concerns. I do not judge I shall be able to begin my journey into Ireland till about the latter end of the summer.

My Lord Aungier tells me Dublin is the best place, and the term the best time for your getting money and making good agreements; you will excuse me if I begin and end with what so much concerns me.

Sir E. Butler to Lord Ossory.

1670 [-1], January 21. Bramblestown.—Having the honour to sit amongst the Justices of this country at a private session, I found it their complaint that the country suffered much for want of execution of the duty of the Custos Rotulorum; some of them asking who he was, although I presumed they knew it was your Lordship (as your father was formerly), for they alleged (and they knew justly) that several fines which accrued to the King were never estreated through favour of the Clerk of the Peace, and several men that appeared were fined through malice of the said clerk, whose check the custos ought to be. Now may it please your Lordship for that the Custos ought by himself or deputy to give constant attendance at every sessions, and that Sir Patrick Wemyss' (deputy to your father) son, Sir James, by reason of his many troubles in law is seldom resident, I have taken the boldness to present unto your Lordship as a fit deputy, a gentleman that hath married a near relation of your Lordship, one who is constantly attendant as a Justice of Peace, known (I presume) by my Lady Duchess, and a person who I do undertake for to your Lordship, and if that seems too small, will be seconded by the best of this county to your Lordship's content. Therefore my humble request to your Honour is to stave off all future reflections, and for the good of this country you will be pleased to appoint the said gentleman (whose name is John Bradstreet) to be your deputy, and the rather because it is none of his own motion, but yet will I know take it as a supreme favour from your Lordship's hand.

James Archer to Lord Ossory.

1670 [-1], February 17. London.—This is in order to what your Lordship required of me to send you, which is but reflections upon every part of the fortifications; and first of the earthen ramparts covered with sods, as also of the fortifications covered with stones and brick walls, all which your Lordship shall find in the other side of this letter, and as far as I understand, your Lordship desires only to take the plans of places already fortified for curiosity sake, and not to trouble yourself with delineating any new designs, therefore its to no purpose, but rather a confusion, to mind any new way of fortifying during your Lordship's travelling, but only to make use of the little instrument I gave your Lordship at your departure from London, and your Lordship shall know more of my mind as soon as I shall have the honour to see your Lordship.

Dr. Desfontaines to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1671, March 28. Dublin.—Being in London about a year ago, I had the honour to see his Grace the Duke of Ormond, who made me understand that he had a great desire to settle French merchants in Carrick, to set up a manufacture, and to bring in trading to that country, which I have endeavoured so to do, having a very great passion to serve his Grace, and to that purpose have engaged several French merchants to go and abide at Carrick, being induced to it by the protection and generosity of my Lord Duke of Ormond, who promised and set out advantageous articles and privileges unto me and those strangers that would go settle in Carrick, so that having written my designs unto his Grace my Lord Duke of Ormond, and that there was merchants resolved to go and take houses and land at Carrick, as well as tradesmen who have engaged themselves by bond to come within there, his Grace hath been pleased to send me a letter directed unto your worship for to treat with me and the others, and did let me know that his desire is that we should settle the tradesmen in Carrick sooner than elsewhere. Therefore, Sir, I do humbly entreat you to send me by the first opportunity, a note of all the houses and land that may be disposed of in the said Carrick or in other places fit for trading, viz., at Ross, Clonmel, Waterford, or of any town fit for forwarding the trade. My Lord Duke promised me a dwelling place in the Castle of Carrick, and five hundred acres of land belonging to the said place, which I hope you will grant me. Expecting at the soonest an answer to this, and an account of the situation and being of houses and land, I am, etc.

Postscript:—Having design, as well as all the other gentlemen, to settle in the country this springtime, we do entreat you to give us notice where we shall meet you for to conclude an agreement, or to order some man or another to do it in your stead. You shall direct your letter if you please unto Doctor Desfontaines, Physician General of the army of Ireland.

Lord John Butler to the Duchess of Ormond.

1671, April 10. Dublin.—I received your last letter, and am very much concerned that any affair of mine should give any trouble, but if your Ladyship please to consider what my allowance from my father is, and all I have in addition is but a private captain of horse his pay, and of that there is twelve months in arrear, and that the command is chargeable your Ladyship may very well imagine, especially now I have left here so few of my relations to depend on, and having been under the severity of two governors that have not showed me much kindness. Now I must beg your Ladyship to prevail with my father that he will either add to my allowance here or send me abroad, where I may pass a more comfortable life than I do now, in having your

Ladyship's censure of being an ill husband, which I will endeavour to clear myself of.

Subsidy Commissioners to Lord Ossory.

1671, April 16.—I do most humbly request your Ladyship to move my good Lord of Ossory, that his Lordship will be pleased to procure a grant from His Majesty, that the Prebendary of Windsor (likely to fall void by the death of Dean Brough, who they say is past recovery), may be conferred upon my brother Dr. Benjamin Parry, chaplain to His Majesty, by which favour your Ladyship will eternally engage him, and your Ladyship's already most obliged servant.

Postscript:—There are many pretenders to this place, and therefore the sooner the request is made, the more likely it is to prevail. Pray pardon this trouble.

Subsidy Commissioners to Ossory.

1671, May 3. Westminster.—His Majesty having appointed a distinct commisson under the Great Seal of England, for rating and assessing the Peers of the realm to the new Act of Subsidy, we having had several meetings thereupon, and being equally tender that neither His Majesty should receive less than his due, nor any Peer be burthened beyond what the Act of Parliament requires, and being most confident that the nobility, who are most concerned in the safety and happiness of the kingdom, and the honour and prosperity of the crown, will be exemplary to others herein; and being well assured of your Lordship's particular zeal and affectionate regard to both, and therefore no way doubting your ready submission to such charges as you are by this law liable unto, we have chosen rather by these our letters to invite you to assess yourself by a just return of what you are chargeable for than to run the hazard of our laying at adventure (which we may else do) more upon you than your due proportion; and therefore we pray your Lordship at or before the fifth day of June next, by your answer to these our letters, to signify to us under your hand, the value of all such personal estate, goods, stock, or other chattels personal whatsoever, either in your Lordship's own possession or in the possession of others in trust for you (except and out of the same deducted such sum of monies as you do owe and in your conscience intend truly to pay, together with your stock upon lands or the product thereof where the same is in your own occupation, and such goods as are used for household staff), for all which personal estate you are to pay after the rate of six shillings for every hundred pounds in value, which comes to three pounds for every thousand pounds and no more, which sum is to be paid by the last of June next, and if your Lordship shall fail to return your answer to us by the time aforesaid,

we shall proceed to the execution of our commission, by returning into the Exchequer such rate and tax upon your Lordship as upon our best information we shall judge equal. But not doubting of your Lordship's full and affectionate compliance with His Majesty's service herein (as the Lords in this commission have given example).

You may be pleased to direct your answer to be left with Mr. John Eddowes, the clerk attending this commission, who is collector for the Peers' subsidy, and to pay in the monies by the end of June next, whose lodgings is in Essex house in the Strand.

From the Painted Chamber, near the Lords House of Parliament in Westminster, May the 23rd, 1671.

Craven.
Anglesey.
W. Grey.
Holles.
Cornwalles.

JONATHAN HOOPER to LORD OSSORY.

1671, July 20. Barbados.—Finding so opportune occasion as Captain Barrett's going from these parts for England, I presume to assure your Honour that neither this great distance of place, nor no process of time shall be ever able to efface out of my mind the manifold and signal favours I have received from your Honour during my being in your regiment in Exeter. It's impossible, my most honoured Lord, to have any dealing with your Honour and to forget you, your comportments being to all so noble, so generous, and so obliging that nothing but black ingratitude can forget them. Captain Barrett will inform your Honour of my present being, so wishing your Honour all happiness in this life and in the future.

FRANCIS MARSH, BISHOP OF LIMERICK, to LORD OSSORY.

1671, July 20. Limerick.—I am so sensible of my too great boldness in imposing upon your Lordship the trouble of my last, that I will not enquire after the issue of it, but gladly apprehend this opportunity which Captain Foxon gives me, to beg your Lordship's pardon and recommend him to your favour in the case he will explain more fully to your Lordship, which if your Lordship understands as I do, I do believe your excellent charity and great generosity will engage you to the favourable protection of an innocent man (if need be), and I am confident a great honourer of your Lordship and all your family. Mr. Foxon for ought that ever I heard is a person of a fair reputation, excepting what hath lately passed in whispers about this country that he hath been a party concerned in the trade of piracy, which they say hath lately been practised by some in this country, and for which I know not who nor how many have been condemned at Cork, but reprieved from execution (as it is supposed) upon

condition of discovering men more considerable than themselves. And what may tempt them besides their hope of life to mention Captain Foxon (as I am told they do) I cannot tell, unless it be that he is unhappily related by marriage to one Mr. Bodkin who was apprehended for this crime and made escape, and therefore probably a partner in his crimes. But besides the serious protestation of his innocence and detestation of so foul a fault, I think the general credit of the man, and I am sure the rule of charity, will be sufficient counterbalance against (it may be but) a malicious suspicion and the reports of tempted and condemned persons till it be plainly confuted. It is a grievous crime if true, and an infinite defamation to a man of his profession if untrue, for the trial whereof he relies upon God and his own innocence, whether he be called upon as a criminal to acquit himself, or whether he thinks fit (when he knows when and how) to vindicate his fame against those that have aspersed him. In either case he desires no more from your Lordship than your favourable opinion till you have reason to withdraw it, nor can I for him than what is very safe and worthy always to be on God's side and the King's. My dear Lord, the clergy are infinitely endeared to your noble father in his forward assistance to prevent the grand inconveniencies of a tax, which I desire he may understand, and that I am really and naturally inclined to love and serve him. I grow very weary of Munster, and it would be a great comfort to me to be encouraged to hope that by his Grace's favour and your own, I might live in expectation of being translated elsewhere, though but of equal value with Limerick. I have too little room to tell your Lordship why. God Almighty bless and preserve your family.

Capt. Samuel Foxon to Lord Ossory.

1671, July 20. Limerick.—I hope these will find your Lordship safe returned to London. That I have not this long time paid my duty to your Lordship by letters, has not been for want of a will, but fearing I might be troublesome or want of subject. But now I am forced by evil men's purposes to lay before your Lordship a bad one.

About ten months since, on this coast, was one, Bodkin, with a private commission, and it seems he exceeded the same by committing some outrages by robbing on the sea. They were apprehended in Munster, and because the said Bodkin was a kinsman of my wife's, I was lustily inquired after, as if had a hand in said actions. A particular commission for the prisoners' trial was obtained, and they were condemned in January last, and as I am credibly informed, these condemned persons are kept from being executed, and fed with hopes of saving their lives if they will confess anything against me. The men know me not, nor I them, neither ever had I anything to do with them nor know anything of their design, and which is safe for me I thank God I am as innocent as

the child unborn of having the least to do in this or the like, which I abhor. No endeavours in these parts, and in particular in the County Cork, are wanting to ruin my reputation.

My friends that may hear these reports at a distance, may be apt to believe, I fear, them true, so cunningly to my disadvantage they have them reported. Now I would rather than this imputation should lie hovering so to have it brought to the test, and do beseech your Lordship to consult what is fit for me to do, not doubting your Lordship's favourable help to see me have right. I bless God hitherto I have lived in as good repute as any of my quality; how far this piece of malice may lessen it, time will shew.

Pray my Lord if it can be ordered so as that I may be sent for to Dublin before the Chief Governors and council, and all persons in Munster or elsewhere to give in what they can against me, then I shall see an end, for now they carry it, whispering one to another, and set people to write to my correspondents, as if it were a thing true against me, of no less than piracy, which is much to my disreputation. Truly my Lord this is of great weight to one that lives by his credit as I do, so that I once more beg your Lordship's speedy and effectual assistance to the vindicating my reputation, for I most unjustly am abased in it. I am sure on the test to make some ashamed of this malicious contrivance.

Pray my Lord have my humble duty to the Duke and Duchess, my good Lady Ossory, in fine to all your noble family, hoping your Lordship will pardon this trouble; I have some friends will trouble your Lordship on this. I beg an answer as speedily as possible may be.

Lord O'Brien to Lord Ossory.

1671, July 21. Bunratty.—I am from all hands informed of the great damage your faithful servant Sam. Foxon is like to sustain merely but of the malice that some in Munster, whom I doubt not but your Lordship will easily imagine who they are, have hatched up against him. All the favour he begs is but to be tried as to what will be objected against him before the Chief Magistrate at Dublin, and so to receive the severest punishment if nocent, or else vindicated if otherways. His request as I conceive being so just, I do pray your Lordship's assistance.

Sir Thomas Page to Lord Ossory.

1671 [-2], February 20.—Though the season of the year seem to be improper for a naval expedition, yet report giving out that your preparations in particular are in a very great forwardness, I must be careful not to neglect my duty, and do therefore thus early commend your Lordship to the supreme Director whom the winds and the seas obey. I have one great advantage in my retirement here, that as I have always

a zeal and devotion to pray for you, so I have a public opportunity to do it every morning and every evening. This is a charity to which the greatest persons are capable and stand in need. But though in general it be a charity, yet in me it is a particular gratitude for all the favours I have received from your Lordship since first I had the honour to be known to your family. Your kindness begot confidence in me, and that has procured you many importunities as well in behalf of others as myself. We, your little troop of the Hague, are now disbanded, and though our successors may render your Lordship better service, yet certainly they will not have more sincerity and affection for you than some of us had. I doubt not, therefore, but that since Roland's indisposition may not permit him to continue near your person, you will be pleased to own him at his dismission to be in your favour, which may prove his great advantage, and the contrary his undoing. And because your Lordship, as I understand, designs him for Ireland, I humbly offer that he may be recommended to Sir George St. George, from whom he has often told me that ten months pay are due to him; but how to get the money I know not. If I may be authorized by your Lordship under Mr. Mules, his hand, I will write the letter and spare you the labour. 'Tis your personal goodness Roland relies on, and expects not the like compassion from any you leave behind you. God Almighty preserve your Lordship in all times and places.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1672, May 3. Whitehall.—The exchange of money continues so high, that there is no tolerable way of being supplied but by ready money to be sent over in silver and gold. James Clarke has lately informed you what species are best. I conceive the way will be to send off that to Dublin as good a sum as you can get, to lie ready there to be transported when my Lord Berkeley shall transport himself, which I suppose he will do with all the security he can, and the vessel that conveys my Lord of Essex will bring it to Chester; at least I will endeavour it may, though it should take him in at Holyhead, but of this you shall have further instruction before his Lordship can go. In the meantime I must strive the best I can. I find by your last letter that Milo Power has stood in his own light and mine, so that I can say nothing to his affair till the case be more clearly stated to me than yet it is.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1672, July 13. Clarendon House.—My Lord of Essex goes from hence on the 22nd of this month, of which I give you this notice, that Baxter may be ready at Dublin against he lands to transport himself and my money for England, if he shall not think it safe to trust it in a Liverpool or Chester vessel. I have sent the original of the enclosed copy of his

Majesty's letter to Sir Paul Davys to be presented to the Lord Lieutenant and council, and have sent to Baxter my authority for him to bring over the money.

Lord John Butler's Accounts.

All the funds my Lord John has towards the payment of the within debts, as for:—

	£	s.	d.
Due to my Lord John the end of this month on account of his entertainment as Captain of the Guards for eighteen months ...	336	00	00
Whereof there is at present to be expected six months pay	112	00	00
Of which he has already received from the farmers upon the three months pay ended the last of June, 1672	020	00	00
Then there will remain due but	092	00	00
Together with a twelve months pay of the above allowance, which comes to	224	00	00
Due to my Lord John at Michaelmas next, being advanced him, also paid in all ...	240	00	00
	556	00	00
Rest due to be paid him	336	00	00
	668	00	00

An abstract of what debts are owing of the Right Honourable the Lord John Butler, the 7th of September, 1672.

	£	s.	d.
To Thomas Hooke, mercer	309	18	05
To James Hoyston, tailor	275	07	11
To Mr. Edward Corker	080	00	00
To John English, tailor	092	00	00
To Henry Warren, haberdasher	087	04	00
To Robt. Miller, apothecary	098	03	11
To Edward Robinson, girdler	051	14	00
To Wm. Story	183	04	07
To Ignatius Segrave	015	00	00
To Patrick Gernon, for lodging	173	12	00
To Mrs. Nugent, for lodging	015	10	00
To Mrs. Hemsworth, seamstress	148	15	06
To Thomas Speight, milliner	007	10	00
To Joseph Low, milliner	011	10	03
To James Sweetman, for hay	016	00	00
To Nathaniel Phillpott, haberdasher ...	004	00	00
To Richard Noyse	042	19	07½
To Thomas Donnogh, blacksmith	089	06	00
To Gifford Green, for diet for the groom ...	025	00	00
To Elinor Robinson, for the same	054	00	00
To Esther Carrier, for the same	035	10	00
	1816	06	02½

To Sir Charles Hamilton, for which he has his Lordship's Imprest Bill	040	00	00
To Mr. Richard Hawkshaw, for hay delivered in Mr. Osborn's time, and is charged to my Lord in his account	085	18	00
To Constantine Raven, harness maker ...	036	12	03
To Wm. Hartley, shoe maker	011	12	06
To Richard Weaver, coach maker	015	10	10
To Nicholas Cann, harness maker	003	00	04
To Richard Norris, sadler	016	19	01
To John Shepherd	020	04	09
To Thomas Hand, chandler	001	14	09
To Joseph Moxon, for livery lace	004	16	06
To Captain Bradock, for livery cloth and serge	063	04	04
To Mr. Phillip Savage, for money lent ...	020	00	00
Brought over from the other side	1816	06	02½
In all ...	2135	19	06½

FRANCIS, LORD AUNGIER, to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1672, October 26. Dublin.—We have at length run through all the accounts, and have taken up the vouchers belonging to the particular account given in by yourself, which remain in my custody. The next thing to be considered was in what method to draw up the accounts, so as my Lord Duke may have the most clear view of the disposition of his revenue, and you might be more fully discharged, which we find cannot be done with any satisfaction unless all the accounts be drawn together into one, by your charging yourself with all the receipts of the particular receivers, and discharging yourself by the vouchers allowed in their accounts only. The method will be more perspicuous, and it will require only clerk's work to reduce it to that which we propound, and we are content that a reasonable allowance be made to Mr. Smyth and any other that shall be employed with him in the doing of it. Mr. Smyth offered us a discharge to be signed by us whereby we should not only acquit you of the monies that came to your particular hands, but all the particular receivers also, for all the accounts they made up with you. But we do not think ourselves yet ready to sign so full a discharge, because you know we have taken only a superficial view of the receivers accounts, and to discharge you of those of sums only which came to your own hands, I think will not be sufficient for you, our authority from his Grace being to take an account from you of all his Grace's revenue, and to discharge you for the same. And it is the opinion of your friends here, that it is as necessary for you to be discharged of the monies accounted for to you by the receivers, as for what you have accounted for yourself.

All this will be answered in the method we insist upon, and by that means the payment of every particular kind, and

the payment to every particular person will be drawn together under one view, which now lie scattered and divided in several accounts. Therefore we desire you (if you think fit to comply with us herein) to send up Mr. Smyth as soon as conveniently you can, to reduce the account in this method, upon the back of which we will give you a full discharge for his Grace's whole revenue to Monday last. In the meantime we have given Mr. Smyth a certificate that we have taken up the vouchers of your particular account, and have left in his hands the several accounts of the receivers and their vouchers.

I desire your answer to this as soon as you can.

FRANCIS, LORD AUNGIER, to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1672, November 2. Dublin.—By yours of the 29th of October, I perceive that you mistake our intentions in propounding that method of the account which I signified in my letter to you, for we do not expect nor think it reasonable that you should answer for the miscarriages of the receivers, or be liable to their false accounts or misreturns as you apprehend, especially of such as were employed before your coming in. What we desire is only to bring the account into such a method as may be intelligible, which at present it is not, either to us or any that shall be concerned to view it. It is true the account of the particular receipts is clear and plain, but we are instructed to take an account of all my Lord's revenue, and the particular receivers being already accounted with and discharged by you, we cannot bring them to account again. Therefore all the money comprised in their accounts, must be either not accounted for at all to us, or else it must be accounted for by you. That is one account must be drawn up, wherein the charge must contain all the money of all kinds received for his Grace from the date of the commission to May last, and the discharge must contain all the monies paid out for his Grace within that time, in such distinct and proper heads as may be easy and intelligible. The doing of this (which I think requires only clerk's work) will not materially alter the account as it now stands, nor in my judgment make you more responsible than you are at present. But on the contrary, a discharge in the close of such an account will be much more full and effectual for you than that which reaches only to your particular receipts; and if the receivers have made a false return of arrears, it cannot reflect upon you, because it will be mentioned in the account as their return of arrears and not yours, and they are responsible for it and not you; this I hope will give you satisfaction that in what we propound we do not aim at putting any inconvenience upon you, neither will it be material to us whether the account when it is drawn up together, be styled your account or the account of yourself and the several receivers, or otherwise. That may be considered in due time.

so the account be drawn up together into one body as we have fully discoursed it with Mr. Smith. We shall be satisfied, as I suppose you will be, when you have perused this and spoken with him.

The Information of Thomas Cullen taken before the Earl of Thomond.

1672, November 5. County of Clare.—The said informant being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, and examined upon his oath, saith that upon Thursday last, being the 31st of October, 1672, at Ballynaclogh, in the house of the said informant, one Captain Thomas Walcott, of the City of Limerick, came to him then and there, and desired the informant to walk out into the garden, which the informant did, where the said Captain Walcott first bewailed the condition of the English in this kingdom, and then said the Irish was like to have all again; he as for his part wished himself out of the kingdom, and then, said he, our condition is not so bad but that we may prevent our ruin if we stick one to another; and he added that Limerick would be secured with a wet finger, and though he knew not how the Castle of Dublin or any other castles should be secured, yet he was confident if they could hold but one month, they should do well enough; and thereupon he desired him, the informant, that he would walk into the said informant's house, and being in it, into a private chamber, where he being come, he drew forth a paper containing about two sheets, all written, as he apprehends, by the said Captain Walcott. Holding it in his hand he read unto the informant, and the substance thereof, as he can remember, was to this effect, the mention of many grievances occasioned by divers ministers of state since the King's Majesty's coming in, as the Duke of Buckingham, Sir George Carteret, the Lord Arlington and many others, whose names he now remembers not; also that the perpetual Parliament should be re-established, and what members thereof are wanting, others should be chosen in their stead; and that Popery and Prelacy should be put down and Presbytery established, and told him that by to-morrow night he should know more of it from another, which he did not, though he stayed at home all that day in expectation; and the said informant being asked of what communion in matters of religion the said Captain Walcott was, he said the said Captain Walcott was not a Conformist to the Church of Ireland, but was reputed, and so owned of all to be, a professed Anabaptist; and being asked who wrote that paper, he said that Captain Walcott told him he had it from a Scotchman, but named him not, whereupon the day following the said informant made his application to the Right Honourable the Earl of Thomond, and gave him such information according to his duty, and further says not, save only that the informant says that upon the reading the paper by the said Walcott, the

said informant said these things are of dangerous consequence, whereupon the said Walcott said he would carry this paper no longer after this night.

Thomas Cullen.

Capt. coram me 5to die Novembris, 1672.

Thomond.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1672, November 9. Clarendon House.—I have made no great haste to answer yours of the 9th of the last, because I expected some further informations from you in other affairs, and from my Lord Aungier and those who took your accounts, such a state of the condition of my fortune as must guide me for the future. As to my son John's affair, my wife writes my sense as well as her own in it, and has designed for him such a way of living as that if he will conform to it, will be more for his ease, honour and profit, than the course of life he has hitherto led, and he will but deceive himself if he thinks I can or will ever again redeem him from the like incumbrance, if he shall draw it on himself. Here he will meet with the same temptations, and those more alluring than these, with the addition of examples which he may be too apt to follow; however I have, for my wife's sake and his, consented to this further trial.

As to my sister's Clancarty's pretensions, I know not what they are if they are more than she claimed here, and therefore desire they may be sent to me, because that if they are reasonable, I will not give her or any lawyers or gentlemen the trouble of hearing or determining them, but freely pay what is justly due.

I hope this term will bring in all or the most of the money for which you have taken security of those who were to have paid the year's value, and that you will with what speed you can advertise me of it.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1672, December 7. Burford.—I received yours of the 17th of the last here, where my son Arran is not, so that I cannot confer with him about the continuance of the old or making a new sheriff of Tipperary. I do not conceive any great ground for the objection of my bearing the sheriff's charge, since he is not a judge to impose nor a commissioner to reduce fines and amercements, but my officer to cause them to be collected. When my son Arran comes I will discourse more with him on the subject, and you shall hear again from me. In the meantime, till another sheriff be appointed, I conceive he stands enough authorised to act.

I suppose upon those letters which have passed betwixt you and my Lord Aungier, etc., the question concerning the method of your accounts is at an end. I conceive that as, on the one hand, you should stand charged with all the discharges you have given, so, on the other, there is no reason you should

be charged with the miscarriages of those receivers who had the collection of my rents before you had to do with my estate, any further than as the arrears which were upon them were discharged or otherwise disposed of by you, and as you had power to compound for the recovering of something, so your compositions must be made good and you discharged of the whole. In this I may well err in my conception of the matter, having little skill in things of this nature, but as I do not wish you should be entangled, so I know you will consent to the plainest and clearest way of accounting.

I do easily believe that any considerable proportion of rent is not for this year to be depended upon. Two things are therefore timely and seriously to be taken into consideration; the first is how I shall subsist and be supplied if rents cannot be relied on, and if the money for which you have taken security, and which is properly payable to Sir Robert Vyner, can be had, I must make use of that or of as much of it as as can be had. If none of that can be brought in, then trial is to be made if money can be gotten on sale or mortgage of land; and if none of this can be done, I am to be as early informed as may be that I may then think of what I am to do. The other thing which is to be considered is whether it will not be better to take from the tenants such commodity as they have for rent, than to let them run into a whole year's arrear or more. I know there will belong to this much trouble, charge and uncertainty, and some danger of the spoil and embezzlement of some sorts of commodities, but I propose this in case of extremity, and only as a thing of which I desire your thoughts. As soon as two commissioners can be gotten hither, my wife's answer will be taken and returned touching Mrs. Keefe. The woman sent over has made lamentable complaints of her being neglected and driven to misery; I hope it is without cause.

Duchess of Ormond to Capt. Geo. Mathew.*

1672, December 21.—My being upon my remove to Burford when I received your two letters of the 28th of October and 13th of November, which came together though of very different date, did occasion my not answering of them until now that I am settled here for a while, until my Lord's going up into the Parliament, which will be the beginning of February next, at which time I purpose to go too; whereby to avoid the excuse of keeping two houses. I was, I confess, desirous to try whether living in the country for a considerable part of the year would abate the charge we are at in London, and I find it will very considerably; as if the wars abroad and the misfortune that Ireland is in, so ruined upon all accounts, so that we cannot hope to receive any considerable part of

* This letter should be read in connection with the series of the Duchess's letters printed in the concluding section of this volume.

our rents, be like to continue in so ill a posture, my Lord must resolve either to betake himself to live in the country here or go into Ireland, for impossible it will be for him to subsist at London.

LADY STRAFFORD to LADY DERBY.

1672 [-3], January 13.—I beg your pardon dear sister for omitting in my last letter to congratulate the kindness my nephew has expressed in making choice of you for his guardian. I return you many thanks for the knowledge of it, as I do for the good interpretation you give me in your letter, which brought me great consolation both in that particular and in the assurance you give therein that my dear brother had a right opinion of my affection to him. The power you wish to enable you to do my nephew good, and which God and nature now leaves you for your greatest comfort in this world, I believe may now reasonably be thought you have your best opportunity for you could possibly expect; and I conjure you to weigh it thoroughly, and then I doubt not but you will see cause to advise my nephew to that advice which my Lord and I have taken the freedom to propose, and which in all probability will most conduce to both your satisfaction. Possibly the portion may not be exceeding great, yet I make no question but it will be considerable, and for other advantages I know not when they may be more reasonably expected. Forgive this trouble.

LORD STRAFFORD to ORMOND.

1672 [-3], January 29. Wentworth Woodhouse.—Sir Thomas Wharton did me the favour yesterday to shew me a letter of your Grace's, so noble in itself, and so obliging to my near relations and to my wife and me, that it is my duty to appear the earliest I can with my humble thanks and acknowledgments for it, though I know not how to do it in the terms that such favours do deserve. Upon sight of this honour you have done us, I have immediately sent to acquaint my Lady Derby and my nephew how much they are bound to your Grace on this occasion, and had we not used all the means we could before, and found it answered with as great forwardness as we could desire, I cannot imagine but that the sense of the obligation they now receive, will speedily encourage them to seek the happiness we wish them of your alliance, which a respect to both families can make none desire more than myself.

LORD STRAFFORD to the DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1672 [-3], January 29. Wentworth Woodhouse.—Madam: I cannot be silent at this time, though I want words to express the joy I have that my relations are so forward and ambitious the way I wish them, and that we find an approbation from my Lord Duke and your Grace so highly obliging. My Lord of Derby intending to be here this next week, I hope your

Grace will very soon have such an address made as may better manifest the respects that ought to be shewed than can be expressed by me, therefore I shall not importune your Grace with reading more here than my subscribing myself with all the duty I owe you.

Lord Inchiquin to Ormond.

1672, February 17. Orleans.—I believe your friendship is firmer without ceremony than most others with it, yet for all that my want of merit of so great a happiness and my no less esteem thereof, introduces a fear, sometimes in spite of my teeth, that so long a silence may be an effect of some diminution therein, and being most unwilling to nourish so unwelcome a guest, I think it the best expedient to give him notice thereof from whom only I can expect assistance against him. It may be it is because you cannot give me the satisfaction you believe I expect in some particulars we discoursed of at parting; but I shall never allow that a just reason, for it is a truth that I think you ought not to be ignorant of, that I could not receive that dissatisfaction by His Majesty's disapproving of what you might propose to him in pursuance of it, as the least ground of jealousy of your favour would give me.

I am not so insensible of my own incapacity and want of merit, as to think His Majesty ought to satisfy my expectations with any inconvenience to himself or displeasure to others who meriting better, cannot all participate of equal marks of his favours, so as your Lordship may assure yourself I should and shall as thankfully receive your advice to decline any unseasonable expectation, as your successful endeavours in the accomplishment thereof. I beseech you therefore, deal with me with that freedom that may best sort with the interest you have in my affections, and which they challenge at your Lordship's hands in spite of all my imperfections.

I have now reason to fear that your Lordship moving anything in my behalf may be some prejudice to you considering the blame which I hear his Royal Highness before His Majesty laid upon me, and the Queen's expressions thereupon. And really I had much rather want any advantage I can propose to myself by a present mark of favour, than be an occasion thereof. I shall content myself with that confidence His Majesty's goodness and justice give me of being remembered among other faithful and suffering servants if it please God to restore him, which, as I do daily pray for so, I would not only willingly quit all advantages thereby, but cheerfully sacrifice my life to see effected.

I have about six weeks since sent your Lordship the adjudication obtained by Captain Brett at Dunkirk. I do not know whether you had it or not, or what is done in that business. I beseech your Lordship let Mr. Lane therein inform.

Lord John Butler's Expenses.

1672 [-3], March.—An abstract of my Lord John's charges at Kilkenny.

Mr. St. Leger's bill for wines and tobacco and candles, amounts to	19 : 18 : 10
Mr. Tho. Cooksie's bill for meat	03 : 01 : 09
Mr. Archer's bill for groceries	02 : 17 : 00
A bill charged by Kyran Loghlin for several necessaries	03 : 04 : 07
The labourer and woman employed in the kitchen	01 : 03 : 00
Kyran Loghlin's disbursements	04 : 18 : 07
Mr. Roth's bill for groceries	01 : 02 : 04
Mr. Garnet's bill for bread	02 : 07 : 04
Mr. Garnet's bill for bread for the horses ...	00 : 11 : 00
Mr. Wright's bill for wines	14 : 00 : 06
Robt. Joyce's bill for tobacco and pipes and cards	00 : 05 : 11
Half-a-hogshead of wine brought from Clonmel	04 : 00 : 00
Another bill of Mr. Garnet's for bread ...	00 : 07 : 01
	57 : 17 : 11
Anthony Phillip's bill for meat	01 : 05 : 02
	59 : 03 : 01

Sir Geo. Lane to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1673, April 26. Whitehall.—I am commanded by my Lady Duchess to tell you that the match between my Lady Betty Butler and my Lord of Derby is concluded, and that some help to pay the portion is obtained, whereof her Grace will give you a particular account by the next post, being hindered from writing by this by a defluxion on one of her eyes. I am glad of this opportunity of assuring your Lady of my humble respects, and yourself of my real being, dear Sir, etc.

Ormond to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1673, May 1. Clarendon House.—I find by others as well as by Sir Ralph Freeman that my house at Carrick is much the better for him inhabiting in it, but he is much discouraged by the incumbrance of those French families which take up a great part of the house, and render the rest noisome and unquiet, so that I would for his satisfaction as well as the good of the place have them removed; but being poor people I desire they may have warning, and if any other house or houses be free and fit for them, I would have them fixed at easy rents.

Sir William Bankes to Ormond.

1673, June 13. Winstanley.—Hoping my Lord of Derby's match is now near the happy conclusion we all desire, I humbly beg leave to acquaint your Grace something of his Lordship's concerns, and which your Grace was pleased to speak to me of when I came out of town. And 'tis chiefly concerning the Isle of Man, of which there were some proposals to farm out; I have looked over the accounts of the Isle, and have discoursed with Mr. Calcott (my Lord's steward there), as likewise with Mr. Roper, who is to be solicitor and secretary to my Lord, and in a good measure understands that Isle, and by what I can collect from the whole, I conceive the Isle may be easily at present brought to make clear 1,000*l* per annum in the way 'tis now in, only by redecreeing the charge. And this I humbly conceive will be much more agreeable to the people there, and more suitable to my Lord of Derby's honour, and possibly of more lasting profit than by the way of farm. Mr. Calcott brings up the account of the Isle at large, and Mr. Roper will be up in a few days, and then your Grace will be more fully informed, and if the Governor and Deputy Governor were advised with likewise, your Grace would then have a perfect understanding of the whole. Your Grace will find it so pretty a dominion, and of so much honour, as to deserve a good care in the settlement of it. For the goods at Knowsley and Lathom, I have been twice there to advise with my Lord's servants, Mr. Morean and Mr. Jones, what is fittest to buy, and they have now sent a particular of as much as comes to 550*l*, and if it be thought convenient to take less, my Lord, I may take or leave as he pleases. For the debts owing in those parts (to which the goods would not extend), Mr. Jones and Mr. Morean are examining and making a list of them. For all other particulars which Mr. Phillips desired; they have been before sent up, so that I hope nothing is wanting to give a full satisfaction.

William Jones to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1673, June 30. Tralee.—Such persons as are employed in the Duke of Ormond's business in the County of Kerry for the receiving of his chieferies, the people tells them that Teige Mahony hath forewarned them not to pay any monies unto them for he hath the collection of it, and so the collectors cannot proceed; they were in a good way in discovering of his concealments; he, finding of that, has followed the collectors into the several baronies, and out of several Manor Courts has replevied such cattle as were taken for chief rent; this he hath done by Baltinglasses his chief rents; he hath concealed one place within a mile and a half of his own house, which, when he saw discovered, he got a replevin out of Sir Valentine Brown's manor. I was in a good way to bring the people to some compliance, for I have found a man which has a book of the last composition made with

Dykes and his partner for Desmond's chieferies, and will let you have it if you will let him have the collection of two baronies, where I could never receive one penny, they being generally concerned in Desmond's chieferies. His book is far different from yours, and I am apt to believe is a true book, for the particulars of each knight's fee are mentioned in it, so that all will be made plain. I will have some further discourse with the man about it, for I think him to be an honest man, which is hard for me to say of many others in this country. Teige Mahony is afraid he will spoil his business. I would send him down to you if I knew when you would be at home. In the meantime, pray let Sir Valentine Brown have two or three lines from you to caution him to return the cattle that were replevied, and it will be done, and that will encourage your collectors to follow your business, and put us in a good way of proceeding, for we have no better place to secure the cattle we drive, than within his town of Killarney, for that is the next safe place to these places which receives and breaks pounds; therefore, if you please, let me have from you a line to Sir Valentine to that purpose.

Sir Francis Brewster to Capt. George Mathew.

1673, June 30. Dingle.—I have yours desiring my ordering a meeting with you at Clonmel, the 9th of next month, to perfect the lease of this town, which I wish were done, and to that end I should have waited on you now, but am hindered by the disorders of this place, where I meet with as much discourtesy as is in the power of some to give me, which, had I known, I should not have brought from their settled dwellings a hundred English to be every day terrified with being sent from whence they came, after they have spent there substance in removing, etc. To quiet the minds of those I have brought here, I am forced to stay longer than I intended, so must beg your excuse at this time, but in my return to Dublin I shall wait upon you: in the meantime give me leave to write unto you the difficulties I lie under in this place. According to my contract of making good the Duke of Ormond's contracts, both the last year and this, I sent and gave notice that notwithstanding their contracts were all void, by not taking out their leases, yet if they would now do it, I was ready to perfect it; upon this, some that had houses or cabins in the middle of the town, which they were not bound to build or repair, came; but to this day not one whose contracts oblige them to build appears; upon which I sent to some for their rents, and to tell them I expected performance of their articles, to which they returned me such answers as the enclosed copy of Sir Valentine Browne's letter mentions, which was a great surprise to me; and making further inquiry, I found too many such contracts in the book, which I acquainted Mr. Crosby of, who I perceive is as ignorant of it as myself; and so I do believe are all the commissioners, but I fear they put too much trust in some they employed.

It is my great loss that I can find no builders in performance of these contracts, and it is yet my greater damage that where I would build, it is let to those that are not obliged to build, so that they are neither fast nor loose. The choice walls and house plots in the town are let for trifles; and not being obliged to build will be a nuisance, which if not removed will hinder the building of this town. And now that I have brought so many families of able tradesmen that came not from their habitations through necessity, it is unhappy that they should be thus obstructed, and if they that do it would but perform what these are to do, there would be some pretence, but none when they do it only to obstruct so good a work, and for the gaining five or ten shillings per annum from a poor man, that lives in a house no longer than the timber and boards serve him to buy victuals for his family; and that thus it hath been is apparent, for that in all this town is now standing but four or five houses with a roof, but only thatched hovels in the walls of a house. I have intruded too much on your patience in this relation, which is yet far short of the whole. What now I desire is your advice what I shall do. I presume it will not be either for the Duke's honour or profit to let this town lie in ashes, and otherwise it cannot be if the middle of the town must remain dirty cabins and other parts lie in dispute whether let or no; but seeing there hath been such miscarriage in the whole affair, I conceive there is no way but to lay aside all, nor do I think you will think it reasonable for me to make good one, when I cannot enforce another. Your answer will oblige.

Ormond to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1673, July 5. Clarendon House.—We are not yet well informed how to make the best of wool when it shall be landed here, but we are satisfied that more will be made of it that way than by selling of it to merchants there. The sooner it can be gotten, the more safely it will be transported, because that when the fleets are drawn in (which may be about the end of September), the privateers will be more numerous abroad; and if I have notice about what time a vessel laden may be ready to set sail and from what port, it is very possible I may obtain a convoy for her, to put her safe into Barnstable or rather into Bideford or Exeter, the last being the place to which that commodity must be brought to be taken off, and it will receive a vessel of 200 tons, as I am informed by the controller of the customs of that port. My Lord O'Brien of Thomond, tells me he is in partnership with some considerable merchant, and that if hides and tallow shall be delivered at Limerick or Cork to his correspondent (whose name I have forgot, but it may be learnt of his steward at Bunratty), they will be taken if for ready money at good rates, and it is possible good bills may be had from them at lower rates than the exchange runs. If some honest and knowing person be employed to

those towns, I conceive much good may be done both for me and my tenants this way, and it may be worth a good salary to one or more persons so qualified, who will take the pains to go to those places to receive the goods and bargain for them; and I suppose the tenants will convey them to such places as shall be appointed, receiving some allowance for it. However, at so dead a time as this is, and will be if the war continue, I conceive it needful to make one trial of this kind, rather than suffer the tenants to run into a desperate arrear, though you should allow the merchants time for payment upon good security.

Extract of a letter from Exeter, 12th July, 1673, enclosed in foregoing letter.

I have inquired after the rates of tallow and hides, and find that tallow is worth about 32*s.* per cwt., and Irish hides salted, if good, are at present worth about 2¾*d.* per pound, and a quantity at this time will sell well. The yarn is not to be valued: that might be according to the goodness. The finest will sell best.

Ormond to Major Neville.

1673, July 30. Clarendon House.—The good character given unto me of your integrity to the Earl of Derby, and your abilities to do his Lordship service in the Isle of Man, hath induced me to commit the government of that place to your management during my good pleasure, as by your commission herewith sent will appear. In pursuance whereof, so soon as this shall come to your hands, you and the rest of the auditors by me appointed, are to take the water bailiffs' accounts for all importations, exportations, anchorage, and what else they are chargeable with, for one whole year ending the 24th day of June last past, and what money you find due from them, to receive and lay up in the treasury, as also what monies shall be due the 29th of September next ensuing, and in default of payment, you are to put the law in execution against them. I do likewise expect punctual obedience unto that commission by which you and others are by [me] now constituted auditors, and to the establishment of fees and salaries, both which do accompany this letter; and you are not to fail in settling the collectors accounts, 29th September next, and cause them to pay into your hands what shall be due from them for one year's rent then ending; after which time you are to take the same care that the Receiver General's water bailiff or his deputy, and the steward's accounts be quarterly cleared, to the intent that no loss may happen by suffering money to continue in their hands, and if any lands shall fall out of lease during my Lord Derby's minority, you are to let such lands during that time to the right tenant thereof at such a moderate improved rent as yourself and the rest of the officers of the revenue shall conceive reasonable. You are also to take especial care that no money be suffered

to be transported out of the Island which by any legal means may be prevented, and that all goods and merchandise imported and sold, the proceeds thereof to be invested in the native commodities, in which particular especial regard is to be had that traffic and trade receive all due encouragement. As for the returning of the receipts quarterly into England, you may consider of the surest way for that performance, wherein I shall be well contented if all or the greatest part be remitted by bills of exchange to Liverpool or Chester.

Earl of Derby to Ormond.

1673, August 6. Paris.—My Lord: On Saturday we came here. We are now settled in a house, and I hope within two or three days to be pretty well at ease. The news here is of the consternation the people in Zealand were when our fleet was seen by them, and that they did not know whether they should surrender themselves or not.

Charles Alcocke to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1673, August 9. Clonmel.—According to the commands I received lately from your Honour at Thomastown, I have acquainted the mayor of this town with what Sir Wm. Davis lately intimated to your Honour concerning the dismantling of the citadel of this town, which the mayor apprehends to be a matter of that moment, that he desires that your Honour or Sir William Davis will please to intimate your sense or desire in the matter under your hands, that so he may advise with his brethren of this corporation in order to give your Honour a full and satisfactory answer, which will be much an obligation to them.

Henry Gascoigne to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1673, August 19. Clarendon House.—Not knowing where to direct my Lord's letter to Mr. Hutchinson, the Quaker, or how it may be conveyed to him, I send it enclosed to you with a flying seal for your perusal, to the end you may as you see cause order the delivery of it. I am commanded to give you notice that yesterday my Lord drew first and second bills upon you for the payment of a hundred and eleven pounds to Mr. Nelthorpe or his order, the value being received here by his Grace.

My Lord of Ossory is I thank God in good health, though in the last engagement there were left upon his quarter-deck but himself, his page, and Captain Narborough.* We have not yet an account of the particular men lost in this fight, which has been very desperate and bloody.

Postscript:—My Lady Duchess is at present at the Bath, where I believe she may continue a fortnight.

* This was probably the engagement of Aug. 11, 1673, in which Narborough commanded the *Henrietta*.

Extract from a Letter of Colonel Laurence.

1673, August 28.—To move you to set others an example by returning over your money to England in Irish commodities, wherein I shall be willing to serve your Grace upon such reasonable terms, that I question not but to save you a considerable part of your exchange, and all required to practice it will be your forbearing your money three or four months at most, sometimes not half so long, after being paid in Ireland before you receive it in England. Your example herein may prompt others to take the same course, and thereby preserve this poor kingdom from further ruin by that means; and when your Grace hath experienced the advantage of it, you may move His Majesty to return the pay of the Irish regiments by the same way. When I understand how your Grace inclines to try this experiment, I shall more at large give you an account of the method and platform of it.

Col. Richard Laurence to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1673, September 22. Dublin.—I received a letter from his Grace, the Duke of Ormond, dated the 6th instant, in which amongst other things his Grace advises me he hath a great parcel of wool, received for rents, which lies at Carrick, which he directs me to advise with yourself about the disposement of it to his best advantage, in order to which, if you please to advise me of the quantity and quality, that is how much of it is large for the comb, and what quantity fine small wool for clothiers, and what quantity of middle ordinary wool of the growth of your poorer tenants; whether it be all whole year's growth or any part half-year's growth and lambs. Upon advice from you, I shall give you my opinion, and advise what markets I judge to be best to consign each several parcels to: only let me also know the general price you receive it at.

Commissioners of the Treasury to Capt. Geo. Mathew and Lieut. F. Legg.

1673, September 22. Treasury Chambers.—We have procured a commission under the seal of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, directed unto Mr. Nathaniel Taylor, to be His Majesty's commissioner and receiver of arrears of rents and other sums of money due to His Majesty in the County of Tipperary, thereby intending to free the country from that burthen they have so long groaned under by the sheriff's bailiffs, and the discharge of such unnecessary and undue charges that have usually issued in process to the disquiet and vexation of His Majesty's subjects. And have presumed to direct the bearer to leave the said commission with you, until the said Mr. Taylor, together with such sufficient security as you shall approve of, has signed and perfected the enclosed bond before you, which we entreat you to see done accordingly.

and then to transmit the same to us by some safe hand or by the post. We beg your pardon for this trouble, and remain your affectionate friends and servants.

John Stepney.
Edw. Roberts.
Joh. Hayes.
Alex. Benec.
Jos. Deane.

Col. Richard Laurence to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1673, October 1. Chapelizod.—Yours, the 27th of September, is before me. The proposals I sent to his Grace was upon misinformation that his Grace transmitted most of his money into England in *specie* (which I looked at as a great damage to the kingdom, which I am sure he wishes well), or otherways returned it at exchange current, which last year was betwixt twelve and fifteen per cent., which had been a great damage to himself, on which considerations I writ these propositions to relieve both; but soon after meeting Mr. Controller Baxter, he informed me neither was true, but that his Grace had agreed with a merchant in London, who returned his money at eight per cent., and advance much beforehand, which made me wish my propositions in my hand again, for I fear all my ambition to serve his Grace will hardly bring his return within that compass, and the way attended with much more hazard and delay; but had it been as I understood, I think I might have proposed to his Grace a way to save half his exchange, and that I believe is as much as most merchants gain by their adventure, and computing his Grace's returns to be 12,000 pounds per annum at least, and exchange ten per cent., one time with another, I computed his Grace might save about 600*l* per annum, and withal promote the trade of the kingdom; but if his Grace can return his money as Mr. Baxter informed, I do not believe the gain will be worth the designing. Therefore I will say no more to that design till his Grace be at a greater loss, for great persons rarely love to play at small gain. But, Sir, for the 8,000 stone of wools on your hand, received in at 7*s.* 6*d.* per stone, unless they be generally of a better sort than the wools in these parts, they are bought too dear, for though there are some choice flocks in Tipperary, as Moore's and Martin's, etc., that are worth more money, yet the middle sort of wools are much such as ours are, and the generality of the wools here were sold under 6*s.*, some few choice flocks at 7*s.* per stone, great quantities of which lies now both in the north and west of England unsold; and hard it is to sell wool in England now for ready money; and while the Dutch war continues I fear will be so. Therefore, Sir, if you could sell your wools in Ireland, and secure your money to be paid in England at three or four months, and five or six per cent. loss, I advise you to do it; if not, let me know if yourself or any of your friends in those parts have any correspondence or acquaintance with any honest, sufficient merchants

at Bristol, Minehead, Taunton, Bideford, Exeter, Tiverton, etc., to consign goods unto; if not, I shall advise you to such as myself has traded with these several years, and found them able and honest, to whom you may consign parcels of three or four hundred stone at a time to sell by commission, that is to have two per cent. for sails, and be accountable to you for the product; and thus by one thousand stone of the parcel, you would receive advice from them how markets rule (which are subject to vary monthly), and after that, might consign the rest of it to such places as you observed by this trial the markets most encouraged; and if you can keep your wool till after Christmas, markets are best in February, March, and April. But then his Grace must have some person in London to whom copies of the invoice and bills of lading for each ship must be sent, and they must correspond with your factors of the respective ports in England, and receive their accounts of sales, and advise them about their proceeds and charge bills on them for the money; which if his Grace thinks none of his servants is capable of, I shall propose to him a sufficient merchant in London (responsible for 40,000 pounds), that shall there manage the whole correspondence betwixt yourself in Ireland and your factors in England, which person may save his Grace the charge of keeping any other cashier (or treasurer) except for petty expenses, and the same person may probably advance (upon reasonable terms, when special occasions require) upon the security of the effects in his hand; besides, the same person may probably find a way to truck wool for cloth and stuffs, which is now the chief trade for wools, and take them to his own account, and pay his Grace a better price for his wools than they can be sold for ready money. If you incline (before you receive his Grace's further advice) to send over some small parcels to Minehead and Bideford, I shall send you forms for your invoice, and letters of advice with directions how to make your entries at Custom house (if needful), and when you are in your way, shall from time to time give whatsoever assistance and advise may be needful.

Postscript:—When I understand what other goods you receive of your tenants, I shall give you my best advice about their disposal.

COL. RICHARD LAURENCE to CAPTAIN GEO. MATHEW.

1673, October 14. Dublin.—My servant's neglect in bringing your letter so late on Saturday, prevented my answering till this post. I have here enclosed sent you forms of bills of lading, invoice, and letters of advice.* When you ship your goods, if the weather be fair, or you have a dry warehouse near the King's scales, weigh before you make your entry, because then you will have no trouble of post entries, but if the weather be likely to rain, undergo any trouble or charge rather than have your wool wet, for wet will not only spoil the colour of your wool, but rot all your bags, which will be a great loss.

* See below.

and the same bags will last you several years if they be kept dry, therefore write to your factors at every port to be careful of your bags, and if they can't sell them with your wool, to wash and dry them and return them back to you with all speed, and in this case make a guess entry, and perfect all your business in the Custom house within doors before you bring your wool to the scales, and have a close gabbard lie ready as near the scales as you can, that the wool may be turned just from the scales into the gabbard, and make the porters sweep the ground very clean about the scales before you throw down your bags, and be sure your gabbard be not leaky, but see her bottom be dry and clean before you throw in your wool. For the fees of the Custom house, both within doors and without, every clerk of the Custom house will readily inform you. When you make a computed or guess entry, do not compute it exactly, keep the officer as ignorant as you can of the exact weight of your wool, for if the officer at the scales be anything civil, they give good weight, sometimes seven or eight, ten or twelve pound at a draft, that if you enter short, your making a post entry for forty stone is as little trouble as for ten, and if you enter considerably over, it will be the same with the officer in the making his return. If there be anything else you need advice more than what is on the other side that comes not into my memory, upon notice you shall receive it from him who is glad of an opportunity in anything within his power to express his readiness to be serviceable to his Grace.

ENCLOSED WITH THE FOREGOING LETTER.

The usual duties and fees paid at the Custom house to bring the wool aboard the ship.

Per stone.

Prime duty, 15*d.*
Licence, 4*d.*
Fees for licence, 1,500 stones, 1*l* 5*s.*

Petty duty.

Searcher, 4*d.* per bag.
Cranier, 4*d.* per bag.
Weigher and pareeler at scales, 2*d.* per bag.
Writing the entry, and cocket fees of the whole parcel, 6*l* 1*s.*
Gabridge at Dublin, 4*d.*; but at Waterford, according to the distance of the ship.

So that we compute our wool stands us in clear on board all charge, betwixt 18*d.* and 19*d.* per stone, allowing 16 pounds to the stone; if the officer of the scales be very strict, more; and it would rise higher, but that you are allowed 18 pounds to the stone (by the King's scales), called the great stone, so that every hundred-weight of wool at the scales at 16 pounds to the stone, makes seven stone, but at 18 pounds to the stone, is six stone, and so you must reckon your stones with the King's officer, every hundred-weight six stone; and so expresses your cocket and your bond for certificate of its landing, but your

account or invoice to your factors must be at 16 pounds to the stone. For the variation of weights in the several ports in England you consign to, your factors in England will express in their accounts.

We usually pay for freight from Dublin to Bristol 5*d.* per stone, sometimes 6*d.*, and the same to Minehead if the ship belong not to that port, but if she do, they will carry as cheap as to Bideford or Appledore, which is 4*d.*, sometimes 3*d.*, per stone; but Waterford being a shorter cut, it is probable you may agree cheaper; but never pinch freight to miss a good vessel. I had rather give some vessels 6*d.* than others 4*d.* per stone; let your vessel be stiff and staunch, reputed a good sailer, with an honest skilful master, well acquainted with the coast, and well manned, otherways your goods may sink in a storm while others gets safe to shore, or be taken by a pirate while others escapes. If you ship off any goods before further advice, consign at Bristol to Mr. John Teig, at the Dolphin; at Minehead, to Mr. Nathaniel Bullock; at Bideford, to Mr. Samuel Leach; what you ship to Minehead, let it be most combing wool; at Taunton, serge makers give the best rates; for Bristol, some combing, but most clothing; at Bideford, both sorts usually does well. I am against your venturing to Exeter, or any place beyond the Land's End while war and winter lasts. The venture is too great upon both accounts for the small matter gotten by wool to run the hazard of; and for the person to manage this affair at London, I intend to commend Mr. William Kiffin (a person well known to his Grace), either to undertake it himself, or to commend some other person to his Grace in whom he may be satisfied.

Form of Letter of Advice, Bill of Lading, and Invoice.
[Enclosed with above letter].

1673, October 12. Dublin.—These are to advise you I have shipped on board the *Swan*, of Bristol, John Styles, master, for this present voyage, twelve bags of wool; the quantity and quality is expressed in the enclosed invoice. You are to receive the same into your charge, paying freight according to the bill of lading, with the customs and duties of your port, and to secure them in a dry warehouse till you receive advice from Mr. William Kiffin of London, merchant, whose orders you are to observe in the disposement of them, and to send to him an account of sales with an account current, and observe his orders and accept his bills for the money you sell the goods for. Send myself advice of their arrival, and the condition you receive them in, with a certificate from the Custom house of their landing; and when sold, send me copies of all accounts you send of sales, etc., to William Kiffin aforesaid, and of all bills he charges on you. By all your letters, advise me how the rates of wools and other Irish commodities rules with you, and you shall from time to time receive further advice and supply of fresh parcels of goods as your markets gives encouragements to your loving friend.

Direct your letter to M. ———, Esq., to be left with the postmaster of Dublin; or if by ship to Dublin, to R. L.; or if Waterford, to N. G.; to be sent as above said.

Shipped by the grace of God in good order and well conditioned, by me, R. L., of D., merchant, in and upon the good ship called the *S.* of *P.*, whereof is master, under God, for this present voyage, G. L., and now riding at anchor in the port of H———; to say ——— bags of wool, containing stones, and is on the proper account and adventure of R. L. of B., merchant, being marked and numbered as in the margin: and are to be delivered in the like good order, and well conditioned, at the aforesaid port of H———, the dangers of the seas only excepted, unto G. M. or his assignees, he or they paying freight for the said goods at the rate of 6*d.* per stone, with primage and average accustomed. In witness whereof the master or purser of the said ship hath affirmed to three bills of lading, all of this tenor and date, the one of which three bills being accomplished, the other two to stand void; and so God send the good ship to her desired port in safety. Amen. Dated this day of

1671, May 13. Dublin.—Account of twelve bags of wool shipped on board the *Orange Tree* of Northam, Joseph Comber, master, for Appledore, and is on my proper account and adventure, and goes consigned unto Mr. Ethel Davie for Mr. George Ivie of Crediton, in Devonshire, merchant, marked and numbered as per margin, viz.:—

No.	Of whom Bought.	Sorts of Wool.	Net Weight.	Quantity of Stones.	Prices Cleared on Board.	£ s. d.
			c. qt. lb.			
77	Joseph Fish	Long fleece ...	1 : 3 : 20			
78	Do.	Do. ...	1 : 3 : 6			
79	Do.	Do. ...	1 : 3 : 5	ston. lb.	s. d.	
80	Do.	Do. ...	2 : 0 : 20	93 : 12	12 : 6	58 11 10½
81	Do.	Do. ...	1 : 03 : 13			
82	Do.	Do. ...	2 : 1 : 5			
83	Do.	Do. ...	1 : 2 : 3			
84	Will Skooleigh	Short fleece..	1 : 3 : 12			
85	Do.	Do. ...	2 : 0 : 1	ston. lb.	s. d.	
86	Do.	Do. ...	2 : 1 : 11	73 : 7	10 : 0	36 14 4½
87	Do.	Do. ...	1 : 3 : 18			
88	Do.	Do. ...	2 : 1 : 13			
In 12 bags of sundry persons ...			23 : 3 : 15	167 : 3	...	95 6 3
12 bags at 6s. per bag			...	...	...	03 12 0
				Total	... ...	98 18 3

ARTHUR PODMORE to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1673, October 25. Dublin.—The enclosed letters came hither with three packets on Thursday night last. Mr. Read has the wool licences for 1,000 stone each. We could not get them

for 500 each without paying 25*s.* every warrant to the secretary, which in that respect would have been a double charge. I proposed to him to take half-fees for every licence, and let them go for 500 stone each, which would have been the same thing in effect to him, but he said it would be an ill precedent, and others would expect the like. However, in making the warrants to you or your assignees, he did comply, but not without first asking my Lord Lieutenant if any danger from capers should be apprehended. It has been usual in such cases to have a warrant for one of the frigates, plying near Kinsale, to convoy ships with wool; should the like be thought needful now, I presume, upon request made, it will be granted.

James Clarke to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1673, October 28. Clarendon House.—The gentleman* that Colonel Laurence recommended was with his Grace, and is known to be an able, understanding man, and has promised to serve his Grace to his power; he will write to his correspondents in all parts of the west, and upon their answers, will return his advice what he had best to do with his wool; this being the deadest time for a market, we hope to have time enough to order the transporting of it against a probable time to dispose of it to advantage. This day, Mr. Mulys tells us of a merchant that deals greatly in that commodity, and that has seen the wool, or at least have had a report what it is; he believes this man will deal for the whole quantity. I suppose his proposals will be given to his Grace within two days, and by the next post you shall know the result.

Richard Mulys to Ormond.

1673 [-4], January 3. Paris.—In my last I advertised your Grace of 200*l* that my Lord of Derby had drawn upon you for the two months' maintenance. I produced the bill to Monsieur D. Voulyrs for advance of the said sum, and received for answer that his order [obliterated], and he could advance no more money upon his Lordship's bills. This my Lord would not give credit to; himself having been with the merchant formerly, who told him that if I would appear, his Lordship might have what money he pleased; whereupon, on Saturday last, I went together with my Lord, and was repulsed in like manner as before; at which he grew highly displeased as believing some trick in it on purpose to oppose and disgrace him. I can answer for myself that I was wholly ignorant and much surprised at this stop of necessary payments. Whatever his Lordship's resentments were upon this disappointment of money, and the notice that he told me was lately given him from London of your Grace's intention to abandon him and

* Mr. Kiffin.

all his affairs, besides his own pressing occasions for pocket money, his Lordship concealed [them] from me, and secretly is slipt from hence with design (as appears by his Lordship's letter to me received yesterday at noon), and by the report of his friends, Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Morrits, to appear first in his own story and disabuse your Grace. He parted hence on Sunday, in the afternoon, and he hoped to be at London on this day. His course here your Grace has partly heard; the manner of living that he proposeth to himself, your Grace will understand from his own mouth. His friends here extol his prudence, conduct, close and steady resolutions, and expect his sudden return to Paris, which I believe is at present designed. He hath privately disposed of his coach and horses; His other goods I have taken an inventory of, and will lodge with Monsieur Joubert, the master of the Academy. There is nobody with him but a French footboy, that speaks less English than his Lordship hath French (and some say one other servant that belongs to Morrits, and was in the attempt upon Mr. Forbes, but this is not spoke with certainty), they are both of very ill fame. He hath had supplies of money, I presume from Mr. Wentworth, or some ways that they have put him upon, of which your Grace may hear in time. And because his Lordship could not command enough here to repay the same in the manner he intended, he grew incensed against me, who had not power over one penny of his money, but am now forced, considering the manner of his departure, the clamour of the poor mechanics, and the dishonour that would thereupon fall upon his Lordship, to employ that money and credit that my own friends had given me here for other uses, to the discharging of his Lordship's debts, which done, I cheerfully lay hold on the liberty that your Grace hath given me, and on Saturday next set out with the rest of my Lord's servants under my charge for England. Since within this eight days, I have supplied my Lord with 100 pistoles for his pocket expense.

Postscript:—I shall lay out for payment of my Lord's debts here, and otherwise on his Lordship's accounts, betwixt 200*l* and 300*l*. I beseech your Grace that provision may be made for discharge thereof, by reason of Mr. Forbes his great charges here; and the disappointment of satisfaction from Marrits by his discharge from prison without any regard to damages, cost, and charge. I am forced to advance to him some part of his salary.

Encloses copy of the Earl of Derby's letter to Rich. Mulys:—

1673, December 31. Paris.—I am gone towards England this day, therefore I desire you to take care that my debts be paid, especially those to De Hollando, and to pay off the coachman and Mountaine, and take their liveries, and to send Mr. [ ]ereignó and the page after me.

EDWARD CORKER to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1674, March 25. Dublin.—Since you left Dublin, looking more narrowly into the accounts passed in the year 1662, I find an account of 1,004,000*l*, which was advanced by Sir Robert Vyner upon his Grace's first coming to the government; and in the payments out of that sum, I have discovered the very truth of that matter now in question before the Commissioners of the Treasury—and which I doubt not but will satisfy you when you see the account, that the 547*l* 1*s*. 8*d* paid by way of imprest, is not the same that his Grace allows as paid in his account with Sir Daniel Bellingham, for on the 13th of April, 1662, there is paid Mr. Hume's 547*l* 1*s*. 8*d*., besides the former sum—and in that very account is said to be allowed back by his Grace—how they happened to be alike I know not, but am confident it is really as I have found it. I will not proceed in anything by informing the commissioners how the matter is until I hear from you, or that you appoint one to examine that account with me. I owe a duty to his Grace which obligeth me to regard any concern of his—and although this account may satisfy you that I am now in the right, yet I think it not convenient that the commissioners should see it. I will be directed by you what is best to be done, for when you are satisfied that the matter has been misapprehended all this while, it may be you may think it necessary to proceed some particular way for the satisfaction of the commissioners, for I guess it to be his Grace's humour that he would equally choose the loss of so much money rather than to be found in arrear for it, although through mistake.

LADY MARY CAVENDISH to the DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1674, June 28.—I was sorry yesterday when I received your Ladyship's letter, to find it was not written from Ireland. They told me the wind was fair, two or three days together, after you were at the sea side, which made me hope you were landed. I wrote a letter four or five days ago, which I believe your Ladyship will not receive. My Lord Devonshire is resolved upon going into the country within a fortnight, but I believe I shall not, for my Lord says he will not go. I have written to Betty Stanhope; when I hear how she does, I will give your Ladyship an account. The town has now very little company in it; I hear they talk very much again of my Lord Lauderdale's going into Ireland. I met him the other day with my Lady Devonshire, whom he comes often to see; which you may imagine she was pleased with. He has gotten her chaplain, Mr. Naylor, the promise of being a prebendary of Westminster. The children are very well. I shall now only beg of your Ladyship to present my humble duty to my father.

ORMOND to SIR H. COVENTRY.

1674, July 13. Kilkenny.—By what steps I am gotten hither will not be much for your instruction, and it will be

of as little importance to tell you I am here ready to receive your commands. I neither have, nor am like to have, any observations to make touching the place, the people, or the government. You are therefore like to receive addresses from me very rarely: at least I hope so, because the subject can probably be only when I find myself or some friend of mine under some difficulty, by the act or power of those that profess not to wish us well. This I already meet with in the case of Sir George Lane, in whose behalf I presumed to importune His Majesty for a just declaration of his pleasure that he might receive the benefit of two letters patents, by which offices and salaries are conferred on him for life. His pretension was referred to my Lord Treasurer's examination, and on his report the suit was granted. In a very few days after, a letter is contrived which absolutely frustrates the King's justice and favour to Sir George, and though it was without doubt calculated principally for that end, yet it carries so much appearance of reason with it, that I do not wonder it should pass without any observation of the main drift of it. If you please to allow Sir George Lane the liberty of informing you of all the circumstances of this affair, I think it will appear to you, and then to His Majesty, that as his bounty has been placed in this particular upon the consideration of long and faithful service, so if the establishment be examined, places less useful and persons less meriting will be found provided for. Besides that, Sir George Lane's places and pensions were in the establishment undertaken to be paid by the Lord Ranelagh's contract, and divers others which were not, are since added and paid. All I will add is that I was very desirous at my parting with His Majesty, to bring with me this mark of my credit with him, and that it will put me much out of countenance to be disappointed. I am, Sir, your most affectionate and most humble servant.

Carroll Bolton to Lord John Butler.

1674, July 24. Belfast.—Excuse Bland's stay, for he could be despatched no sooner; and however things may be presented to you, and notwithstanding your adversaries here, I doubt not of two true friends, and those will (in due time) bring in the third. Whatever answer (to yours) you receive from my Lord, be sure you constantly write to him, and let him know your passions increase, and let affairs jog as please the fates. Write to Hoyle, and enclose it in a letter from Henry Bryn to me, but put not your hand to the letter, yet let all be written with your own hand, and write as from a third person; you know what you have to say. I shall manage the business so that *she* shall know it to be your Lordship's hand, and from yourself, but nobody else. As I am yet very confident of good success (though these little oppositions by shaking the root serve to hinder the growth and thriving thereof, yet do they the better fix it by making it take surer root, and consequently

it must prosper the more plentifully, and the enjoyment will prove more satisfactory when matters are compared with difficulty), so there shall be no want of my best endeavours.

Carroll Bolton to Ormond.

1674, July 29. Belfast.—May it please your Grace: The gout is so in my hand that I can hardly write; however, I thought it necessary to give your Grace an account of occurrences since my last by Mr. Bland.

The Countess Donegall received a letter from the Countess of Mountrath in the behalf of the Earl, her son; after reading whereof, she said: "I think I shall be persuaded to let Lord John have Nan, but Mountrath shall never, yet I hope there's an end put to Lord John's further addresses if he has not a greater passion for her than I think"; so that I find now, the Countess being confirmed in Lord John's passion for Lady Ann (having assurance that Lady Ann hath a kindness for him), she will no longer oppose it since my Lord Donegall is altogether for a match: upon consideration whereof, with all submission, I humbly conceive Lord John should do well to haste hither as privately as possible may be, and with as few attendants, that his coming may not be known before he be here; his work will be to satisfy the Countess and Lady Ann of his real passions for her, and then nothing can obstruct the confirmation. Truly, my Lord, Lady Ann hath been so free with her mother, that she hath commended the person of Lord John, and more effectually his humour; and give me leave to acquaint your Grace that Lady Ann is very fair, virtuous, of an excellent humour, and mighty ingenious. 'Tis true she is little, but exceeding pretty, and I am confident marriage would increase her stature. When matters come to a treaty, which I hope will be soon after Lord John hath been here (if I may advise your Grace), do as much as you well can for him, and refer Lady Ann's portion or estate or both to my Lord; for to my knowledge, if he match her in your Grace's family, he will settle upon her, in England and Ireland, above 3,000*l* per annum, with noble seats; but this to your Grace only.

Lord Clare* to Ossory.

1674, July 30. Paris.—From Perwis, six leagues from Charleroi.—My last was of the 23rd to your Lordship, upon our march from Park, near Lovaine, which we continued all that night, to join next day with 10,000 German horse at Bonuff; their foot, being but 12,000, came last night to us, we having laid between them and the enemy. There went 4,000 German foot and 3,000 horse from us to assist the Palatinate army. We have the finest army that ever was seen; we are at least 17,000 horse and 35,000 foot.

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* Gilbert Holles, 3rd Earl of Clare, of the Holles creation.

The Prince of Condé fortifies himself close to Charleroi, and it seems he hath no mind to us, though we be come here to him. When there is anything more, your Lordship shall have it.

Postscript:—I beseech your Lordship to send this to my Lord Duke for Ireland, since I cannot write by a quicker way to his Grace, and that here in our camp we have no certain way of sending by reason of the boors and enemy, but as by chance we meet with convoys.

James Clarke to Ormond.

1671, August 8. Clarendon House.—This day Sir Cyril Wych was with me to desire that his principal money might be paid with the interest, which will be due the 21st instant; it will be 618*l*. This was due to Sir William Boardman, who told him, as he tells me, that he believed about this time he would help your Grace with the same sum, for I understand this gentleman is now building a house in the square in St. James' fields. There is a report when the King comes from Windsor he will go to Newmarket, and that the Queen will go. If your Grace think it convenient to consider to whom you will lend your house, I heard the King should say that the Queen should have his, and he would have your Grace's. How true this is I know not. If your Grace has sent any answer to Squire's propositions, I must stay till Sir George comes from my Lord of Dorset's on Tuesday; he went yesterday thither. I think it would be convenient to know from thence whether the money deducted out of the prize wines be allowed, or how much, that there may be no stop at the next payment, for without some testimony from thence what is done, I shall be delayed here.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1671, August 8. Longford.—I have returned the bearer your Grace's falconer, with two cast of hawks, of which one cast was mewed this last year. I hope they will please your Grace, but if they should fail your expectation, your Grace has this reserve, that if you like mine better, both they and my falconer are at your Grace's disposal. About a month hence, I resolve to kiss your Grace's hands at Kilkenny, by which time, if this fair weather lasts, I doubt not but the harvest will be in, and then the season will be proper for this sport, in the trial of which, your Grace will soon find how far I am improved in this art since your Grace left Dublin.

I received, three posts since, a kind of summons from Mr. Secretary Coventry to the Parliament in November next, when he tells me 'tis agreed on all hands we shall meet; but in this affair I am wholly governed by your Grace.

Postscript:—My Lord, just as the goshawk was drawn, there was an impediment discovered in her wing, so that I

was forced to send a flying hawk in her stead, the only hawk I have, and the hopefullest in the three kingdoms. She has already this season killed three brace of old stagers, and I had that value for her, that no man on earth (except the King and the Duke) should have had her from me but your Grace.

LORD CLARE to EARL OF OSSORY.

1674, August 6.—My Lord: I have written to your Lordship from our camp near Nivel, and from Lenef, where we came nearer to the enemy's camp at Tresini. We were at Lenef two nights in view of the enemy, and upon Saturday, the 11th of this month, we marched from thence towards Mariemont, leaving a thousand foot and 2,000 horse and dragoons in the rear guard, under the Prince of Vodemon's command. Our army marched in three several ways to Mariemont, and our baggage in three more; the disposition of the march being always left to the Spanish commanders in this country, though that day the Prince would have his baggage go further about to the right hand, rather than take the nearer way that was full of ill passages and very narrow, but it was not observed, which obliged our guards to keep their post so long, that the Germans were encamped, and most of the Spanish and Holland army got to Mariemont, two leagues and a half from our guard, to see our waggons pass the first narrow way they met with. In the meanwhile, the Prince of Condé drew out his army behind a hill, which was opposite to our guards, which he attacked with two regiments of dragoons and foot, at nine of the clock in the morning, and we disputing the ground, he brought two pieces of artillery and sent more men to fire upon us.

When we saw our waggons past the first narrow passage, we retired to a bridge behind us, and there we disputed the passage, but being overpowered by the enemy's foot, we were forced to give way, having lost young Prince Maurice of Nasau, Colonel to one of the foot battalions, and the Colonel that commanded the other battalion, with most of their officers. Then our horse kept no ground, being all inclosures about us, until we came a league further, where we were received by Count Valdeck, Marquess de Assentar, and Duke de Villahermosa, at the head of four regiments of foot and a thousand horse: they also had two small pieces of artillery planted on a rising ground before them. And there, after a sharp dispute, and giving a stop to the enemy, the Prince left the post to those great commanders, and went to put the rest of his army in a posture of fighting.

About half a league further he found his artillery and the wing of the Holland foot, which the Reigne Grave (a brave man, and Lieutenant General of the foot) commanded; his Highness got this artillery planted on a height near Mariemont, and drew his foot and some horse to defend it. In the meanwhile, the Marquess Assentar was taken prisoner, Count

Valdeck wounded, and most of the commanders and soldiers of those five regiments lost, and their two guns, our horse having not stuck well to them; only the Duke of Villahermosa behaved himself like a brave man.

Then the Prince of Condé attacks our artillery, about one of the clock, with all his force, but it was resolutely and bravely defended by the Prince of Orange; he drew thither all his foot, who fought admirable well, and five German regiments. He had also some squadrons of horse, but the gross of our horse were on the bottom and plains near us, towards Mons, to which plains some of our great commanders would persuade the Prince to retire, but his Highness told them he would make good the place; and it was necessary, for if we had lost it, we had been in danger of losing all. The hill was level and large on the top, and surrounded with woods and orchards; the enemy pressed through these orchards to come upon us, and planted their artillery upon some houses and heights which were in them, and continued sharp fighting until twelve of the clock at night, having broke in twice in the night with some squadrons of horse on our flank, crying to us to lay down arms, but they were beaten out again. The enemy and we set many houses afire to give us light in the night. They retired about one of the clock in the morning, and we continued until eight in the same place where we fought, then having taken all the wounded men with us, and the bodies of the dead which were of quality, we marched as formerly we intended to the plains between Mariemont and Mons, where we now are; but few of our horse could come that day to service.

Count Zowis and all our generals were on the place, but none so active, so steady and so brave as the Prince of Orange, who from nine of the clock in the morning until twelve at night, was in the heat of all engagements, and indeed all that while it was a continued one.

His Highness fortunately escaped, having once or twice come to the head of the enemy's squadrons of horse to command them to follow him, and the second time asking the captain why he did not follow at the first command, he answered he was putting his men in order, upon which, the Prince, discovering his white scarf, he clapt spurs to his horse and went to the head of another squadron, which immediately he brought upon the enemy and defeated him. We lost two small pieces of cannon, and the greatest part of our Holland army's baggage. I believe there was 4,000 of our side killed, and above 2,000 wounded, and that the enemy had as many killed and wounded of theirs. The Prince of Lorraine, Prince Pio the Reignegrave, the Prince of Turtenbergh, the Duke of Holstein, Lieutenant General Almay, and a great many more officers of quality wounded.

Prince Zalmes, Count Solmes, Colonel of the Prince of Orange's guards of foot, and a great many other officers of ours, prisoners. You shall have a perfecter account of what were killed, wounded, and taken by the next, but I give you now

a true and impartial account of the engagement, as I have been eye witness to it from first to last, having no other charge that day but the honour of following the Prince.

Sir Walter Fane died this morning of his wounds, having behaved himself with much credit and applause. It was a sharp engagement, and obstinately pursued by the French. Your brother, Overkirke, behaved himself gallantly, and received a musket bullet in his head, but did not break his skull; he is now ready for another bout.

The Condé Montekey sent us this day a good body of fresh horse and 5,000 Spanish foot. The Prince attributes our disaster to Monsieur Lavigne, as designed to have us affronted, and so much his Highness told him before Duke de Villahermosa, Prince of Vodemont, and many others.

I pray send this to my Lord Duke, your father, with my most humble duty.

Postscript:—Marquess de Assentar died of his wounds; and I pray excuse my blots.*

Ormond to the Governor of the Isle of Man.

1674, August 17. Kilkenny.—I received your letter of the 25th of July last, representing the bad estate the people of the Isle of Man are in for want of due provisions, and the scarcity of money amongst them hereby, though my Lord of Derby's affairs will be exceedingly incommoded. I shall yet, upon the hopes you have there of a good herring fishing, give some further time to the people for their bringing in their rents and arrears. I hope this encouragement will induce them to use their utmost endeavours to comply with my Lord of Derby's straits for want of the rents of the island, and doubt not of your taking all imaginable care to have it the most speedily effected. I am in my Lord's behalf to give you my thanks for your care of the government there, and return you my own for the present of hawks you sent me by the bearer. I am glad to find that your bishop is now arrived, who I hope will continue with you for the further encouragement of the people.

As to the person you say you have reprieved and pardon of another, in regard their faults were small, for obtaining provisions in the time of dearth there, and writing so reprieved by what appears to me in your letter, I know no reason but that he may have his pardon as well as the other.

Col. Richard Laurence to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1674, September 22.—I have here enclosed a copy of articles containing the substance of the contract betwixt yourself and Mr. Middleton; you may alter as you see cause those covenants of parting. I thought necessary, in case the business should not answer expectation, though I can foresee no reason to doubt

*The spelling of the proper names adopted in the original has been followed in this transcript.

on either part, but by this one, Mr. Porson, you will make an experiment how the country will take to spinning better than by more; and proportionable to your spinnings' increase, you may increase looms and artists at pleasure. We cannot make too much of this commodity if we can make it so much cheaper than England as will repay the disproportion of freight and adventure, which will be above treble what it is from London or Hull, in regard the voyage and adventure is so much more hazardous and chargeable, we have the advantage of England thirty pounds per cent. in the wools. If we can reduce the labour near the rate of England, the design will take, and then we may as well transport 5,000*l* worth a year as one. If we cannot attain to this foreign manufacture, it is vain to attempt any other, depending upon the expense of the country. The trouble and uncertainty of sales, and hazards of trusting is not to be endured, and the country wears little of this sort of coarse cloth; and for fine cloth, our spinning will not come to it in seven years for any quantity I concern myself in. The receipt and approbation of the cloth, because I know yourself neither understands nor will undergo the trouble, if yourself or any other friends of yours think fit to stand the venture of seas and markets, I shall be your factor on very reasonable terms (the chief profit I aim at is to be serviceable to his Grace); if not, I shall take the cloth at the rate he is to deliver them, and be accountable to his Grace for them at six months after shipping of each pack, which is ten cloths. When I find they turn to a good account, I shall allow his Grace interest for his money. In the meanwhile, I presume your profit by the wool will do it, for the smallest wool, which is to be bought for the most part at 6*s*. 6*d*. and 7*s*., is best for us, and 12*d*. per stone profit by your wool is 6*s*. a cloth at 5*l*, which is 6*l* per cent., and if we can make two returns a year, as I hope we may, it will be 12*l* per cent. per annum, besides the planting of your town and filling the country full of money. If this design fail, I will never meddle more with manufacture in Ireland; but it appears to me to be the most rational and hopeful that hath been undertaken; if there be anything either in the articles or in my letter obscure, upon notice I shall explain.

Postscript:—Present my faithful humble service to their Graces, tell them I repent the sending that small parcel of linen; my design was not to put off the goods, but that her Grace, who I looked at as the mother of this manufacture, his Grace being the father of it, should see what linen it produceth, and order her housekeeper to give her an account how it wears; hoping her Grace commending of it upon her own experience to other ladies of her acquaintance might bring it into request. For the sheeting and table linen, I know there is none such made in the King's dominions, nor in Europe, better at the price, and my great discouragement is want of sales for ready money, and if her Grace should return this small parcel, it may bring an ill report upon it.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWIXT GEORGE MATHEW, ESQ., ON THE BEHALF OF HIS GRACE, THE DUKE OF ORMOND, ETC., ON THE ONE PART, AND WILLIAM MIDDLETON OF DUBLIN, CLOTHIER, ON THE OTHER PART, AS FOLLOWETH :—

That the said George Mathew, Esq., shall furnish the said William Middleton, with a convenient dwelling-house and other conveniences for work-houses in the town of Callan, at the rates expressed in his Grace's propositions for the planting of the said town, etc.

That the said George Mathew, Esq., shall supply the said William Middleton with wools such as he shall have occasion for from time to time at the rate of 8*s*. per stone, not exceeding 50*l* worth at a time; the said Middleton to give security to be responsible for the said wools, and to perform the conditions of the next article.

That the said Middleton shall cause to be spun the said wools at the town of Callan and country adjacent, and shall there weave the same in broad cloth according to the length, breadth, size and weight agreed upon betwixt the said William Middleton and Richard Laurence of Chapelized, Esq., which cloth the said Middleton is to send to Dublin from the loom, and there deliver the same at his own proper cost to the said Richard Laurence or his assigns; and upon the certificate of the said Richard Laurence that he hath received the said cloth well and sufficiently performed according to agreement, the said George Mathew, Esq., will pay the said Middleton five pounds for each cloth.

The said George Mathew, Esq., doth covenant to take, and the said William Middleton doth covenant to deliver, for the first year 500*l* worth of the said cloth, for the second year 1,000*l* worth, and for the third year 1,500*l* worth, and no more nor less, unless by a new or further agreement betwixt them.

ARTICLES BETWEEN COL. RICHARD LAURENCE AND WILLIAM MIDDLETON.

It is agreed betwixt Richard Laurence and William Middleton, that the said Middleton shall make a sort of cloth known by the name of Wiltshire pack cloths, which are to contain out of the loom betwixt 41 and 42 yards, and full three yards broad within the lyst; the lyst of a deep blue, two inches broad; the cloth to be weaved in a ten hundred reed, and made of good fine fleece wool.

That the said contract shall continue for three years in case both persons find mutual encouragement; but if the said Middleton shall not be able to perform according to contract, he shall have liberty after three months warning, and delivering cloth for the stock of wools in his hand, to remove or stay and employ himself for his best advantage. And on the other hand, if the said George Mathew shall be discouraged to

proceed, he shall have liberty, after six months warning, to withdraw his stock, allowing to the said Middleton 20*l* towards the charge of his remove, and other damages he may suffer by the trade undertaking.

Capt. Geo. Mathew to (?) Col. Laurence.

1674, September 22. Kilkenny.—I received yours with the articles intended to be passed between me and Middleton for setting up a trade at Callan, in which I do not observe what articles are to pass between his Grace and you for paying his Grace. For the cloth only, you mention that you will pay his Grace in six months after the goods are shipped, which is very uncertain, and also what you mention about the interest of my Lord's money if you find the goods turn to a good account. Therefore, I desire a certain time may be limited for your payment after receiving the goods with the interest, and for the wool that Middleton shall from time to time receive it at the price current here when he takes it, and what buildings he thinks fit to make at Callan, to do it upon his own charge upon the terms proposed, and my Lord to be obliged only to take of the value of five hundred pounds a year.

What houses are undisposed of in the place, shall be delivered Mr. Middleton by the time appointed, which is all from your friend.

Col. Richard Laurence to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1674, September 25. Chapelizod.—Yours of the 22nd instant I received. Upon reading the same to Mr. Middleton, he seemed to be discouraged, suspecting yourself hath no great kindness for that affair, and it is your unhappiness, though I am persuaded undeserved, to be thought no favourer of his Grace's designs in promoting Protestant plantations, which I suppose arises from the discontent, and from thence the complaints of several of your Protestant tenants in Kilkenny; for I observed while there that not only Doctor Jerome but Mr. Clubb, a Norwich weaver, and others that came along with us about settling at Callan, after they observed his Grace left them wholly to your encouragement, they presently declined your purposes of removing. Now, Sir, being satisfied this is but the groundless jealousies of weak people, for that your near relation to that noble family, with your English education and great concernedness in the English interest by your estate, doth sufficiently satisfy me your parts and ingenuity are too high to subject civil interest to the interest of a particular opinion in religion; but to satisfy such a sort of people as we must have to do with about planting Callan with the most rational arguments against your fancy will be hard work. Therefore, Sir, I presume in the behalf of his Grace, to offer it to your great prudence whether it may not be advisable to put out your name in his Grace's propositions, and to put in

Controller Baxter's, or some other Protestant servant of my Lord's to manage that business, who may be bound to transact all by your advice and direction so far as it concerns my Lord's profit or loss; and the rather because as these kind of mechanic affairs are far below your quality and education, so are they much besides your humour to trouble yourself with things of this nature; for whoever meddles with them, must subject himself to converse and treat with many impertinent people. Sir, excuse this freedom, for had not I good assurance of your great candour and ingenuity in interpreting all things well that is so meant, I should not have presumed thus to have writ. In answer [obliterated] write about my covenants with his Grace for the payment of the cloth. I have writ at large to himself, and I am willing to sign to any reasonable covenants tendered by you, provided I hazard the loss of no more than my labour; and it will be hard for me to covenant to pay interest till I have tried the markets beyond sea, and know what profit our goods will turn to above freight and insurance. I desire if you proceed with Mr. Middleton, you would not alter the article of delivering him wool at 8*s*. per stone, for upon that depends much of the success of our undertaking, for which I shall give you good reasons when I see you, which are in short these:—First, unless we fix the wool at a certain price, we cannot fix the cloth at a certain price; secondly, if he be at liberty to buy his own wool, he will be tempted to buy such wool as is for his own profit, though much to our loss, for the goodness of the cloth depends upon the nature of the wool, and I intend next shear time to send down a skilful man to view the wool of all my Lord's tenants, and to pitch upon such parcels as are fittest for our use, and to take the same wool every year at the price then current. Sir, Mr. Middleton coming down again to wait upon you to make an end with you off or on, I shall add no more.

Capt. Geo. Mathew to Col. Richard Laurence.

1674, October 14.—I deferred answering your letter until I could give you an account what we should conclude with Mr. Middleton. I produced him those concessions that I drew in behalf of my Lord, and that I would in every point that he would fix upon observe them to him, and desired no other security but a covenant that he would settle the manufactory at Callan, and during his continuance of it there he should have the benefit of what was promised, which he accepted of and signed to an agreement in order to a lease; and in regard my Lord was not free to run the hazard of adventure of the product of that manufacture, I did not think fit to give you any further trouble upon those terms you proposed to serve his Grace.

I must now return you my thanks, though your letter later produced by Middleton seems to take notice as if you heard I

was dissatisfied for the free dealing with me. In relation to what these artists suggest of my backwardness to promote an English plantation, I am so little conscious that I do not in the least regard what they say, nor will I at all decline interposing what occurs to me to my Lord's advantage in purchasing to myself their good opinion, for it was his concern alone that induced me to propose those encouragements for a Protestant plantation in that town before his Grace had thoughts of it; but I must confess I was not inclined to any other sort of persuasion but of the old Protestant church. Having had experience before of the French and Walloons, made me the more backward to have any further dealings with them: which is all I have to trouble you with at present.

Roger L'Estrange's Case.

1674, October.—After L'Estrange had spent his fortune, and above twenty years of his life in the service of the crown, almost four of them in Newgate under sentence of death, besides other imprisonments without any sort of consideration whatsoever, His Majesty was graciously pleased, in 1663, to grant him a patent for the News book, with certain other privileges of printing; and to appoint him also by the said patent, Overseer of the Press: which he reduced to that degree, that His Majesty said several times he wondered how it could be done.

In the year 1665, the News book was taken into the secretary's office; the rights and the patent for it remaining to this day with L'Estrange. The terms will appear in the following certificate.

The Certificate of the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlain.

These are to certify that in the time I was Secretary of State, it was His Majesty's pleasure to grant unto Roger L'Estrange a patent for the News book, and other privileges of sole printing; and afterwards to direct the News books to be taken into the secretary's office. And in consideration thereof, His Majesty did order that 100*l* per annum should be allowed him out of the profits of the News books; and also that I should give him yearly the sum of 200*l*, which I constantly paid him (over the above allowance for extraordinary expenses in the discovery of libels, according to bills made by him) unto the 29th of September, 1674, upon the account of secret service.

Arlington.

After the removal of the Earl of Arlington from the secretary's office, L'Estrange being much behind in his allowance, the King was pleased to promise him a direction to the Lord Treasurer for the payment of his arrears, whereupon he did humbly petition His Majesty for that arrear, and likewise for the renewing of his patent with certain amendments and additions, which His Majesty had formerly referred, upon

L'Estrange's humble request, to Sir Jeffrey Palmer and Sir Heneage Finch (at that time His Majesty's Attorney General and Solicitor), whose report was full and clear to the advantage of the petitioner. But some of the particulars therein comprised having obliquely some relation to the King's revenue, so far as to the printing of papers with blanks for the collecting of it, the Earl of Arlington was of opinion for a further reference of the matter to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that there might be no further scruple or difficulty in the case. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury referred the petitioner again to Sir Robert Long, whose report was as clear for the petitioner as the former, and the Earl of Arlington (to whom L'Estrange was highly obliged in it) knows every step of this affair.

This report being passed, L'Estrange could never recover his originals out of the treasury office; some of the particulars being granted to others over his head, and others fraudulently conveyed from him by some of the King's officers and servants, taking the advantage even of that opportunity that forced him out of the kingdom for his safety.

The petition above mentioned for his arrear, etc., was presented to His Majesty by the Lord Bishop of London, and referred in his presence by His Majesty to the Lord Treasurer, who was pleased to order unto L'Estrange at several times the sum of 400*l*, which he received accordingly, being first thoroughly satisfied in the state of the account. Referring to the other branch of the petition concerning the legality of the grant to the King's learned counsel at law, upon which reference Sir Francis Winnington reported the lawfulness of such a grant, as Sir Jeffrey Palmer and Sir Heneage Finch had formerly done.

Upon this report the Lord Treasurer being fully satisfied, directed a report to be drawn up for himself to sign; which report was drawn up and presented. But either through business, mislaying the papers, or other accidents intervening, L'Estrange could never reap any further effect of the King's gracious intentions towards him; but my Lord Treasurer going off from his office, the matter remains to this day depending before the Treasury, and the papers to prove every particular of this affair are at present in the hands of L'Estrange, and ready to be produced.

The arrears from the Earl of Arlington's going off, September 29th, 1674, to Christmas, 1682, amounts to 2,060*l*, whereof was received of the Lord Treasurer 400*l*, and of Sir Leoline Jenkins (by His Majesty's order) 260*l*, which being discounted, there remains behind 1,400*l*.

James Clarke to Ormond.

1674, October 3. Clarendon House.—I received a letter from Captain Mathew last night, and one to Mr. Nelthorpe to advance a thousand pounds towards the discharging the table

and stables. Mr. Nelthorpe presently complied with it, that is, to make up what I took up upon his letter of credit at Minehead, and to pay the annuities and interest money that fell due since your Grace's going hence to this day, which are all discharged, so there will not be to receive for that purpose above 450*l*. Those that are in the most necessity shall be supplied with this, the rest must stay; but I have proposed to Captain Mathew for the clearing of the table and stables, and for the rest of the debts, which I think may better stay to be paid, as your Grace's entertainment and prize wines will come in for to do it.

Mr. Nelthorpe has written a letter to your Grace by one of those that intend to set up a manufacture at Clonmel, if they can have your Grace's assistance. He tells me they are the best workmen in England, and there will be a stock of thirty or forty thousand pounds. They are resolved to go through with it. Those undertakers having ships of their own, and having ways of vending those serges, they intend to make as soon and as fast as they are ready. If it be as he tells me, they must upon necessity be an advantage to the whole country. They were invited to other parts of the country, but he will have it there as he intends, out of respect and the great service it will prove to your Grace, but I rather think it is the most convenient place in the kingdom. He desired me to write to your Grace about it, and that the town being your Grace's own there might be some great house for a work-house, and a place for a fulling mill without much charge. His proposals will be very full. He tells me they are now laying out 500*l* upon tools for their purpose, and then will go several good families over. If your Grace will order something to be writ to me in answer to this, that I may show it him, I believe his furnishing your Grace with money here. He has more than an ordinary advantage, but I dare say half the Lords in this town have not so much credit with him. He desires your Grace will underwrite the bill, as well as Captain Mathew, in case of mortality.

E. Nelthorpe to Ormond.

1674, October 8. London.—Having always (since I had the honour of being acquainted) made it my chief business to contrive how I might be most serviceable to your Grace, obliges me at this time to make these following proposals. Being encouraged by some intelligent clothiers to set up a considerable manufactory in Ireland, in which at least twenty thousand pounds or a greater sum will be constantly employed for the making of the finest serges and cloth, and finding sufficient invitation from other great persons in Ireland, I thought it my duty first to give your Grace the preference. I humbly conceive nothing would more conduce to the advancement of rents, and encouragement of tenants, and in process of time to the great advantage of trade in general, and an employment

for a great many idle poor people; for they must spin most of the yarn, and by degrees be taught the whole mystery. So that I leave your Grace to judge the great benefit must necessarily ensue upon such an undertaking, especially if it may have the kind influence of your Grace's assistance, which neither I cannot doubt of from one that is so great a patron and lover of his country. And that which I humbly beg is that your Grace would assign this bearer, Mr. Humphry Hill, such convenient work-houses and dwelling-houses in Clonmel as may be most proper for carrying on this affair, without paying any rent for twenty-one years, save one piece of fine serge yearly as an acknowledgment; I mean for his own house and work-houses. And whereas several families will remove out of England, and others, proper workmen to carry on this affair, that such convenient dwellings may be assigned them at reasonable rents, as thereby they may be encouraged. That your Grace would please to vouchsafe letters of recommendation to the Chief Magistrates in Clonmel. That Mr. Hill and other manufacturers that come out of England with him, may have their freedoms and liberties in Clonmel and denizens of the place without charge, and have all encouragement. Also that there may be such bye laws made as may compel such refractory idle, begging, poor people to work, and due punishments ordered for neglects and spoiling of work. That the chief manufacturers be exempted from all public offices for the term of seven years, the better to perfect the manufactory. These being the chief things in memory which I have to crave of your Grace, and what other things may further be necessary shall be intimated; not questioning but your Grace will favourably grant your kind assistance for the promoting of so propitious a design, and that Mr. Humphry Hill may at all times have your Grace's encouragement and protection, being the chief manager, and who will more fully discourse with your Grace concerning this matter. To whom I refer your Grace, and humbly take leave.

John Parry, Bishop of Ossory, to the Mayor of Kilkenny.

1674, October 13. Kilkenny.—I find his Grace, the Duke of Ormond, to be very desirous that the designed ornaments of this city (a ring of bells) should be perfected, by whose interposal we hope to be furnished with some metal from Callan for the present. His Grace hath been also pleased to promise nobly an hundred pound toward that service; and it is now that this opportunity may be made use of, or never, to complete that design. And that you may understand the charge of the two bells already cast, and that neither myself nor the dean and chapter have been behindhand to our power towards this work, I have here subjoined a brief of accounts, whereby also you may have a prospect of the future expenses. Sirs, I do desire you to take a speedy course that what is already subscribed in the city and county, as also what new subscriptions may be

had, may by your assistance and favour be procured, and the money thereof paid into the treasurer hereof, Mr. William Cooke, whom I do hereby appoint to receive the same. I must desire also that the companies may be called together, that they may bring in what was promised and designed from them, and if all of them be pleased to act herein, I doubt not by God's blessing, but that against Christmas next all may be finished. Thus desiring the effectual promoting hereof (which may prove a standing ornament for ever), I am, etc.

Postscript:—The charge of the two bells already cast:—

Disbursed by Mr. Cooke in several materials	023 : 17 : 06
Disbursed more for blocked tin, iron works, metal, etc.	038 : 14 : 10
For casting and other expenses to the bell-founders	037 : 18 : 06
Total ...	098 : 10 : 10

Towards the payment whereof received these sums:—

From the Roman Catholics, by Mr. Rafter, your s[ervant], besides 5*l* expended for bricks, etc.	005 : 00 : 00
From Mr. Cooke and Mr. Blott, by city and county subscriptions	017 : 17 : 00
Paid by the Bishop and Dean and Chapter ...	075 : 13 : 10
Besides 20*l* weight in metal, worth 4*l* 13*s*. 4*d*. per cent., which comes to 93*l* 13*s*. 4*d*. sterling, which was procured and discharged by the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter	
The charge of the four bells to be cast:—	
For 20*l* weight of metal, besides what can be had from Callan, Gowran, etc., will come to	093 : 13 : 04
For blocked tin	012 : 00 : 00
For ironwork, timber, and the frame... ...	070 : 00 : 00
For casting the four bells	050 : 00 : 00
	225 : 03 : 04

E. Nelthorpe to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1674, November 3. London.—I had the honour of yours delivered me by Mr. Clarke, desiring me to furnish him with 1.000*l* more, which accordingly I did, and took his bill, not doubting of its acceptance.

I have also to acknowledge my obligations for your continual care in a punctual discharge of my several bills, formerly drawn upon you (which, besides all others, is a sufficient encouragement to continue in the service of so great and good a patron as his Grace); and to demonstrate my entire affection to the family, I have ordered the setting up a manufactory in the

midst of his Grace's concerns. The chief manager, being a modest person, and it may be not conversant with Dukes, will stand in need of your introduction and assistance. I hope all the encouragement you can shew to him in this great affair will be as well a benefit to his Grace as also a particular favour to me.

COUNTESS OF BURLINGTON to DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1674, November 16. London.—Having now presented my Lord Duke with my Lord Athol's desires in short (approved on here by his Lady's two sisters), I presume further to add the enclosed copy of his letter to me, which gives us this authority, and expresses his great sense of both your favours to him, and his own sincerity in this matter, which I hope will now speedily come to a fair end by his Grace's means in getting my Lord Derby's hand to such an instrument as may confirm that agreement, which when obtained, those entrusted by my Lord Duke here, will receive from my Lord Athol such security as shall be reasonably here demanded, and that the money itself will be the best security, is the opinion of better judgments than mine, the growing interest whereof being paid my Lord Athol in the meantime, unless disputed by my Lord Derby's heir, if he should die ere he comes at age. I do the rather enlarge this, lest at this distance mistakes might arise which cannot readily be rectified, and the speedy despatch herein, I find would much heighten the obligation with his Lordship and his friends. I would gladly now divert your Grace with such news as falls within my sphere (not pretending to state matters), but here is at present only some late marriages which holds up discourse, as that of my Lord Buckhurst with my Lady Falmouth in summer, but not owned till my Lord Middlesex had breathed out his last, by which the former has all his estate, though not without suit threatened by my Lady Dorset, his mother. My Lord Pembroke's address to my La. Mar. Kerwell, though declared against (both to His Majesty and her sister) by his mother, is so far advanced as the marriage is only suspended till his cure perfected. In the meantime, he has presented his mistress a diamond ring of 900*l* price. My Lord Roscommon's marriage to the Duchess's maid of honour, [Isabella] Boynton, was at six at night, in Sir Allen Apsley's chamber, by the Bishop of , from whence immediately, in the dark, they went to Dick Talbot's at Twittnam; returned here Saturday night and Sunday morning. He attended the Duke into Sussex, where they hunt some few days, and when this hurry is over they may, I suppose with leisure, consider where the portion may be raised, which is expected only from the King's and Duke's county. My Lady Eliz. Howard of Arundel is likewise married to one, Captain McDonnell, who was formerly under my Lord Roscommon in his French expedition; all which shews though matrimony be generally slighted, others take it up, whether with or without consideration as time shall try. That I may not longer trespass upon

your Ladyship, which I hear is very pleasingly taken up with additional buildings and alterations, I shall conclude this with the presentment of my Lord's very humble service to your Grace and my own.

Duchess of Ormond to Dr. Hall.

1674, December 3. Kilkenny.—Having employed the Steward, Baxter, to Dublin about some affairs of my Lord's, and remembering the kind offer my Lord of Strafford made by you about three months since of presenting my Lord with such of the marble door cases and chimney pieces in the ruinous house near the Naas,* as we should have occasion for, I have ordered him to wait on you, and to desire you to return my Lord's and my most humble service to my Lord and Lady Strafford for their civility to us in their generous present. The bearer carries with him the dimensions of such stone as we have present use of, which if the marble there suits and can be conveniently spared without prejudice to my Lord of Strafford, I desire you will order it to be delivered to him, or whom he shall under his hand appoint to receive it, which will be owned as a great obligation from my Lord of Strafford and his Lady upon my Lord and myself.

Edward Nelthorpe to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1674, December 22. London.—I perceive by Mr. Hill the daily trouble he gives you in an affair of my concern, for which I must give you my kind acknowledgment. But I understand Mr. Hill cannot conveniently settle himself without the liberty of his Grace's fort and your favourable assistance therein, so that I earnestly make it my request that (as you have hitherto been kind to him) you would increase your favours, which are all as fresh obligations to myself, and shall not be unrequited. I have wrote his Grace that he would please let me all the conveniences of the fort by lease, also the little house and what other land Mr. Hill shall desire, and the price you shall refer to his Grace; and I know your assistance herein will make all things easy.

I am strongly invited to settle with my servant in other parts, where I have great offers of all conveniences gratis, but I use not this as any argument to impose on his Grace. For so long as I can be kindly used by you, I shall never think of embracing never so advantageous offers from any others. I must be at great charge to settle this affair, therefore once more I must entreat your kind assistance.

Edward Nelthorpe to Ormond.

1674, December 22. London.—I took the boldness in my last to trouble your Grace with a few lines of my acknowledgments for your Grace's favours to Mr. Hill, and to beg your Grace's

* The mansion begun by Strafford at Sigginstown near Naas, but left unfinished at his death, and never completed by his heirs.

further favour in some timber to assist in building a mill, and other necessaries. I also hinted to your Grace of some other manufacturers designing for Ireland, which I should endeavour to direct to your Grace's province, that their industry might redound to your Grace's advantage; and whilst I am thus endeavouring my utmost to promote your Grace's interest, I find by Mr. Hill's letters that he labours under some difficulties. At Clonmel he tells me he cannot find any place so convenient as your Grace's fort, which is walled in with the little house and other conveniences therein, for which your Graces receives but 10*l* per annum, with the addition of ten acres of land. I do assure your Grace, I am by the last post extremely solicited to send my servants and manufacturers to join with others lately set up within three miles of Dublin, as also to begin a manufactory at Carlow, where I could have very fair and large conveniences gratis, but I have hitherto refused all offers of this kind. However, I would not anyways be burthensome to your Grace, and therefore shall freely refer it to your Grace, and give you what your Grace pleases for the fort, with as much other land as Mr. Hill shall desire to it. And I humbly request your Grace would make me a lease thereof, for as long a time as your Grace usually lets leases to any other, for its probable I may improve it by erecting some buildings. And I fear Mr. Hill will not find his conveniences to carry on the manufactory in Clonmel without your Grace's favourable concession to this small request, and I am certain your Grace will not deny so reasonable a favour, wherein your Grace's advantage is equally aimed at. It's true I must send over many families, and lay out several thousands of pounds for the settlement and carrying on of this affair, which creates a more than ordinary importunity for your Grace's assistance.

Abstract of Revenue from Wool.

An abstract of what monies has been received by the respective Chief Governors of this kingdom upon the account of wool duties, since His Majesty's happy restoration.

	£	s.	d.
In the Lords Justices Government, from the beginning of January, 1660, until the latter end of July, 1662, the sum of ...	2550	00	00
In his Grace the Lord Duke of Ormond's Government, from the 6th of August, 1662, until the death of Sir George Carr, February 13th, 1662, the sum of	1206	08	00
From the death of the said Sir George Carr, February 13th, 1662, until the coming over of Mr. Page, April 13th, 1663 ...	0298	17	00
From the said 13th of April, 1663, to the 14th of April, 1664, in Mr. Page's time, the sum of	2512	01	08

	£	s.	d.
From the 14th of April, 1661, to the 16th of April, 1665, the sum of	3251	15	01
From the 15th of April, 1665, to the 16th of April, 1666, the sum of	2174	16	10
From the 15th of April, 1666, to the 16th of April, 1667, the sum of	2136	08	08
From the 15th of April, 1667, to the 16th of April, 1668, the sum of	2266	11	05
From the 15th of April, 1668, to the 28th of April, 1669, the sum of	3016	10	05
During his Excellency, the Earl of Ossory's Government as Lord Lieutenant, from the 28th of April, 1669, until the 15th of September, 1669, the sum of	1493	07	11
During the short government of the Lord Roberts, I can say nothing of it			
In the Lord Berkeley's Government, my son was employed under Mr. Peter Bingham, and there was received for wool duties, from the 28th of April, 1670, to the 28th of April, 1671, the sum of	4548	08	00
From the 28th of April, 1671, to the 28th of April, 1672, the sum of	5557	05	00
From the 28th of April, 1672, to the 5th of August, 1672, the sum of...	0706	08	06
In the Earl of Essex, his Government, from the 5th of August, 1672, to the last day of July, 1673, the sum of	4119	06	09
From the last of July, 1673, to the last of July, 1674, the sum of	6221	05	01
From the last of July, 1674, to the last of January, 1674, the sum of	2193	04	02

James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, to Ormond.

1674, February 1. Dublin.—It is proper for me, though I suppose some others will acquaint your Grace with the sudden death of Dr. Seele, Provost of the College, by the statutes whereof the fellows are to signify the same to your Grace as their Chancellor, and your Grace to the King, who will be pleased, I hope, to prefer the person you shall think fit to recommend, and I am sure your Grace will name a man every way qualified for a place of so great concern to this church and kingdom, as I heard you prevented one who in all probability would have been contrary. I foresee that a man of eminent parts will hardly be persuaded to come out of England to undertake the care and charge of this place, unless he may be assured of some other considerable preferment, which is in my Lord Lieutenant's power to bestow, and give me leave to assure your Grace that we have no man so fit for that place as Dr. Michael Ward, in respect of his prudence,

piety and learning, and my Lord Lieutenant is of my opinion. I could wish he had more years, yet his good esteem in the college, and great prudence, will gain him authority, and if your Grace be pleased to recommend him to be Provost, it will be acceptable to the college, and advantageous to the whole church, which I humbly leave to your Grace's great wisdom. God Almighty bless your Grace with all blessings temporal and eternal.

Ormond to Earl of Clarendon.

1674 [-5], February 27. Kilkenny.—If I should upon every occasion that is offered renew and repeat the honour and friendship I had for my Lord your father, and the service I am prepared to do your Lordship and your family when I can, I should but grow troublesome, and perhaps with reason be suspected of greater ostentation than real friendship; it is enough that your Lordship knows me, and may remember me in several capacities and conditions of fortune. I cannot for all I have heard and seen but continue in some doubt that the Parliament will not sit at the prefixt day, and yet I am preparing for my transportation as if I were certain it would, only I dare not attempt the removing of my family upon the uncertainty of its meeting, and the greater uncertainty of the time it will sit: my purpose being, if it should sit but a little while, to come over again and fetch my wife towards the latter end of summer, till when she will have our domestic affairs to employ herself in; in the meantime, my lodgings at Whitehall will serve me very commodiously, reserving the favour and accommodation your Lordship offers me to our discourse together. My Lord, your father's desire concerning his chaplain, Mr. Levett, would have been readily obeyed if the circumstances of time had been less powerful. I am sorry his last commands were of no greater importance and difficulty, but I hope he supposed himself securer of them, and your Lordship may yourself, of my being.

Ormond to Sir William Temple.

1674 [-5], February 27. Kilkenny.—Ever since I received yours of the 5th inst. that style, which was on the 10th according to ours, I have been in expectation of some more certainty than appeared to me of the sitting or further proroguing of the Parliament, not being able at this distance to comprehend the necessity or (without that) the conveniency of calling them together; those popular things which have been done at Court, and are held for undoubted arguments that it will sit, do not seem to me to be so, since if it be foreseen that it will be fit they should meet in October, the punctual pursuance in the meantime of the things begun may be useful towards persuading the world we are in earnest, and as their faith is disposed that time and diligence are but little enough. If we are prepared a shorter way to satisfy the people that all

their fears are groundless, I confess the sooner that is done the better. But I am beside my purpose slipt into these reflections. My intention only was to let your Excellency know that if the Parliament sits in April, about that time your commands are like to find me at Court: but if it should be prorogued to winter, I shall desire to bring the year round here, and ask leave to be absent till towards the latter end of summer, unless the increase of vapours from the spleen, which have much troubled me all this winter, shall require my drinking of the Bath waters; the most proper remedy against them, as physicians tell me. You are like in Holland to know, at least as soon as we here, what shall become of the Parliament, and consequently what cour e will be steered by your Excellency's, etc.

ORMOND to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1674 [-5], March 3. Kilkenny.—Though I am not absolutely free from suspecting there may be a possibility that the Parliament will not meet this next April, yet I prepare as if I were very certain it would. The means of getting over with some decency, and as much security as the adventure will bear, I am not yet assured of. If I knew I could have none from thence, I might perhaps fit myself from Dublin; but I am unwilling that two vessels should attend when one is sufficient. I am told Mr. Nelthorpe himself is expected here to visit the beginnings of his designed manufacture. I think he does wisely, for the representations of his agents are not always safely relied upon. However, I send you herewith the substance of what was desired by way of encouragement, and what I have done beyond what was desired, that you may judge of the difference, and if yet more shall be reasonably proposed, I shall not be found backward. By the copies of two letters from the agent to his principal, my conjecture of his undervaluing of what I had done for them appears well grounded, and by his saying that in four days he could not get to speak with me, I guess he does not over strictly tie himself to truth; for I dare confidently affirm that no man ever stayed so long for an audience from me, that had a mind to speak with me and came to desire it, if I were then in health and in my wits, and I thank God I never was so long mad or drunk. My Lord of Meath is preparing to pass over with his articles; and being, as he certainly is, made a tool of (such as my friend Hudibras says knaves make use of), I do not doubt but he is well instructed; but to what points of accusation I know not, only I must suppose the heads must principally be the mismanagement of the public treasure and prodigious acquisitions; but invention being unlimited, it will be in vain to prognosticate.

EARL OF DONEGALL to SIR W. FLOWER.

1674 [-5], March 3. Belfast.—I am much obliged to you for your affectionate letter of the 29th of the last month, and am heartily glad to learn by yours of the welfare of my Lord Duke

and Duchess, and that I have the honour to live still in their memory. I assure you there is not a family in the three kingdoms that myself and wife have a greater esteem for, which we have been ready upon all occasions to express, particularly to my Lord John, who I am sure must do us justice that he was treated here with all the freedom and kindness imaginable. You are a person that I have that confidence, and therefore may use the more freedom with; you are pleased to intimate the passionate love my Lord John hath for my daughter, which was not thought so real whilst he was here, and we rather believed his address was out of a dutiful compliance to his noble parents than any real affection he had to her person. Something of this has been heard formerly to drop from himself. I am sure you are not a stranger to the discourse of people as to his many misses, and yet could I be assured he was wholly reclaimed from that course, which is now grown almost epidemical, and that he could heartily love my child, I shall not be against suitable proposals. I intend to make her a considerable fortune and shall expect an answerable settlement for her; but I perceive by yours that his Grace intends speedily for England, and so doth my wife, and it is impossible before his going to consider of such proposals as shall be made, and therefore think it will be more convenient to defer it till he return, which I hope may not be long; in the meantime assure those noble persons there are none in this world have a greater honour for them nor desire to be nearer allied to them, were all other circumstances concurring. She is our all, and therefore I am sure you will think us obliged to look chiefly after her comfortable settlement. Thus you see I have taken the freedom to discourse my thoughts to you, assuring myself of your prudence and affection in this concern.

Ormond to Sir William Temple.

1674, March 3. Kilkenny.—Since mine of the 27th of the last (as I take it), I received yours of the 16th, though I knew that what your Excellency mentions was in the errand of those two Lords; yet I must confess that with the vulgar I did think there might be more, the rather that such persons sent in such a season cannot move without giving matter of conjecture, if not of jealousy, when there is so numerous a confederacy to reflect on all that passes, and when some of those may be glad of a thin pretext to slip out of it. Our last letters out of England say that some there will not yet believe that the Parliament will sit at the time appointed; but I do not for that slacken either in my purpose or preparations for the voyage. I am only to seek for a commodious and decent means of transportation, and for that have written to my son Ossory upon the credit of my being one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty. When I have gotten thither I shall, by the first proper conveyance, send you a cipher that you may more freely hear from me.

Ormond to Sir R. Howard.

1674 [-5], March 3. Kilkenny.—Upon my receiving yours of the 9th of February, I betook myself to my preparations for England, and I think could have been there by this time, but that there is to be found no means of transportation, His Majesty having no ship or yacht nearer than Dover, whereas I thought there were. I am sure there ought to be always some of his men of war about the Land's End and the soundings. All I have to trust to is the coming about of the *Norwich*, now victualling in the west of Ireland, and without a westerly or southerly wind she cannot get to the river of Waterford. I tell you this story that you may not charge me with negligence, and because you are pleased to be concerned for me. We have here several copies of my Lord of Shaftsbury's letter to my Lord of Carlisle, which shows that he or somebody else thought it fit for publication. The things that are asserted in it are of no small moment. The advice given I should have thought dangerous to me to have declared, but the professions are generous.

Ormond to Ossory.

1674, March 4. Kilkenny.—I have yours of the 23rd of the last, and though with it there came other letters that speak doubtfully of the sitting of the Parliament, yet I am prepairng for my voyage as if I were sure it would. If it should be put off, you will have no need of getting me means of transportation, but if it holds, you have scarce time enough to let me know there can be none had from thence, and for me to provide from Dublin, from whence to Waterford is longer and a more uncertain voyage than I design to make by sea.

Ormond to Col. Cooke.

1674, March 10. Kilkenny.—I was careful of your promise and mine, and by a letter sent two or three posts since, informed you of my purpose to pass over by the way of Milford as soon as I could meet with a convenient and something a safe way of transportation. By letters of the 2nd inst. (of which date yours from London was), I find the King had but that day consented that one of his yachts should come about for me; what time she may take in coming, or how long it may be after she shall be come before the wind may serve for my voyage cannot be said, but God willing, she shall not stay many hours for me. It is possible that though I send my horses, if I can, before me to stay about Milford for me, yet if the winds offer fair for Bristol, I may endeavour to land there, that I may the sooner get to the Bath, where I would stay as long as I could to drink those waters, as I am advised to do as soon as I can. In all this uncertainty your best course to be sure to meet with me is to stay at or about Highnam, where you shall be sure to hear from me wheresoever I land by the first opportunity.

I am glad my good old Lady Devonshire's interment was so suitable to the whole course of her life, full of honour, and with the respects of all sorts of people. If I had been in England, I think I should have supplied the place of my Lord Cavendish. I am sure it would have become me better to have done it, than it did him not to do it.

ORMOND to EARL OF DONEGALL.

1674 [-5], March 10. Kilkenny.—Having seen a letter of your Lordship's to Sir William Flower, and finding my son John resolved to wait upon my Lady Donegall and my Lady Ann before their going for England, with hope to gain more belief of his passion for the young lady than it seems he has yet had the address or good fortune to do, I thought it agreeable to my respects to your Lordship and your Lady, by an application from myself and the interposition of my good friend Sir James Cuffe, to let you see that my inclinations are still the same, and that I am prepared to do as much as is possible on my part to make my son fit for the honour of your Lordship's alliance. I have too much honour for your Lordship and your Lady to proceed otherwise than openly and frankly, or to detain you with circumstances. If therefore, you are pleased to be discoursed with upon the subject, Sir James is prepared and authorised to engage me to the extent of my present power; if that falls short of what you propose to yourself, you may put a period to the affair, but not to my affection.

SIR WILLIAM FLOWER and SIR JAMES CUFFE to ORMOND.

1674, March 18. Belfast.—We came hither last night, but beyond our expectation found my Lord of Donegall speechless and past all hope of recovery. He was well and at church on Sunday last, but fell sick that night and died at four o'clock this morning. What measures to take in our affair upon this occasion we cannot yet resolve, nor how long it will be before my Lord John or we can have access to either of the ladies. It is certain that until the funeral be over we can do nothing but make our observations, which we will do with all possible diligence, and perhaps may be able to give your Grace a further account by Saturday's post, this being only to acquaint your Grace of this unfortunate and unexpected occasion; and if your Grace shall think fit thereupon to give us any new commands, we hope your Grace will be pleased (by some means) to send them to Dublin by Tuesday night, that they may come to us by that night's packet. If we should find encouragement after a little time to proceed in a treaty with the Countess or the young lady, it may be the authority we have (being to treat with my Lord) will not be thought sufficient, therefore your Grace will be pleased to consider whether another authority of the same kind, with a blank for the party to be treated with, will not be necessary to remain in our hands, and be made use of if there be occasion.

Ormond to Sir William Flower and Sir James Cuffe.

1674, March 22. Kilkenny.—Though I do believe that my Lord of Donegall's death (for which I am heartily sorry for other reasons) will put an end to your present negotiation, yet since you are upon the place, and that unexpected opportunities may offer themselves, I have sent the authority proposed, varied according to the occasion and your advice. I have also written a letter to the Lady Donegall, of which I send you a copy, but it must be left to your observation and prudence whether any use can at this time be properly made of the authority, or whether it be fit to deliver the letter or not; though I have as well as I could so drawn it as that it may serve towards a continuation of the treaty as to manifest my respects to the deceased Lord, which were really very great. Whether as things now stand John is to advance any further or to return, can only be determined by you.

Ormond to Countess of Donegall.

1674 [-5], March 22. Kilkenny.—It was a great and afflicting surprise to me when from Sir William Flower and Sir James Cuffe I was informed of the death of my Lord your husband. The long knowledge I had of his honour and worth were the first and principal motives that induced me to assist my son John in his addresses to my Lady your daughter, and his; and those gentlemen were now sent with such offers on my part as (my condition considered) I did hope would be some evidence of the great value I set upon the alliance, though it might be short of what the lady's person and fortune deserve. The memory of so good and ancient a friend, approved in times of greatest difficulty and hazard, shall be ever honoured by me, and whether your Ladyship shall think fit to entertain the treaty (to which a late letter from his Lordship to Sir William Flower gave some encouragement) or no, yet I beg that if in the persons of those he hath left behind him, or in their concerns, I can be useful where I am going, or anywhere else, that I may receive your Ladyship's commands and direction, which shall be obeyed with all the satisfaction imaginable.

Earl of Derby to Ormond.

1675, April 19. Venice.—I am come thus far on my way for France. I hope to be at the holy place of Geneva within three weeks, where I shall make some stay. Whilst I was at Rome (I met) one Doctor Gibbs, famous for poetry as Horace was in his time, therefore the Emperor honoured him with the title of his Poet Laureate and sent him about three years ago a gold chain and a medal; the doctor thought he could do no better than to send it to Oxford, and the University thought they could not requite Doctor Gibbs better than to have him be a doctor, and sent him a long harangue in his praise, which the doctor liked very well, and shows it to every person that

comes to see him. The doctor was extreme civil to me, for he honoured me with a copy of his verses, with a book which I shall show your Grace when I have the honour of seeing you. The doctor desired a gentleman to speak to me (he being one of my own country) that the only thing the doctor should desire was that since the University of Oxford has been so civil and so like a courtier to him, that he has his wish in all things but one thing, which is, that because you are the Chancellor, your Grace would honour him with a letter. He never did desire any more in this world; if you think fit it should be done, I shall be much obliged to your Grace for it, yet I leave it to your discretion to do in it what way you judge best; I humbly beg your Grace's pardon if you think I am too importunate. Since I writ thus much of your letter, I received one from your Grace. I don't know how to express thanks enough for your most obliging letter and supply, I can only say it was done like your Grace; but I do assure you I had not desired more if I had not been very much pressed for it: I shall not desire any more whilst I am abroad. I am much of your mind that it will be best to live in London at my first coming over, and I leave it to your Grace which will be better, Derby house or another. I suppose this will find you at London (the Parliament sitting). I wish it was to be governed by you alone; we should hope for better things. In the meantime I wish you success in all proceedings, for I am with all zeal, your Grace's most humble dutiful friend and faithful servant,

Derby.

T. Fairfax to Ormond.

1675, April 20. Venice.—Though we arrived here before we knew of your Grace's largesse, yet (I believe) my Lord of Derby left Rome with as good a reputation as any of his quality that has been here He did me the honour to show me your Grace's kind letter of the 6th of February, since which he has some thoughts of going to Paris, because your Grace's largesse may put him in an equipage to live handsomely, or at least not less than he did before. I must confess I think it very necessary for him to be there to learn something which hitherto we have made but a slender progress in. I hope we may persuade him to something of reason till he comes to be of age; but what may happen after, God knows. I perceive his inclinations much to a country life for the present, but his mind is as unconstant as one would wish. The little reason and experience I have shall be employed wholly to his Lordship's service, while I have the honour to be with him. The greatest happiness I can expect is your Grace's approbation of my endeavours, not only in this but all other things.

Thomas Bickesteth to Ormond.

1675, May 16. Liverpool.—On Thursday last I received your Grace's letter of the third instant, but perceive the reason it came not sooner to my hands was Mr. Roger's absence.

My Lord, no sooner had we the sad news of Sir Gilbert Ireland's death, but the general esteem, value and interest Mr. Banks hath in these parts, with that relation and trust he hath in that great neighbouring family, which is now happily ingrafted in yours, put into our minds the only choice of him for our succeeding burgess in Parliament; and we concluded we should be very safe and happy in the choice of so worthy a person if he would stand. And he being a member of our corporation, was pleased to conceive himself obliged to comply with our desires; in which choice we hope your Grace will be very well satisfied. My Lord, we render our humble and hearty thanks to your Grace that you would be pleased to honour us with your thoughts and care of a member of Parliament for us. On behalf of myself and rest, I crave pardon to subscribe myself, etc.

PETER BROOKE to ORMOND.

1675, May 17. Astley.—My neighbours of Liverpool have desired me to acquaint you that a great reason why they resolved to elect Mr. Banks their burgess, was because they conceived it would be agreeable to your Grace and my Lord of Ossory, and well pleasing to the Earl of Derby. I know Mr. Fleetwood to be a gentleman of excellent accomplishments, but the other being a neighbour and well qualified to serve his country, they hope is beyond exception, and I do humbly pray to hear that your Grace is not offended with them; whereof if I may receive signification under the hand of your servants, it will be a cordial to that corporation. I had not presumed to have directed this coarse paper to so great a person, but that I hear my nephew, Mr. Asheton, is at Oxford, for whom myself and all his relations are ever bound to pray for your Grace. Not long since I received a letter from my Lord of Derby, and saw another to the Countess Dowager, wherein he expresseth a noble passion for his Countess, but I dare not be further troublesome; praying that the blessings of heaven and earth may befall your illustrious family, I am in all humility, your Grace's, etc.

WILLIAM BANKS to ORMOND.

1675, May 29. Winstanley. I think it agreeable to my duty to give your Grace an account that the Corporation of Liverpool have been pleased this week to elect me their burgess, which act of kindness in them was chiefly in respect to my Lord of Derby, upon my relation to his service, and to your Grace's unmerited favour in pleasing to own me by your letter, for which I desire to pay my humble acknowledgments.

T. FAIRFAX to ORMOND.

1675, June 5. Lyons.—I had the honour of your Grace's of the 29th of April, though I wish it had met us at Geneva, that we might have come no nearer Paris. I find my Lord Derby

is not so much wedded to that place but that he is willing to comply with your Grace's desires for his abode anywhere else. As yet we have not exceeded our allowance one farthing, notwithstanding our expenses were more than ordinary at Rome, nor have we received one penny of the largesse your Grace was pleased to grant us, which now we hope to have to put us into clothes and other necessaries. I am thinking of going to Caen in Normandy, if I can persuade my Lord Derby to it; it is very necessary for him to learn some exercises (as dancing especially) before his coming over. I suppose he will give your Grace some reasons for his stay at Paris, though I believe he will do nothing against your Grace's opinion, which humour I shall endeavour to cherish in him as much as I can. However, I shall be mighty glad to have your Grace's further commands to meet us at Paris, which will the more facilitate all our matters.

T. Fairfax to Ormond.

1675, June 12. Paris.—Though we are in this place it is but to attend your Grace's orders for our remove. Our long voyage, together with some expenses in Italy, which for my life I could not hinder, since they were for my Lord of Derby's honour, has put us a little behindhand, which we thought might have been made up by the largesse your Grace was pleased to mention to me; but our merchant here tells me he never had any orders to that purpose. We are all out of clothes and linen, so that we shall make but a hard shift without it. If your Grace does anything in this, I believe we shall need no more of that nature while we are abroad. I am very glad Mr. Henry Stanley came to us (though it augments our charge), for I find him to be a very civil young man, and one that can tell all my Lord Derby's relations of my endeavours in order to his Lordship's service. I should not have given your Grace this frequent trouble, which I was wont to do to my Lord of Arran, but that I find he is not in England.

Earl of Derby to Ormond.

1675, June 12. Paris.—I had the honour of receiving your Grace's at Lyons. I humbly beg your pardon that my time did not permit me to answer your Grace's then. I am mightily obliged to you for the honour your Grace was pleased to offer me, that at my return to lodge at your lodgings. You may be sure that I shall take it for the greatest honour and happiness in the world to be so near you, if it were not for the fear of incommoding your Grace. My intention was to stay here till the latter end of this summer, and then to make a little journey into Normandy to see the towns there, and afterwards to come back again here and to continue the winter in this place, for I thought that it would be more beneficial for me to do all my exercises (for certainly this is the best place to learn them) something well before I go into England, and that with part

of the supply that your Grace was pleased to promise me, might buy coach and horses; and I do assure you I will not spend the least thing above my allowance, for I did not do it when I came to Paris, and I shall take the same care again. I beg your pardon if I stay here till I receive an order from some person about your Grace whether I should stay or not; and whatsoever you command, I shall very willingly obey, for I am certain your Grace knows what is fit for me better than myself.

I received a letter from my wife the last post, that she was put to the charge of 500*l* the last ball she danced. I leave it to your Grace to do in it what you think most convenient. I suppose Mr. Fairfax has writ to you concerning my allowance. If you have any commands for me to do in this place, I shall observe it with all care.

EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1675, St. Peter's Day. Paris.—I received your Grace's yesterday, with one enclosed concerning my Aunt Athol's business, and here it is signed, though I think there are several circumstances which might have been very well left out, and it says as if I were obliged, whereas I am not at all, not but that I am very well pleased in the whole, for I give your Grace humble thanks for making this agreement, and I shall ever own it for a great happiness, that instead of a difference I hope we shall have a good correspondence together.

Since I find that you are absolutely of the opinion that it is not fit for me to stay here, I shall obey your Grace's commands to go into the country, and am troubled that I cannot fulfil your orders in all things, that is to go to Caen, for there being an epidemical disease all through Normandy, I think it not safe to go there. They say it is not the plague, but it is as bad, for people die of it. Therefore, my intention is to go to Orleans, unless your Grace thinks it not fit that I should be so near Paris. I believe I shall go there either the latter end of this week or the beginning of the other, for I shall make what haste I can to be out of this town, and if your Grace thinks of any place fitter than Orleans, I shall go there upon the first notice.

All the news that is here is the expectation of the Prince of Orange, whether he will be so brisk as to fight with the French: the King being at the head of his army, who is resolved to fight in person, notwithstanding the Prince of Condé's persuasions to the contrary that his person is worth more than all the kingdoms in the world; but the King said he had considered of it, that it was fit he should hazard himself once, though the French does think that it may be reasonably supposed that the Prince of Orange will not think it fit to fight against a king who knows nothing but to overcome, that the sun may easily melt a Holland cheese. I humbly beg your Grace's pardon if this news be old to you; it is the freshest that is here.

You may easily think that I shall long much to wait upon your Grace when my time is finished, and that I long very much (and shall think it longer for that reason) to see a lady that lodges at Whitehall, by whom I have so great an honour as to be allied to your Grace, for which and all other favours I have had the honour of receving from you, I shall always think myself obliged to be, your Grace's most humble and faithful servant.

ANDREAS OLSZOUSKI, ARCHBISHOP OF GNESME, to ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

1675, July 11. Lovice.—Most illustrious and most reverend Lord and my most honoured friend: Some fit persons having at my request undertaken the business of inquiring after the ancient privileges of the most famous and primatial Church of Canterbury in England, I have myself taken the boldness to write concerning that matter to your most illustrious and most reverend Lordship; for although we are strangers, and different in religion, and live at so vast a distance of lands and seas interposed betwixt us, yet the celebrated humanity of your most illustrious and most reverend Lordship makes me very much confide you will not unwillingly give a demonstration thereof by letting me have an authentic copy of the privileges, especially of the Native Legation, by which the Church of Canterbury, before it parted with the Church of Rome, excelled and outshined, and now also outshines all other Sees of England. In the year 1515, by Pope Leo the tenth, was granted to the Archbishops of Gnesme, Primates of Poland, the privilege of legates born, in this form of words, granting they may use and enjoy all and singular privileges, liberties, pre-eminences, exemptions, immunities, honours and graces, and may freely and lawfully do and exercise, and command, ordain, and execute all things whatsoever, which anyway belong to the legates born, or such as have this office and which other legates born, but chiefly the Legate of Canterbury in his provinces, by right, privilege and custom may command, do and execute, etc. But how it came to pass that my predecessors never sought for the privilege itself of the Church of Canterbury giving it a born legation, or whether it was lost by the carelessness of men or injury of the times, I do not know. I find some footsteps in authors, chiefly of the prerogatives of the Archbishops of Canterbury; but I had rather draw out of the fountain itself what I may advantageously derive to my own profit, honour and right, which if I obtain of your most illustrious and most reverend Lordship, I shall during life remain very much bound to the benevolence and office done me, and shall endeavour to show my readiness to acknowledge it if ever any occasion be offered. For the rest I desire to be most heartily commended to your most illustrious and most reverend Lordship, from my soul, wishing you continual health and all kind of prosperity.

Given at Lovice in my Archiepiscopal Palace, 11th July, 1675.

Your most reverend and most illustrious Lordship's most addicted, and I profess most ready, Andreas Olszouski, Archbishop of Gnesme.

Ormond to H. Coventry.

1675, July 22.—Yesterday, after the Council of Foreign Affairs was risen, I desired leave to speak with the King in private, and he was pleased to allow me the liberty. I told him that when the Irish affairs were discoursed of I thought that something would have been said by His Majesty or my Lord Lieutenant concerning the revenue and the performance or failure of my Lord of Ranelagh and his partners' undertaking. I excused myself for putting him in mind of it upon my particular concernment that that affair should fairly, yet in some public manner, be examined, because use was made of that undertaking as of a strong argument to prove that the revenue was ill managed in the time of my government. His Majesty heard me patiently, though I took that occasion to put him in mind of some things that might give the world cause to think I was fallen under his suspicion and displeasure. The conclusion was (after more discourse than is fit for me to put in writing), His Majesty promised to call to my Lord Lieutenant for an account of that undertaking, which I presume he may do this night; and then if his Lordship's representation prove suitable to his letters and discourse (of which I cannot doubt), that affair may be brought to the point I aim at, and put an end to the disquiet I have supported for five years. I thought this account of myself due to you.

Ormond to H. Coventry.

1675, July 30.—Soon after the prorogation I had His Majesty's leave to return into Ireland, but some occasions of my own, and a belief that I might possibly have an opportunity to serve the King and do myself right in relation to my Lord of Ranelagh's contract, now near expiring, made me defer my journey till now, and now the inconvenient season of passing the sea approaching, it is time to take my resolution. My return is much more agreeable to my own affairs and to my inclination, and I do not foresee that I can be of any use to the King's service; yet if he did think I could, I would waive all consideration of my particular advantage or satisfaction, and prefer a bare possibility of being useful to him as the greater satisfaction. If you could find an apt occasion to fall into any discourse with him on the subject, and discover what he wishes in the point, it might guide my determination. Do not suspect I beg or command you to stay so as to have a pretext to beg something else, I have been already rewarded for all I have

done or shall do; all I have now to wish is to show I have given His Majesty no cause to repent him of his bounties to me. This whole matter is left to your discretion to manage or let fall, with this intimation only, that on Wednesday I propose to return with the King from Hampton Court to Windsor, and thence to Bath.

Richard Bellings to Ormond.

1675, July 31. Dublin.—It was my fortune in turning over the history written by one, Sanderson, of the late actions in His Majesty's dominions, to find in folio 900 or 920 (for I have not the book now by me), these words: *On the King's part, Ormond, Glamorgan, and Digby; on the other, Mountgarret, Muskery, etc. This peace concluded the first of August;* and folio 1646 and 7, *Ormond forced to conclude a cessation with the rebels; some say a confederacy. And these propositions give likelihood that they are agreed.*

Those are the two propositions which the two generals sent your Grace when the Nuntio and they besieged Dublin; and the short answer immediately given them was too knotty to be solved, and therefore they did not reply other than by preparing for an assault. That of your Grace's joining on the King's part with Glamorgan and Digby, or that any two of you joined in making any peace with the Irish, is an ignorant calumny. Besides those, I am confident many scandalous errors have dropped from the pens of several writers, who extended their discourse to the affairs of the three kingdoms, and therefore I should think that Sir George Lane may employ a few hours of his time usefully in collecting such mistakes relating to your Grace as I doubt not he will meet with in the many authors that did intermix the business of Ireland with that of England and Scotland.

H. Coventry to Ormond.

1675, July 31. Windsor.—I have received both your favours by Mr. Page; his own business is despatched with all the expedition I could to your own. Mr. Herbert, who is now in London, and told me he had taken course your Grace should be informed of it, told me something concerning some queries my Lord Lieutenant had proposed to the committee for the Irish affairs concerning some considerable sums of money, whether payable by the King or my Lord Ranelagh and partner, possibly your Lordship's arrears may be part of it; if so, not only the King's service, but your own interest will be concerned. I intend to be by Tuesday morning at London, possibly on Monday night. I shall therefore defer this business till I see you, and when your Grace hath resolved the measures you will take, there will be little hesitation on my part to obey your Grace in things much more difficult than this.

STATE OF

THE REVENUE OF IRELAND

FOR

1661.

IRELAND.

The state of the Receipt of His Majesty's revenues of Ireland, both certain and casual, by the Right Honourable, Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General of the said Kingdom, for one year ending the 20th of March, 1661 [-2].

	£	s.	d.
The remain upon the foot of the said Vice-Treasurer's last account, ending the 20th of March, 1660 [-1]	6	6	8¾
Old rents	6613	6	9½
New rents	2830	6	8
Quit rents	45408	7	5¾
Sequestered rents	391	5	1½
Custodium rents	337	12	9
Impropriate tithes	983	9	8¾
Rents by particular Receivers	254	1	2½
Excise and Customs	52112	8	10¾
Fines for licences of selling ale	640	11	0
Green wax money	1943	0	1½
Felons' goods	179	0	10
Profits of the Hanaper Office—	50	0	0
The Charge.			
Respite of Homage	65	17	8¼
	201040	5	0¾

	£	s.	d.
Moneys received of John Blackwell and Richard Deane, late pretended Treasurers of the Army	300	10	7
Moneys received of James Mortimer for the remain of a certain imprest	121	0	0
Poll money	77406	4	7¾
Moneys received out of England	11000	0	0
Sum total of all the aforesaid charges	201016	12	1¼

IRELAND.

Payments made as well to patentees for fees, pensions, annuities, and such like, as to other persons by several debentures and other warrants and directions, according to the particulars hereafter ensuing, made by the Right Honourable, Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and General Receiver in Ireland, for a year ending the twentieth of March, 1661 [-2], viz.:—

The Exchequer.	£	s.	d.
The Right Honourable Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and General Receiver in Ireland, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	49 :	5 :	0
Sir Robert Meredith, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for his fee for the same time	100 :	0 :	0
John Bysse, Esq., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, for his fee for one quarter of a year ending at Easter, 1661	62 :	17 :	8½
To the said Lord Chief Baron for his fee at £600 per annum, for three-quarters of a year ending at Easter, 1661, over and above £188 13*s.* 1½*d.* for his ancient fee paid him within the said time	261 :	6 :	10½
To him also for his fee at £251 10*s.* 10*d.* per annum, and for an increase of the said fee at £348 9*s.* 2*d.* per annum, making in all £600 per annum, for three-quarters of a year ending at Christmas, 1661 ...	450 :	0 :	0
Sir Richard Kenedy, Knight, second Baron of the Exchequer, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	100 :	0 :	0
Thomas Dongan, Esq., another of the Barons of the same Court for the same time ...	66 :	13 :	4
Sir William Domvile, Knight, His Majesty's Attorney General, for his fee for the same time	75 :	0 :	0
John Temple, Esq., His Majesty's Solicitor General, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	75 :	0 :	0
Philip fferneley, Esq., Chief Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, for his fee for a quarter of a year, ending the 24th of June, 1659, and for half-a-year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	22 :	10 :	0
Sir James Ware, Knight, His Majesty's Auditor General, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	234 :	6 :	3
Sir Alan Brodrick, Knight, Surveyor General, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661	30 :	0 :	0

	£	s.	d.
Patrick Tallant, General Escheator of the province of Leinster, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	6	13	4
Henry Warren, Esq., second Remembrancer of the Exchequer, for his fee for the same time	7	17	6
Nicholas Loftus, Esq., Clerk of the Pipe, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	40	0	0
Roger Moore, Esq., Chief Chamberlain, for his fee for the same time	10	0	0
Robert Kenedy, Esq., second Chamberlain, for his fee for the same time	5	0	0
Maurice Keating, Esq., second Engrosser and Comptroller of the Pipe, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661 ...	7	10	0
Robert Ardagh, Somonister, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661 ...	7	10	0
Thomas Lea, Transcriptor and Foreign Opposer, for his fee for the same time ...	15	0	0
Philip Carpenter, Serjeant-at-Arms, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	13	11	8
To him also as Pursuivant of the Exchequer, for his fee for the same time	71	5	0
Silvanus Stirrup, Usher of the Exchequer, for his fee, and for an allowance for providing of ink for the said Court for the same time	12	10	0
William Dobbins, Esq., Escheator General of Ulster, for his fee for the same time ...	1	5	0
John Burmiston, gentleman, Marshal of the four Courts, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661	2	0	0
William Meade, Esq., Escheator of the Province of Munster, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661		12	6
John Exham, Clerk of the First Fruits and 20th parts, for his fee for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	41	5	0
Philip Jones, Crier of the Exchequer, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	1	13	4
Sum. ...	1770	12	6

King's Bench.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Honourable James, Lord Baron of Santry, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	317	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Sir William Aston, Knight, second Judge of that Court, for his fee for the same time	150	0	0
Thomas Stockton, Esq., another of the Judges of that Court, for his fee for the same time	150	0	0
Sum ...	647	0	0

The Chancery.

	£	s.	d.
To the Right Honourable Sir Maurice Eustace, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	311	17	6
Sir John Temple, Knight, Master of the Rolls, for his fee for the same time ...	144	3	4
Doctor Dudley Loftus, one of the Masters of the Chancery, for his fee for the same time	20	0	0
Thomas Caulfeild, Esq., another of the Masters of that Court, for his fee for the same time	20	0	0
Edward Cooke, Esq., another of the Masters of that Court, for his fee for the same time	20	0	0
John Westley, Esq., another of the Masters of that Court, for his fee for the same time	20	0	0
Sum ...	536	0	10

Common Pleas.

	£	s.	d.
Sir James Donelan, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661, and for an increase of the said fee at 5*s.* per diem for 86 days, ending as aforesaid, as for his fee and increase thereof for half-a-year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	181	8	3½
Sir Jerome Alexander, Knight, second Judge of the said Court, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	150	0	0
Robert Booth, Esq., another Judge of that Court, for his fee for the same time ...	150	0	0
Sir Walter Plunkett, Knight, Prothonotary of that Court, for his fee for the same time	7	10	0
Sum ...	491	18	3½

Court of Wards.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Piggott, Esq., Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	300	0	0
Sir Richard Kenedy, Knight, Attorney of that Court, for his fee for the same time ...	133	6	8
Nicholas Loftus, Esq., Surveyor of that Court, for his fee for the same time	50	0	0
Richard Newcomen, Esq., Auditor of that Court, for his fee for the same time ...	26	13	4
Sum ...	510	0	0

Officers attending the State.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Paul Davis, Knight, Principal Secretary of State, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	100	0	0
The said Sir Paul Davis for his intelligence for the same time	50	0	0
The said Sir Paul Davis as Clerk of the Council, and for his allowance for paper and parchment, for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	47	10	0
Richard St. George, Esq., Ulster King-at-Arms, for one year ending as aforesaid	26	13	4
George Wakefield, Gent., one of His Majesty's Pursuivants, for his fee for 33 days and half-a-year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	8	1	7½
William Rowe, one of His Majesty's Pursuivants, for his fee for 83 days ending at Michaelmas, 1661	3	2	3
Richard Carney, Athlone Pursuivant, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	10	0	0
Thomas Lee, Keeper of the Council Chamber, for his fee for the same time	18	5	0
John Thornton, late Usher, and Richard Jones, Andrew Sturgis, and Arthur Podmore, late Messengers attending the Council Board, for their respective services for two months, beginning the 25th of December, 1660, and ending the 25th of February following	33	6	8
Sum ...	296	18	10½

Circuits.	£	s.	d.
James, Lord Baron of Santry, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, for his Circuit in Summer, 1661, and Lent following	119	0	0
Sir William Aston, Knight, one of the Judges of that Court, for his Circuits for the same time	89	0	0
Thomas Stockton, Esq., another of the Judges of that Court, for his Circuits for the same time	89	0	0
Sir James Donelan, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, for his Circuits for the same time	119	0	0
Sir Jerome Alexander, Knight, one of the Judges of that Court, for his Circuits for the same time	89	0	0
Robert Booth, Esq., one of the Judges of that Court, for his Circuit in Summer, 1661	44	10	0
John Bysse, Esq., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, for his Circuit in Summer, 1661, and Lent following	119	0	0
Sir Richard Kenedy, Knight, second Baron of the Exchequer, for his Circuits for the same time	89	0	0
Thomas Dongan, Esq., one of the Barons of that Court, for his Circuits for the same time	89	0	0
John Povey, Esq., for his Circuit in Lent, 1661	44	10	0
Oliver Jones, Esq., for his Circuits in Summer, 1661, and Lent following	79	0	0
Sum ...	970	0	0

Robes.	£	s.	d.
James, Lord Baron of Santry, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Courts, for his robes for a year ending at Christmas, 1661 ...	13	6	8
Sir William Aston, Knight, one of the Judges of that Court, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
Thomas Stockton, Esq., one of the Judges of that Court, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
Sir James Donelan, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, for his robes for the same time...	13	6	8
Sir Jerome Alexander, Knight, second Judge of that Court, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
Robert Booth, Esq., one of the Judges of that Court, for his robes for the same time...	13	6	8

	£	s.	d.
John Bysse, Esq., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
Sir Richard Kenedy, Knight, second Baron of that Court, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
Thomas Dongan, Esq., one of the Barons of that Court, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
Sir William Domvile, Knight, His Majesty's Attorney General, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
John Temple, Esq., His Majesty's Solicitor General, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
Sir John Temple, Knight, Master of the Rolls, for his robes for the same time ...	13	6	8
Sum ...	160	0	0

Liberates.	£	s.	d.
Sir Robert Meredith, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by two Liberates, for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	20	0	0
Sir James Ware, Knight, Auditor General, by Liberate, for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	6	13	4
Nicholas Loftus, Esq., Clerk of the Pipe, by Liberate, for one year ending at Easter, 1661	6	13	4
Henry Warren, Esq., second Remembrancer, by two Liberates, for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	7	10	0
Roger Moore, Esq., Chief Chamberlain, by Liberate, for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	5	0	0
Robert Kenedy, second Chamberlain, by two Liberates, for one year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	7	10	0
Robert Ardagh, Somonister of the Exchequer, by two Liberates, for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	10	0	0
Maurice Keating, second Ingrosser of that Court, by Liberate, for one year ending at Easter, 1661	5	0	0
Silvanus Stirrup, Usher of that Court, by two Liberates, for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	10	0	0
William Molloy, Clerk of the Common Pleas of the Exchequer, by two Liberates, for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661 ...	5	0	0
Sum ...	83	6	8

Other Incidents.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Honourable Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and General Receiver in Ireland, for providing of paper and parchment for the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and the Exchequer, for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	150	0	0
The Singers of Christchurch, for their allowance for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	2	0	0
Thomas Williams, Keeper of the House of Receipt, for a year and a half ending as aforesaid	7	10	0
John Crooke, Printer to His Majesty in Ireland, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661	4	0	0
Sum ...	163	10	0

Officers Provincial.

	£	s.	d.
William Halsey, Esq., Chief Justice of the province of Munster, for his fee for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661 ...	100	0	0
Henry Bathurst, Esq., Attorney of that province, for his fee for the same time ...	13	6	8
George Carr, Esq., Clerk of the Council there, for his fee for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	11	5	0
Thomas Piggott, Esq., Serjeant-at-Arms of that province, for a year ending at Easter, 1661	20	0	0
Sir James Donelan, Knight, Chief Justice of the province of Conaght, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661 ...	100	0	0
Sir James Cuffe, Knight, Clerk of the Council there, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661	3	15	0
Thomas Elliott, Serjeant-at-Arms of Conaght, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	20	0	0
Sum ...	268	6	8

Customers.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Maule, Esq., Surveyor General of the Customs of Ireland, for his fee for one year and a quarter ending the 25th of December, 1661	125	0	0

	£	s.	d.
John Wiborrow, Customer of Wexford and Arklow, for his fee for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	15	0	0
Nicholas Stoute, Customer and Collector of the port of Youghal and Dungarvan, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661	6	13	4
Richard Scudamore and Rowland Davis, Customers and Collectors of the port of Cork, for their fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	6	13	4
Robert Williams, Searcher of the port of Cork, for his fee for a quarter of a year ending at Michaelmas, 1660—£10; and for his fee at 100*s.* per annum, for one year ending at Easter, 1661	15	0	0
Thomas Bullock, as Comptroller of the Customs and Landwaiter in the port of Cork, viz., as Comptroller from the 28th of March, 1660, until the 14th of March following—£60; and as Landwaiter from the 14th of March, 1660, till the 29th of September following—£15; for all ...	75	0	0
Robert Southwell, gentleman, Customer of the port of Kinsale, for his fee for one year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661...	20	0	0
John Browne, Searcher of the port of Kinsale, for his fee for a year ending at Easter, 1661	6	13	4
John Whaley, Customer of the port of Limerick, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	6	13	4
Mountfort Westropp, Comptroller of the port of Limerick, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	13	6	8
John Ogleby, Customer of the port of Drogheda, for his fee for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	11	5	0
Worseley Batten, Searcher of that port, for his fee for a year ending at Easter, 1661	5	0	0
Roger Lindon, Customer of the port of Carrickfergus, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	7	10	0
Robert Ward, Esq., Searcher of the port of Bangor, Holywood, Belfast, etc., except the port of Carrickfergus, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	3	6	8
Sum ...	317	1	8

Creation Money.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Honourable Roger, Earl of Orrery, for his annuity for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	20	0	0
The Right Honourable the Earl of Mountrath, for his annuity for the same time... ...	20	0	0
The Right Honourable Arthur, Earl of Donegall, for his annuity for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661 ...	22	10	0
The Right Honourable Henry, Earl of Clanbrazill, for his annuity for a year and a half ending as aforesaid	30	0	0
The Right Honourable Oliver, Earl of Tirconnell, for his annuity for half-a-year ending as aforesaid	10	0	0
The Right Honourable the Earl of Westmeath, for his annuity for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661	7	10	0
The Lord Viscount Shannon, for his annuity for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661...	6	13	4
The Lord Viscount Merryon, for his annuity for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661 ...	6	13	4
The Lord Viscount Mountgomery, for his annuity for the same time	5	0	0
The Lord Viscount Sarsfield of Kilmallock, for his annuity for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	10	0	0
Arthur, Lord Viscount Ranelagh, for his annuity for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	10	0	0
Edward, Lord Viscount Kilultagh, for his annuity for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661	5	0	0
Sum ...	153	6	8

Perpetuities.

	£	s.	d.
The Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, for their better support and maintenance, for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661...	388	15	0
The Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, for their annuity for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	45	6	8
The Archbishop of Dublin, for Proxes due to him out of divers Abbeys, for the same time	18	5	6
Sum ...	452	7	2

Pensioners.

	£	s.	d.
Bridget, Countess of Tirconnell, for her annuity, for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	450	0	0
Daniel O'Neill, Esq., for his pension for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661 ...	500	0	0
Christopher Roper, for his pension for the same time	109	10	0
Edward ffitz Gerald, for his pension for the same time	100	0	0
Jane Carey, widow, for her pension for half-a-year ending the ninth of September, 1661	25	0	0
Sarah King, widow, for her pension for three-quarters of a year ending the 26th of December, 1661	60	0	0
Susanna Johnson, for her pension for half-a-year ending the 27th of November, 1661	25	0	0
Jephson Maguire, for his pension for half-a-year ending the 11th of January, 1661...	20	0	0
Sum ...	1289	10	0

Concordatums and Imprest Warrants.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Paul Davis, Knight, Clerk of the Council, for his labour and pains in His Majesty's Service for 13 months, from the 18th of February, 1660, to the 18th of March, 1661	650	0	0
Matthew Barry, gentleman, for his extraordinary pains, and the rest of the clerks under the said Sir Paul Davis, for the same time	346	13	4
Sir John Stephens, Knight, Governor of His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, to be issued upon account for cleansing and repairing the said Castle by concordatum, dated 1st July, 1661	50	0	0
William Bladen, Alderman, for printing of several declarations of the late General Convention of Ireland, by warrant dated 5th April, 1661	109	14	10
John Keating, Esq., in recompense of his service being employed upon special service of His Majesty into England, by two warrants dated the 19th of December, 1661, and the 8th of January, 1661 ...	200	0	0
Bridget Delahide, for her present relief, by warrant dated 1st June, 1661	20	0	0
The Lady Elizabeth Butler, for her relief, by warrant dated the 28th of February, 1660	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Peter Clinton, for his present relief, by warrant dated the 14th of June, 1661...	15	0	0
Anne Darcy, widow, towards her charges for London, by warrant dated the 17th of November, 1661	10	0	0
Theobald Verdon, for his present relief, by warrant dated 20th of April, 1661 ...	15	0	0
Ellen, Viscountess of Ikerin, for her present relief, by warrant dated 20th of April, 1661	15	0	0
Elinor fitz Gerald, for her and her husband's present relief, by warrant dated the 3rd of April, 1661	10	0	0
Sir William Neale, Knight, by warrant dated the 8th of July, 1661	50	0	0
Richard Wilson, for a quarter of a year's salary for keeping in repair the windows of Dublin Castle and the Phœnix, from the 25th of December last to the 24th of March following, by warrant dated the 10th of August, 1660	3	0	0
Major John Allen, for monies by him disbursed for relief of popish priests in restraint in the Isles of Arran, by warrant dated 19th of March, 1660	44	17	6
Thomas Jones, Comptroller of the Ordinance, to be by him issued upon account for buying provision of coals and hay for the use of the Lords Justices, viz., to each of them £100 worth, by warrant dated the 17th of August, 1661	300	0	0
Robert ffletcher, for monies disbursed about the stores of Cork and Kinsale from the 28th of January, 1659, to the 25th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 8th of November, 1661	39	5	3
George Carr, Esq., to be by him issued for His Majesty's service, by warrant dated the 16th of August, 1661	50	0	0
Sir James Shaen, Knight, to be by him issued for His Majesty's service, by warrant dated the 16th of August, 1661	50	0	0
The said Sir James Shaen, for his extraordinary charges and expenses in England in the negotiating and transacting of several public affairs relating to this Kingdom, as well before as since His Majesty's restoration, by warrant dated the 19th of October, 1661	300	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Doctor Robert Gorges, Richard Phillips, Anne Webb, widow, and Thomas Muschamp, Esq., Assignees of Patrick Darcy, by warrant dated the 6th of December, 1661	100 :	0 :	0
William Taylor, for his pains and personal charges and expenses in bringing over several Ensigns of Royalty, by warrant dated the 18th of June, 1661	24 :	0 :	6
Sir John Stephens, Knight, to be by him issued upon account towards providing a pulpit cloth and other necessaries for the Chapel in His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, by warrant dated the 17th of August, 1661	10 :	0 :	0
John Boone, gardener at the Phœnix, for six months, from the first of August, 1659, by concordatum, dated the 27th of March, 1661	8 :	0 :	0
John Jewett, gardener, for his pains about the garden at the new Custom house, Dublin, for a quarter's salary, ending the 25th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 20th of April, 1661	3 :	10 :	0
Randall Beckett, Overseer of the Public Buildings, for half-a-year and 49 days, ending the 8th of August, 1660	38 :	1 :	0
The said Randall Beckett, for his disbursements about the Wash-house at Kilmainham Bridge, the Phœnix, the King's Bench, the Armoury and Castle Stables, and at the new Custom house, from the 16th of October, 1659, to the 27th of June, last, by warrant dated the 13th of August, 1660	41 :	17 :	8
Thomas Horneby, Cutler, in full satisfaction for his work and service in cleaning and dressing the swords in His Majesty's Stores in Dublin, and for his arrears of pay as soldier in Captain Cooke's company, from the 30th of August, 1658, and ending the 10th of February, 1660...	18 :	13 :	4
Hugh, Lord Viscount Mountgomery of the Ardes, Master of His Majesty's Ordinance, for the providing of Horse-Tents, by warrant dated the 22nd of July, 1661 ...	170 :	0 :	0
The said Lord Viscount Mountgomery, upon account towards the defraying the charge of shoeing and binding with iron 40 pairs of wheels prepared for His Majesty's Ordnance at Mountrath, by warrant dated the 8th of August, 1661	150 :	0 :	0

	£	s.	d.
Nicholas ffrench, for his personal charges and entertainment from Galway, to be examined against Mr. Edward Eyre, by warrant dated the 9th of July, 1661 ...	4	3	0
Hugh Reyly, for his charges from Galway as a witness against Mr. Edward Eyre, by warrant dated the 9th of July, 1661 ...	3	19	0
Nicholas Martin, for his charges from Galway as a witness against the said Eyre, by warrant dated the 5th of July, 1661 ...	4	15	0
Robert Martin and Isodorus Lynch, for their charges from Galway as a witness against the said Eyre, by warrant dated the 9th of July, 1661	7	16	0
Anthony Lynch and Thomas Deane for their charges from Galway as a witness against the said Eyre, by warrant dated the 9th of July, 1661	5	16	8
Colonel William Knight, in consideration of the great trouble and constant attendance imposed on him as Chairman to the Standing Committee of Convention appointed to sit and act during the last adjournment of the said Convention, by warrant dated the 5th of April, 1661 ...	100	0	0
Sir William Domvile, Knight, as an acknowledgment of his care and trouble which he hath undergone in discharging of the trust reposed in him as Chairman of the General Convention of Ireland, by warrant dated the 5th of April, 1661	300	0	0
Mr. Stephen Charnocke, for his labour and pains taken in officiating at Christchurch in Dublin, in the time of the late Convention, by warrant dated 31st of May, 1661	100	0	0
Mr. Matthew Barry and several other officers, for their service and attendance about the late Convention, by warrant dated the 5th of April, 1661	231	14	0
Sir Richard Barnewall, by warrant dated the 14th of June, 1661...	41	0	0
Oliver Walsh, Marshal of the City of Dublin, for monies by him disbursed to two popish priests committed to his custody, at 6*d.* per diem for each of them for 797 days, by warrant dated the 14th of March, 1661, amounting to £19 18*s.* 6*d.*, out of which, deducting 40*s.* formerly paid, so remains	17	18	6

	£	s.	d.
John Lovett, Gaoler of the Prison of Newgate, Dublin, for several sums of money by him disbursed for the use and maintenance of several prisoners committed to his custody, by warrant dated the 5th of March, 1661...	22	12	4
Dudley Mainwaring, Esq., Constable of His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, to be by him issued upon account towards relief of Nicholas Wright, John O'Dwiggin, and Michael Byrne, prisoners in the said Castle, at 4*d.* per diem to each, by three warrants, dated the 5th June, 13th of September, and the 10th of January, 1661	15	0	0
John Dalway, Mayor of Carrickfergus, to be by him issued to three popish priests, now prisoners at Carrickfergus, at 6*d.* per diem to each of them, towards their relief, by warrant dated the 6th of August, 1661	10	0	0
Captain Charles Twig, for monies by him disbursed for relief of the popish priests, prisoners in Galway, by warrant dated the 4th of October, 1661	9	9	0
William Rowe, gentleman, for his fees as one of His Majesty's Pursuivants for 124 days, from the 23rd of February, 1660, to the 27th of June, 1661	4	13	0
Thomas Bringhurst and Thomas Bate, for their disbursements for the rent of the Office of the Common Pleas of the Exchequer, by warrant dated the 14th of June, 1661	17	10	0
Thomas Brewer, gardener at the Phœnix, for a quarter of a year's salary, ending the 17th, 1661	5	0	0
Thomas Harrington, late gardener at the Phœnix, for a year and eight months ending the 17th of October, 1661... ...	30	17	0
The said Thomas Harrington, for his disbursements to several labourers for digging and weeding at the Phœnix, by two warrants dated the 4th of May and 19th of November, 1661...	12	10	10
Sir Richard Blake, Knight, for his present relief, by concordatum dated the 29th of November, 1661	50	0	0
Sir James Cuff, Knight, and Major Ellis Goodwin, being employed into England with bills to be transmitted to His Majesty, by concordatum dated the 29th of November, 1661...	100	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Anne Cannocke, widow, for the present relief of herself and children, by two concordatums dated the 10th of July and 29th of November, 1661...	30	0	0
David Kelly, for his present relief, by concordatum dated the 14th of June, 1661...	2	0	0
Samuel Bathurst, Esq., for monies by him disbursed for sending away expresses into several parts of Ireland with despatches and letters relating to His Majesty's service, by concordatum dated the 2nd of April, 1661	49	19	2
John Graydon, for one quarter's pension ending the 25th of June, 1661, by concordatum dated the 4th of June, 1661 ...	12	10	0
William Somers, Esq., to be by him issued upon account towards providing furniture and other necessaries for the Court house at Athlone, by concordatum dated the 10th of September, 1661	20	0	0
Anthony Stoughton, to the use of Sir Thomas Vyner and Company, for advance, exchange and interest of thirty thousand pounds advanced by the said Sir Thomas Vyner and Company towards the charge of reducing His Majesty's army here, by concordatum dated the 27th of April, 1661	1500	0	0
Ellen Butler, for her relief, by concordatum dated the 11th of July, 1661	2	10	0
Richard Whitty, Esq., for his present support, by concordatum dated the 14th of June, 1661	20	0	0
Anthony Stoughton, for one thousand pounds by him advanced to the Commissioners and their Secretaries appointed to attend His Majesty with the Bills to be transmitted into England, by concordatum dated the 30th of July, 1661	80	0	0
Mary Fox, alias fitz Gerald, widow, for the present relief of herself and orphans, by concordatum dated the 8th of July, 1661	10	0	0
George Carr, Esq., for money disbursed by him for defraying of the charges of transporting the ensigns of royalty into Ireland, and sundry other particulars for the service of this Kingdom	40	0	0
Elizabeth and Jane Preston, for their present relief, by concordatum dated the 14th of June, 1661	15	0	0
Dame Ellen Shortall, for her present relief, by concordatum dated the 29th of April, 1661	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
John ffarrell, one of His Majesty's footmen, for special reasons of His Majesty's service, by concordatum dated the 10th of September, 1661	10 :	0 :	0
Jane Dillon, alias Madden, for her present relief, by concordatum dated the 29th of April, 1661	5 :	0 :	0
Ellis Crince, widow, for her present relief, by concordatum dated the 26th of March, 1661	3 :	0 :	0
Edward Wesley, of Allasty, in the county of Kildare, for his present relief, by two concordatums dated the 19th of April and the 23rd of November, 1661	30 :	0 :	0
Alison Belling, widow, for the relief of her and her children, by concordatum dated the 11th of April, 1661...	20 :	0 :	0
Elinor fitz Gerald, for her present relief, by concordatum dated the 4th of May, 1661	5 :	0 :	0
Theobald Dillon, for his present relief, by concordatum dated the 29th of April, 1661	10 :	0 :	0
Thomas Chamberlain, for his present relief, by concordatum dated the 18th of April, 1661	5 :	0 :	0
Ellis Twile, for her present relief, by concordatum dated the 21st of May, 1661 ...	10 :	0 :	0
Barnard Talbot, for his present relief, by concordatum dated the 21st of May, 1661	10 :	0 :	0
Elizabeth Nangle, widow, for her present relief, by concordatum dated the 3rd of April, 1661	5 :	0 :	0
George Lynskill, for his present relief, by concordatum dated the 8th of July, 1661	2 :	0 :	0
Elinor fitz Gerald, by concordatum dated the 11th of June, 1661	6 :	0 :	0
Dudley Phillips, by warrant dated the 15th of October, 1661	10 :	0:	0
George Carr, Esq., for special reasons of His Majesty's service, by concordatum dated the 14th of January, 1661...	126 :	0 :	0
Anthony Stoughton, for special reasons of His Majesty's service, by two concordatums dated the 6th of January and the 15th of February, 1661	200 :	0 :	0
The said Anthony Stoughton, to be by him made over into England by Bill of Exchange to the Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, and others for His Majesty's special service, by warrant dated the third of February, 1661	700 :	0 :	0

	£	s.	d.
William Somers, Esq., being employed into England upon His Majesty's special service, by concordatum dated the last of November, 1661	50	0	0
Captain Thomas Wright, for his present relief, by concordatum dated the 30th of November, 1661...	10	0	0
Richard Carney, for making of several of the King's Arms, and furnishing himself with necessaries for solemnizing the proclaiming of His Majesty, by concordatum dated the first of July, 1661	77	15	0
Mary ffinglas, widow, for her present relief, by concordatum dated the 16th of August, 1661	20	0	0
James Bamford, for his care as Clerk to the Committee of Trade from the 8th of March, 1660, to the 18th of August following, and for pen, ink and paper, by concordatum dated the 9th of November, 1661	46	16	0
Captain Charles ffarrell, by concordatum dated the 4th of December, 1661	10	0	0
Anthony Stoughton, by Concordatum dated the 28th of February, 1661	300	0	0
The said Anthony Stoughton, towards payment of the rent for the rooms belonging to the Receipt Office for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661, by Concordatum dated the 12th of March, 1661	11	10	0
The said Anthony Stoughton, for monies disbursed for letters directed to the Deputy Receiver General concerning the Pole, by Concordatum dated the 12th of March, 1661...	5	4	10
Patrick Tallant, for disbursements by him made in taking Inquisition into the value and profits of the estate of John Blackwell, Esq., in the counties of Dublin and Kildare, and for recompense of his pains therein, by Concordatum dated the 28th of February, 1661	40	0	0
Richard de Laune, gentleman, for so much by him advanced to Capt. William Rosse, who was lately employed into England for the special service of His Majesty, by Concordatum dated the 10th of January, 1661	40	0	0
The said Richard, for providing new [?] ...	21	0	0
Charles Ireton, for his present relief, by Concordatum dated the 16th of January, 1661	20	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Samuel Bathurst, Esq., for several sums of money by him laid out for particular messages and not by way of post, and other occasions relating to His Majesty's service, by Concordatum dated the 27th of January, 1661	62	10	3
Randall Beckett, for money by him disbursed in fitting the rooms for the Court of Claims, by Concordatum dated the 17th of August, 1661	19	6	3
Christopher Russell, for special reasons of His Majesty's service, by Concordatum dated the 31st of January, 1661	20	0	0
Maurice fitz Gerald, for his present relief, by Concordatum dated the 17th of August, 1661	10	0	0
Lawrence Hamond, for the present relief of himself, his wife and children, by Concordatum dated the fifth of October, 1661	20	0	0
Peter Pett, His Majesty's Advocate General, Edward Cooke and Joshua Boyle, Doctors of Law, for their expense and charge in accommodating a difference between the French Marquis and Capt. Jacob Reynolds, by Concordatum dated the 14th of November, 1661	80	0	0
James Waggett, for special service of His Majesty, by Concordatum dated the 29th of October, 1661	5	0	0
Mary, Lady Caulfeild, for her present maintenance, by Concordatum dated the 17th of August, 1661	40	0	0
Richard de Launc, gentleman, to be by him paid over unto John MacDavid Mulcahy, who by order of the Lords Justices and Council is to employ four horsemen and eight footmen to prosecute Torido [?] who committed many robberies and murders in the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, etc., by Concordatum dated 29th of October, 1661	18	18	0
Mary Draper, by Concordatum dated 9th of August, 1661	15	0	0
Elinor Gascoigne, for relief of herself and children, by Concordatum dated 14th November, 1661	5	0	0
Mary Lewis, alias Molloy, widow, by Concordatum dated the 15th of August, 1661	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Alexander Knox, Collector of the last Pole-money in the County of Donegal, for bringing up the Poll-money of that county to this city, by Concordatum dated the 31st of January, 1661	10 :	0 :	0
William Hibbert, in consideration of his pains in bringing up the second Poll-money of the County of Tipperary, by Concordatum dated the 13th of September, 1661 ...	10 :	0 :	0
Sir George Blundell, Baronet, for his pains in assessing and collecting of the first payment of the Poll-money in the King's County, by Concordatum dated the 5th of October, 1661	10 :	0 :	0
Peter Beaghan and Robert Colvill, Esquires, for their pains in assessing and collecting the Poll-money in the county of Antrim, by Concordatum dated the 8th of January, 1661	20 :	0 :	0
William Toxteth, Henry Bellingham, and William Pepper, Esquires, £10 a year for their pains in assessing, levying, and bringing up the Poll-money in the county of Louth, by Concordatum dated the 27th of January, 1661	30 :	0 :	0
Samuel Bathurst, Esq., to be by him issued for the hiring of a vessel to be employed upon His Majesty's special service into England, by Concordatum dated the 8th of January, 1661	10 :	0 :	0
Mary, Jane, and Anne Ware, for their present relief, by Concordatum dated the 24th of December, 1661	75 :	0 :	0
Thomas Burgh, for his service as Attorney on behalf of His Majesty for prosecuting of malefactors, by Concordatum dated the 24th of December, 1661	20 :	0 :	0
Arthur Podmore, George Wakefield, and William Rowe, His Majesty's Pursuivants, for their extraordinary and constant attendance on His Majesty's attendance, by Concordatum dated the 24th of December, 1661	40 :	0 :	0
Jeoffrey Malbone, yeoman of the Wardrobe and housekeeper attending the Castle of Dublin, by warrant dated the 3rd of December, 1661	2 :	0 :	0
Doctor Edward Denham, for his allowance for twelve months ending the 26th of February, 1661, by warrant dated the 14th of August, 1660	70 :	16 :	0

	£	s.	d.
Colonel Arthur Hill, for a year's rent allowed unto him for Newry Castle with the garden and backside thereto belonging, being made use of for His Majesty's service, beginning the 25th of March, 1660, and ending the 25th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 19th of March, 1661	20	0	0
Thomas Lea, Keeper of the Council Chamber, for disbursements by him made for necessaries for the Council Chamber, by Concordatum dated the 28th of February, 1661	60	1	10
The Reverend Father in God, Michael, Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, being employed into England to attend His Majesty with the bills to be transmitted thither, by Concordatum dated the 30th of July, 1661	300	0	0
John, Lord Baron of Kingston, being employed into England to attend His Majesty with the Bills to be transmitted thither, by Concordatum dated the 30th of July, 1661	300	0	0
Thomas Piggott, Esq., Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, being employed into England upon the same account, by Concordatum dated the 30th of July, 1661	300	0	0
John Burniston, Esq., Secretary, to attend the Commissioners employed into England upon the same account, by Concordatum dated the 30th of July, 1661	100	0	0
Francis, Lord Aungier, being employed by the Lords Justices into England upon His Majesty's special service, by Concordatum dated the 9th of July, 1661	250	0	0
Sir James Shaen, Knight, to be by him paid over to the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, Cork and Rosse, John, Lord Baron of Kingston, Thomas Piggott, Esq., and Anthony Stoughton, by warrant dated the 17th of October, 1661	630	0	0
Edward Roberts, Esq., out of the estate of Colonel Daniell Axtell, being bound for the said Axtell, by warrant dated the 6th of August, 1661	216	5	0
The Right Honourable Anne, Marchioness Dowager of Clanrickarde, for so much accounted for in His Majesty's Exchequer as money received for Quit rents out of her Ladyship's jointure in the County of Galway, by warrant dated the 21th of January, 1661	135	4	10¾

	£	s.	d.
John Blackwell, Esq., for so much charged upon and received out of his rents since His Majesty's Restoration, by warrant dated the 6th of August, 1661	292	15	8
Capt. Henry ffinch, for supply of his present necessities, to be defaulted out of such monies as are due to him from His Majesty, by warrant dated the 12th of October, 1661	21	0	0
Luke, Earl of ffingall, for three-quarters of a year's pension ending the 25th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 16th of April, 1661	75	0	0
Thomas Plunkett, for the use of the Earl of ffingall, by Concordatum dated the 7th of December, 1661	100	0	0
Sir Paul Davis, Knight, for the use of Mathew Locke, Esq., for his allowance at 20*s.* per diem for 212 days, from the first of January, 1660, to the last of July, 1661, by two warrants dated the 18th of April, 1661, and the 31st of July, 1661	212	0	0
Arthur Podmore, Junior, Clerk to the Secretary for the Martial Affairs of Ireland at 5*s.* per diem for 234 days, from the first of April, 1661, to the 20th of November following, by two warrants dated the 31st of July, 1661, and the 20th of November, 1661...	58	10	0
The said Arthur Podmore, to be by him issued upon account for buying paper, ink, and other necessaries for the Office of the Secretary at War, and for other contingent charges relating to the said office, by warrant dated the 31st of May, 1661	20	0	0
Edward Peck, for his allowance at 2*s.* per diem as Messenger for the affairs of the Army for 304 days, from the first of January, 1660, to the last of October, 1661, by two warrants dated the 29th of March, 1661, and the 10th of November, 1661	30	8	0
The said Edward Peck, for several disbursements by him made for the use of the Committee for the Martial Affairs, by Concordatum dated the 12th of April, 1661	2	0	8
Capt. Richard St. George, to be by him issued upon account for necessary repairs on His Majesty's Castle of Athlone and the Courts of Guards, and the Stables and other offices to the said Castle belonging, by warrant dated the 7th of August, 1661	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.
The Earl of Drogheda, to be by him issued upon account towards repairing of the Fort of Drogheda, by warrant dated the 12th of October, 1661	100	0	0
Mr. Richard de Laune, to be by him issued for the repairs of the Blockhouse and Fort of Kinsale, by warrant dated the 21st of December, 1661	10	0	0:
Thomas Caulfeild, William Handcock, and Nicholas Mahon, Esquires, for their charge and pains about the assessing, levying, and bringing in the first payment of Poll-money of the county of Roscommon, by warrant dated the 8th of January, 1661	30	0	0
Sir William fflower, Knight, to be by him issued upon account for repairing the fort of Duncannon, by warrant dated the 10th of September, 1661...	150	0	0
John Povey, Esq., being employed Judge of Assize in the room of Justice Booth, visited with sickness, for the summer circuit, 1661, by Concordatum dated 3rd August, 1661	44	10	0
Ralph Wallis, for finding two several Inquisitions in the counties of Dublin and Kildare concerning the estate of John Blackwell, by Concordatum dated the 28th of February, 1661	20	0	0
John Westley and Ralph Wallis, Esquires, to be by them laid out for repairing the lower Courts in Dublin, by two warrants dated the 13th of August and the 26th of October, 1661	150	0	0
Capt. Albert Conyngham, to be by him issued upon account towards repairing of several of the Stores of this Kingdom in such manner as the Lords Justices shall appoint, by warrant	250	0	0
Capt. William Webb, for his labour and pains about the fortifications at Sligo and Ballymore bridge, from the 12th of August, 1660, to the 25th of March, 1661, by Concordatum	67	10	0
Doctor Ralph King, to be by him paid over to John Reeves in satisfaction of his pains in looking to the stores at Londonderry, by warrant	10	0	0
Sum	12220	14	7¾

Other Payments made upon Concordatums granted upon several occasions for the use of the Parliament.

	£	s.	d.
Lieut. Col. Philip fferneley, to be by him paid to Mrs. Sankey upon perfecting the writings on her part concerning Chichester House, now to be made use of for the Parliament, by warrant dated the 5th of April, 1661	300	0	0
The said Philip fferneley, to be paid to Richard White upon perfecting the writings on his part concerning Chichester House, to be made use of for the Parliament, by warrant dated the 5th of April, 1661	30	0	0
The said Philip fferneley to be issued for providing necessaries for furnishing the rooms in Chichester House, appointed the sitting of the Parliament, by warrant dated the 3rd of May, 1661	80	0	0
The said Philip fferneley, for monies disbursed in fitting and preparing the rooms in Chichester House for the sitting of the Parliament, by Concordatum dated the 14th of August, 1661	87	5	4
The said Philip fferneley, to be issued upon account for providing of coals, candles, and other necessaries for the use of the said house, by warrant dated the 21st of December, 1661	40	0	0
John Keating, Esq., for buying a Clock for the Lords' House of Parliament, by warrant dated the 14th of June, 1661	10	0	0
Doctor John Stearne, for his pains taken in overseeing the printing of the Acts and Declarations that have issued from the Parliament, by Concordatum dated the 5th of August, 1661	50	0	0
Robert Hall, gentleman, Usher of the Blackrood of the Lords' House of Parliament, to be issued to the doorkeepers and messengers of the Lords' House by warrant dated the 8th of January, 1661	40	0	0
John Thorneton, Usher of the House of Lords, for buying coals and other necessaries for the use of the said House, by Concordatum dated the 15th of October, 1661	100	0	0
Highgate Love, doorkeeper of the House of Commons, and William Craig, Keeper of the Speaker's Chambers, for their several attendances and services during the siting of Parliament, by warrant	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Quartermaster Thomas Cheeke, for money disbursed by him for building a stable for the Horse Guards attending the Parliament, by two warrants dated the 14th of May and the 17th of October, 1661	31	0	0
Sum ...	818	5	4

Payments made by virtue of His Majesty's Letters and other warrants.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Cork, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	30	0	0
Bryan Jones, Auditor of Foreign Accounts, for his fee for the same time	121	13	4
Jeoffrey Malbone, Keeper of the Clock of the Castle of Dublin, for his fee from the 15th of June, 1660, to the 3rd of June, 1661, together with 15*s.* by him laid out for repairing the said clock, by warrant dated the 28th of October, 1661	18	8	0
The said Jeoffrey Malbone, for 83 days ending at Michaelmas, 1661	4	3	0
Elizabeth fitz Gerald, alias Bolton, widow, by virtue of a decree of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, dated the 28th of November, 1661, for one year and a half's annuity due to her out of Trinocho, Giltown and Garbage, in the County of Kildare, ending at Michaelmas, 1661 ...	75	0	0
Sum ...	249	4	4

Pensions and other payments by special Letters from His Majesty.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Honourable Sir Maurice Eustace, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, for his pension, by virtue of His Majesty's Letters dated the first of February, 1661	1500	0	0
Sir Robert Meredith, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for his pension for one year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	150	0	0
George Carr, Esq., for his Grace the Duke of Ormond's use, by virtue of His Majesty's letters dated the 6th of December, 1660, by warrant dated the 12th of June, 1661	3179	13	0

	£	s.	d.
Sir James Shaen, Knight, for incident expenses and necessaries for the use of the Lords Justices, by virtue of His Majesty's Letters of the 6th of February, 1660	500	0	0
William Davyes, for the Earle of ffingall, by virtue of His Majesty's Letters of the 7th of February, 1660	600	0	0
Colonel Richard Butler, by virtue of His Majesty's Letters of the 13th of April, 1661, by two warrants dated the first of May and 15th of May, 1661	1000	0	0
Thomas Daunt and Mary, his wife, pursuant to His Majesty's Order of reference to the Lords Justices of the 30th of September, 1661, and by order of the said Lords Justices thereupon, dated the 20th of March, 1661	70	0	0
Sum ...	6999	13	0

Pensioners, etc., by Concordatums and other warrants.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Honourable the Marquis of Antrim, for a pension of £10 per week from the 19th of July, 1661, by Concordatum dated the 30th of July, 1661, viz., for 34 weeks ending 14th of March, 1661	340	0	0
The Lord Viscount Taaffe, for a pension of £800 per annum towards his support, by Concordatum dated the 17th of August, 1661, for seven months ending 18th of March, 1661	466	13	4
Edward, Lord Blaney, for a pension of 100*s.* per week for 28 weeks ending the 15th of March, 1661, by Concordatum dated the 19th of September, 1661	140	0	0
The Earl of Clanrickarde, for his present support at 100*s.* per week for 14 weeks ending the 17th of August, 1661, by Concordatum dated the 17th of July, 1661...	70	0	0
The said Earl of Clanrickarde, for an allowance £1,500 per annum, and payable monthly for his present upport until he be restored to his estate, by Concordatum dated the 17th of August, 1661	256	4	0
David, Lord Viscount Kilmallock, for his pension of 50*s.* per week for 26 weeks, from the 9th of May, 1661, to the 6th of November, following, by Concordatum dated the 25th of July, 1661	65	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Luke, Earl of ffingall, for a pension of £5 a week from the first of July, 1661, towards his present support till he be restored to his estate, by warrant dated the 8th of July, 1661	51	10	0
Theobald, Lord Viscount Mayo, at 40*s.* a week for his better support for 7 weeks ending the 5th of June, 1661, by warrant dated the 17th of May, 1661	14	0	0
Patrick, Lord Baron of Dunsany, for a pension of 50*s.* a week from the 24th of June, 1661, by Concordatum dated the 11th of July, 1661	37	10	0
Sir Connell ffarrell, Knight, at £300 per annum, payable monthly, from the 17th of August, 1661, for his support for 7 months ending the 17th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 11th of October, 1661	175	0	0
George fitz Gerald, Esq., for a pension of 30*s.* a week, for 23 weeks ending 9th December, 1661, for his support, by Concordatum dated the 30th of July, 1661 ...	34	10	0
The Lady Mayo, for her support, at 30*s.* a week for 14 weeks ending the 21th of June, 1661, by Concordatum dated the 21st of June, 1661	21	0	0
The said Lady Mayo, for her pension due to her three children for half-a-year ending the 24th of June, 1661, by warrant dated the 21st of June, 1661	18	0	0
Mary Pallice, alias Plunkett, widow, for her present relief for half-a-year ending the last of October, 1661, by Concordatum dated the 16th of August, 1661	10	0	0
Mary Usher, widow, at £40 per annum, payable monthly, for her present relief, by Concordatum dated the 17th of August, 1661	18	0	0
Eve Yaxeley, widow, at 10*s.* a week for one year ending the 25th of December, 1661, in consideration of her great sufferings, by Concordatum dated the 4th of October, 1661	26	0	0
Katherine Wogan, for the support of herself and children for one year ending the 29th of September, 1661, by two warrants dated the 14th of May and the 14th of December, 1661	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.
The said Katherine Wogan, for her allowance at 10*s.* a week for one year, one quarter, and twelve weeks, from the 29th of September, 1660, and ending the 27th of March, 1661, by two warrants dated the 14th of May and 14th of December, 1661	38	10	0
William Aubrey, for his relief at 10*s.* per week for 16 weeks ending the 20th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 19th of September, 1661	8	0	0
Tirlagh o' Lowth, for his allowance at 7*s.* a week for 12 weeks from the 11th of October, 1661, to the 9th of January following, by warrant dated the 11th of October, 1661	4	4	0
Robert and Pierce Shortall, Cripples, for their pension at £20 per annum for their relief for three-quarters of a year ending the 29th of September, 1660, by warrant dated the 13th of September, 1661 ...	15	0	0
Margaret Mathews, widow, for her maintenance at 10*s.* a week from the 10th of July, 1661, to the 19th of March, 1661, by Concordatum dated the tenth of July, 1661...	18	0	0
Julia Johnson, widow, for her pension at 12*s.* per week in part payment thereof, by warrant dated the 14th of December, 1661	10	0	0
Mary Warren, for herself and children of her deceased sister, the Viscountess of Tara, at £10 per week for 19 weeks ending the 22nd of February, 1661, by warrant dated the 21st of October, 1661	190	0	0
Jane, Lady Blaney, for her pension at 20*s.* per week, and her three children at 7*s.* 8*d.* each per week, viz., her ladyship for one year from the 25th of December, 1660, to the 25th of December, 1661, likewise for her three children for 33 weeks ending the 3rd of November, 1661—£37 19*s.*, by warrant dated the 21st of June, 1661 ...	89	19	0
Walter Eustace, in full satisfaction of his pension at 12*s.* per week from the 20th of March, 1660, to the 13th of September, 1661, by warrant dated the 3rd of September, 1661	12	10	0
Colonel Garret fitz Symons, for his pension at 20*s.* per week for 28 weeks from the 20th of March, 1660, by warrant dated the second of July, 1661	28	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Robert Nettervill, Esq., for himself and the rest of the Lady Nettervill's children for their pension at 50*s.* per week from the 29th of September, 1660, to the 25th of September, 1661, by two warrants dated the 20th of November, 1661	127	10	0
Edward Butler, for his relief, by warrant dated the 14th of June, 1660	8	10	0
Christopher Eustace, for his pension for half-a-year ending the 24th of June, 1661 ...	10	0	0
Richard Wawe, for his pension at 6*s.* per week for 38 weeks ending the 18th of March, 1660, by warrant dated the 21st of September, 1660	11	8	0
John Daniel Shonhub[?], for his pension for a quarter of a year ending the 24th of June, 1661, by warrant dated the 8th of June, 1661	6	10	0
Elizabeth Graham, for her relief for half-a-year's pension ending the 25th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 25th of March, 1661	13	0	0
Katherine Plunkett, for half-a-year's pension due to her ending the 25th of June, 1661, by warrant dated the 5th of July, 1661...	5	0	0
The several pensioners hereafter mentioned for one quarter's pension ending the 24th of March, 1660, viz., the Lady Anderson, £6 10*s.*; Susanna Robertson, 26*s.*; Sarah Wynn, 45*s.* 6*d.*; Katherine Clerke, 39*s.*; Joan Harropp, 19*s.* 6*d.*; Jane Griffin, 26*s.*; by warrant dated the 14th of December, 1661	14	6	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Raymond, for her pension at 8*s.* per week for 36 weeks ending the 19th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 30th of July, 1661	14	8	0
Doctor Richard Heaton, for half-a-year's pension due to Captain John Strongman ending the 24th of June, 1661, by warrant dated the 20th of December, 1661 ...	13	0	0
Mary Goodman, widow, for her pension at 5*s.* per week for eight weeks ending the 13th of May, 1661, by warrant dated the 27th of January, 1661	2	0	0
Lady Anderson, for the remain of a quarter's pension ending the 24th of June, 1660, by warrant dated the 31st of January, 1661	6	10	0

	£	s.	d.
John Dougherty, for himself and his father, Richard Dougherty, for their pension at 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem for 365 days from the 21st of March, 1660, to the 30th of March, 1661	27	7	6
Sir John Stephens, Knight, Governor of His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, for providing caddowes, pots, coals and candles for the soldiers in the said castle for one year, by warrant dated the 28th of June, 1661 ...	89	12	0
Corporal James Bradley, for so much by him disbursed for fire and candles for the Horse Guards in Dublin, by Concordatum dated the 11th of April, 1661	3	9	6
Richard Gray, for fire and candles for the Horse Guards in this city from the 28th of January, 1660, to the last of September, 1661, by warrant dated the 7th of December, 1661	23	13	6
William Gill, for his disbursements for firing and candles for the Horse Guards in this city, by concordatum dated the 11th of October, 1661	18	13	0
Sir John Stephens, Knight, Governor of His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, to be by him issued upon account towards providing fire and candle light for the use of the guards in the said Castle yard, and for repairing the Courts of guard there, by warrant dated the 22nd of October, 1661	20	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel Alleyn, for so much by him disbursed for the use of the guards in the said Castle, by two concordatums dated 17th of April and 25th of April, 1661 ...	5	10	0
Richard Tomlinson, for money disbursed by him for the use of the troops when upon the guards in the city of Dublin, by Concordatum dated the 11th of April, 1661...	6	6	0
Henry Barton, for providing of fire and candle for the Horse Guards kept in his house, and for his damage sustained thereby for the loss of his guests, by Concordatum dated the 16th of April, 1661	20	0	0
The said Henry Barton, for providing fire and candles for the Horse Guards kept in his house, and for repairing and cleaning the the stables there from the 28th of January, 1661, to the last of September following, by Concordatum dated the 10th of January, 1661	28	3	6

	£	s.	d.
Francis Poole, for the use of Elizabeth Curlee for her pension at 1*s.* 6*d.* a week for three-quarters of a year ending the last of January, 1661	2	18	6
Mrs. Anne Sarsfield, for her support at 20*s.* per week for five weeks ending the 5th of October, 1661, by warrant dated the 5th of October aforesaid	5	0	0
Sum ...	2690	5	10

Payments made to the Lords Justices.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Maurice Eustace, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, for his allowance for twelve months ending the 22nd of February, 1661	1500	0	0
Roger, Earl of Orrery, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, for his allowance for twelve months ending as aforesaid ...	1500	0	0
Charles, late Earl of Mountrath, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, for his allowance for ten months ending the 20th of December, 1661	1250	0	0
Sir John Temple, Knight, in full satisfaction for his entertainment and allowance as one of His Majesty's Commissioners for the Government of this Kingdom of Ireland for three months ending the 28th of September, 1660, by warrant dated the 29th of September, 1660	250	0	0
John Weaver, Esq. [?], in full satisfaction of his entertainment and allowance as one of His Majesty's Commissioners for the Government of Ireland for three months ending the 20th of June, 1660, by warrant dated the 24th of June, 1661	250	0	0
Sum ...	4750	0	0

Payments made to the Lords Justices and Council for allowance of wine for the provision and store of their houses, for a year beginning the eight day of May, 1661.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Maurice Eustace, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and one of the Lords Justices of this Kingdom, for seven tuns of French wine for the provision and store of his house for a year beginning the 8th of May, 1661, by warrant dated the 9th of August, 1661	73	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Charles, late Earl of Mountrath, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, for six tuns and a half of French wine for the provision and store of his house for the same time	68	5	0
Wentworth, Earl of Kildare, for three tuns of French wine for the provision and store of his house for the same time	31	10	0
James, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate and Metropolitan of Ireland, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Henry, Lord Bishop of Meath, for the like allowance	31	10	0
John, Lord Bishop of Clogher, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Edward, Earl of Meath, for the like allowance	31	10	0
William, Lord Caulfeild, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Francis, Lord Viscount Shannon, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir James Barry, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir Robert Meredith, Knight, Chancellor of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, for the like allowance	31	10	0
John Bysse, Esq., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, for the like allowance ...	31	10	0
John, Lord Viscount Massareene, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Richard, Lord Baron of Colooney, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir Paul Davis, Knight, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State in Ireland, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir John Temple, Knight, Master of the Rolls, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir James Ware, Knight, His Majesty's Auditor General, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir Francis Hamilton, Knight, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir George Wentworth, Knight, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir Henry Tichborne, Knight, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir Robert fforth, Knight, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Arthur Hill, Esq., for the like allowance ...	31	10	0
Colonel Marcus Trevor, for the like allowance	31	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Sir William Domvile, Knight, His Majesty's Attorney General, for his allowance for one tun and a half of French wine for the same time	15	15	0
John Temple, Esq., His Majesty's Solicitor General for the like allowance	15	15	0
Robert Griffith, Esq., His Majesty's second Serjeant-at-Law, for the like allowance...	15	15	0
Sum ...	850	10	0

Allowances made to Alderman Daniel Bellingham, Deputy Receiver General, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Alderman Daniel Bellingham, by virtue of an order signed by the Right Honourable the Lords Justices and Council, dated the 5th day of March, 1661, for so much of His Majesty's monies taken out of the Office of Receipt when the said Office was broken open, the sum of	169	7	2
Sum. pet.			
The Commissioners of Accounts and others, by their warrant dated the 30th of August, 1662	285	10	0
Sum. pet.			
Sum total of all the aforesaid payments and allowances	37143	9	7¾

	£	s.	d.
And so there remaineth towards the payment of the Military List	163903	2	5¾

Which sum is charged upon the Accountant in his account for the Military List hereafter following :—

The State of the Account of the Right Honourable Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer, etc., during the time aforesaid for payment of the Military List.

That is to say :—

	£	s.	d.
The said Accountant is charged with the remain of His Majesty's Revenues and Casualties in his hands upon the foot of his Account for Civil Affairs, which is appointed for satisfying of the Military List and for Payments directed by His Majesty's Courts, amounting to the sum of	163903	2	5¾

Payments made to the Military List.

Officers General.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Thomas, Earl of Ossory, for his entertainment as Lieut.-General of the Horse at 20*s.* per diem for 104 days ending the last of September, 1661	104 :	0 :	0
Paid unto John, Lord Baron of Kingston, for his entertainment as Commissary General of the Horse at 20*s.* per diem for one year ending the 29th of September, 1661 ...	365 :	0 :	0
Paid unto Sir Thomas Armstrong, Knight, for his entertainment as Quartermaster General of His Majesty's Troops of Horse in the Kingdom of Ireland at 10*s.* per diem, beginning the 5th of July, 1661, and ending the last of September following	44 :	0 :	0
Paid unto Sir Henry Tichborne, Knight, for his entertainment as Marshal of the Army and his retinue, one Trumpeter and thirty horsemen lightly armed, viz., himself at 6*s.* 8*d.*, the said Trumpeter and horsemen at 12*d.* le pece per diem, for 252 days ending the 29th September, 1661 ...	474 :	12 :	0
Paid to Captain James Garstin, Provost Marshal of the Army, at 8*s.* per diem for 288 days ending the last of September, 1661, as by two warrants dated the 28th of May and 8th of October, 1661, with acquittance presented	115 :	4 :	0
Paid unto Lieut. Col. Abraham Yarner for his entertainment as Muster Master General of the Army at 15*s.* per diem, and his Clerk at 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem, for 288 days ending the last of September, 1661 ...	252 :	0 :	0
Paid unto Robert ffitz Gerald, Esq., for his entertainment as Comptroller of the Musters and Checks of His Majesty's army in Ireland for 169 days at 20*s.* per diem ending the 30th of September, 1661	169 :	0 :	0
Paid to Sir Theophilus Jones, Knight, for his entertainment as Scout Master General of the Army at 6*s.* 8*d.* per diem, and six horsemen at 18*d.* le pece per diem for 196 days beginning the 18th of March, 1660, and ending the 29th of September following, and also for an increase of the said entertainment at £100 per annum for one year ending the 29th of September, 1661	253 :	10 :	8

	£	s.	d.
Paid unto Doctor Ralph King for his entertainment as Advocate General to the Army, and one Clerk at 18*s.* 4*d.* per diem for 288 days ending the last of September, 1661	267	1	0
Paid unto Doctor William Currer upon account for his entertainment as Physician General to His Majesty's Army in Ireland	100	0	0
Paid to James ffountaine, gentleman, for his entertainment as Chirurgeon-General to the Army at 6*s.* per diem, and as Chirurgeon to the Hospital at Dublin at 4*s.* per diem, for 305 days ending the the 30th of September, 1661	152	10	0
Paid to Bryan Jones, Esq., for his entertainment as Deputy-Commissioner of the Musters at 6*s.* per diem for 288 days ending the last of September, 1661 ...	86	8	0
Paid to him also as one of the Commissaries of the Musters for his entertainment at £100 per annum for three-quarters of a year ending the 29th of September, 1661	75	0	0
Paid to Richard Barry, gentleman, one of the Commissaries of the Musters, for his entertainment at £100 per annum for three-quarters of a year ending the 29th of September, 1661	75	0	0
Paid to Richard Warburton, one of the Commissaries of the Musters, at £100 per annum for one year ending the 29th of September, 1661	100	0	0
Paid to Capt. Thomas Hart, one of the Assistant Commissaries of the Musters, for one quarter of a year and 106 days ending the 29th of September, 1660	66	18	4¼
Paid to Capt. James Smallwood for his entertainment as Assistant Commissary of the Musters at £100 per annum for three-quarters of a year ending the 29th of September, 1661	75	0	0
Paid to Richard Phillips, one of the Commissaries of the Musters, for his entertainment at £100 per annum for the said time	75	0	0
Paid to Henry Eltonhead, one of the Commissaries of the Musters, for his entertainment at £100 per annum for the said time	75	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Richard Nevill, one of the Commissaries of the Musters, for his entertainment at £100 per annum for half-a-year and 48 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	63 :	3 :	1
Paid to Capt. Percival Hart, one of the Commissaries of the Musters, for his entertainment at £100 per annum for half-a-year and 48 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	63 :	3 :	1
Paid unto John Williams the sum of £60 0*s.* 8*d.* which with £37 10*s.* paid him by former warrant, makes £97 10*s.* 8*d.*, and is for his fee as Commissary of the Stores at Waterford at £50 per annum for 344 days ending the 25th of March, 1660	40 :	0 :	8
Paid to Lieut. Col. John Roseworme, Engineer, to be defaulted out of his entertainment	50 :	0 :	0
Paid to Captain John Paine for his entertainment as Overseer Surveyor and Director General of all fortifications, buildings, etc., within the realm of Ireland at 5*s.* per diem for 157 days beginning the 26th of April, 1661, and ending the 29th September, following	39 :	5 :	0
Sum ...	3190 :	15 :	10¼

Officers Provincial.

	£	s.	d.
Paid unto Roger, Earl of Orrery, in full satisfaction of his fee as Lord President of Munster at £100 English per annum, for his diet and the Council's there at £7 10*s.* per week, for his retinue of thirty horsemen and forty footmen at 22*s.* 11½*d.* per diem, for three-quarters of a year and 58 days ending the 25th of December, 1661	827 :	4 :	9¼
Paid unto Charles, late Earl of Mountrath, in full satisfaction of his fee as Lord President of Connaght at £100 English per annum, for his diet and the Council's there at £7 10*s.* per week, for his retinue of thirty horsemen and twenty footmen at 22*s.* 11½*d.* per diem, for three-quarters of a year and 80 days ending the 18th of December, 1661	882 :	2 :	0¼

	£	s.	d.
Paid unto him also for his entertainment as Provost Marshal of the Province of Connaght at 4*s.* per diem, and for 12 horsemen at 12*d.* le pece per diem, for 195 days ending 29th of September, 1661	156	0	0
Paid to Sir George Wentworth, Knight, for his entertainment as Provost Marshal in the Province of Leinster at 4*s.* 2½*d.* per diem, and 12 horsemen at 12*d.* le pece per diem, viz., to himself for one year and 125 days ending the last of September, 1661, £103 6*s.* 3*d.*, and the said horsemen for 233 days ending as aforesaid, £139 16*s.*, making in all £243 2*s.* 3*d.*, as by warrant dated the 8th November	243	2	3
Paid to Sir Nicholas Purdon, Knight, for his entertainment as Provost Marshal of Munster at 8*s.* per diem, and ten horsemen at 12*d.* le pece per diem, for 220 days ending the 11th of February, 1660 ...	198	0	0
Paid to ffrancis Peisley, Esq., for his entertainment as Provost Marshal of Munster, viz., to himself at 4*s.* 2½*d.* per diem, and 12 horsemen at 12*d.* le pece per diem, for for 180 days ending the last of July, 1661	115	17	6
Paid to Major Robert Ward for his entertainment as Provost Marshal of Ulster at 4*s.* 2½*d.* per diem, and 12 horsemen at 12*d.* le pece per diem, for 372 days ending the last of September, 1661	301	9	0
Paid to Capt. Adam Molyneux for 220 days' pay unto him as Provost Marshal of Leinster, and the party of horse under his command, viz., himself at 8*s.* per diem, and ten horsemen at 12*d.* le pece per diem, beginning the 5th of July, 1659, and ending the 11th of February following, inclusive	198	0	0
Sum ...	2951	15	6½

Governors, Constables, and Warders.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Roger, Earl of Orrery, for his entertainment as Constable of the Castle of Limerick at £10 per annum, due for a year and 157 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	14	6	0
Paid unto him also as Governor of the County of Clare at 10*s.* per diem, due for a year and 157 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	261	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Paid to the Earl of Mountrath for his entertainment as Constable of Athlone Castle at £13 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and 14 warders at 6*d.* le pece per diem for 311 days ending the 14th of December, 1661	121	18	2
Paid to William, Lord Caulfeild, for his entertainment as Constable of the Fort of Charlemont at 3*s.* 4*d.* per diem, and 15 warders at 6*d.* le pece per diem, for 231 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	125	2	6
Paid to Sir John Stephens, Knight, Governor of the Castle of Dublin, at 10*s.* sterling per diem for 250 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	125	0	0
Paid to him also for an increase of his fee at 10*s.* per diem for 248 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	124	0	0
Paid to Dudley Mainwaring, Esq., Constable of His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, at £20 per annum for one year ending the last of March, 1661, £20, and 14 wardens at 6*d.* le pece per diem, for 189 days ending as aforesaid, £66, amounting in all to £86	86	0	0
Paid to Arthur Hill, Esq., for his fee as Constable of the Fort of Hillsboro at 3*s.* 4*d.* per diem, and 20 warders at 6*d.* le pece per diem, viz., to himself for 131 days ending the last of April, 1661, and to the said warders for 79 days ending as aforesaid	61	6	8
Paid to Sir Robert fforth, Knight, for his entertainment as Constable of His Majesty's Castle of Philipstown in the King's County, at 18*d.* per diem for one year and 125 days ending the last of September, 1661, and for 12 warders at 6*d.* le pece per diem for 231 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	106	2	6
Paid to Major Robert Edgeworth for his entertainment as Governor of the Fort of Sligo at 10*s.* per diem for 246 days ending the last of September, 1661	123	0	0
Paid to Samuel ffoxcroft, gentleman, for his entertainment as Constable of His Majesty's castle or fort of the Moy in the County of Armagh, at 3*s.* per diem for one year and 125 days ending the last of September, 1661	73	13	0

	£	s.	d.
Paid to George St. George, Esq., for his entertainment as constable of His Majesty's Castle and Fort of Maryborough in the Queen's County, at 18*d.* per diem for one year and 63 days ending the last of September, 1661	32 :	2 :	6
Paid to Robert Astwood, Porter of the Castle of Dublin, for his entertainment at 9*d.* per diem for 206 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	7 :	14 :	6
Sum ...	1261 :	6 :	10

Horse troops with their Officers.

Paid to the following Captains for themselves, their officers, and the troops of Horse under their command, for six months' pay ending July 28th, 1661.*

	£	s.	d.
James, Duke of Ormond, on account ...	1782 :	4 :	0
George, Duke of Albemarle	1771 :	0 :	0
Roger, Earl of Orrery (for three months' entertainment to himself as Captain) ...	58 :	16 :	0
To the same (six months' pay to his officers and troop)	1745 :	2 :	0
Charles, Earl of Mountrath (three months' entertainment as Captain)	58 :	16 :	0
To the same (six months' pay to his officers and troop)	1709 :	8 :	0
Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, upon account ...	1812 :	6 :	0
Wentworth, Earl of Kildare	1761 :	18 :	0
Edward, Earl of Meath, upon account ...	1745 :	16 :	0
Arthur, Earl of Donegall, upon account ...	1765 :	8 :	0
Henry, Earl of Drogheda, upon account ...	1818 :	12 :	0
Hugh, Earl of Mount Alexander, upon account	1754 :	4 :	0
George, Lord Viscount Grandison, upon account	1716 :	14 :	0
William, Lord Caulfeild, upon account ...	1751 :	8 :	0
Francis, Lord Aungier, on account	1771 :	0 :	0
Edward, Lord Viscount Conway, upon account	1748 :	12 :	0
John, Lord Roberts, upon account	1706 :	12 :	0
Francis, Lord Viscount Shannon, upon account	1721 :	10 :	0
Richard, Lord Colooney, upon account ...	1741 :	12 :	0
John, Lord Baron of Kingston, upon account	1779 :	8 :	0
Sir Arthur Forbes, Baronet, upon account...	1745 :	16 :	0
Sir Henry Tichborne, Knight, upon account	1757 :	0 :	0
Sir Thomas Armstrong, Knight, upon account	1751 :	8 :	0
Sir Theophilus Jones, Knight, upon account	1751 :	8 :	0
Sir William Meredith, Baronet, upon account	1745 :	16 :	0

* Unless otherwise specified.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Oliver St. George, Knight, upon account	1636	12	0
Lord Marcus Trevor, upon account	1754	4	0
Col. Vere Essex Cromwell, upon account ...	1731	16	0
Major George Rawden, upon account (for one month's pay to himself, officers and troop)	1748	12	0
Col. Daniell Redman, on account (six months' pay to himself, officers and troop) ...	1709	8	0
John Andrews and Roger Rhett, Supernumeraries in Sir Henry Tichborne's troop of horse, for four months' pay due to them, viz., £11 4*s.* each, beginning the 11th of February, 1660, and ending the 2nd of June, following	22	8	0
John Blackelocke, for two month's pay due to him as private soldier in Lord Caulfeild's troop, beginning the 27th of August, 1660, and ending the 21st of October following	5	12	0
Sum	49080	6	0

Foot Companies.

Paid to the following Captains for themselves, their Officers, and the foot companies under their command, for seven months' pay ending August 25th, 1661, unless otherwise specified.

	£	s.	d.
James, Duke of Ormond	878	14	8
George, Duke of Albemarle	816	13	4
Roger, Earl of Orrery (upon account for three months' pay as Captain of foot)	33	12	0
To the same (for seven months' pay to his Officers and company)	796	12	0
Charles, Earl of Mountrath (for three months' pay a Captain)	33	12	0
To the same (for seven months' pay to his Officers and company)	801	5	4
Charles, Lord Castle-Coote, on account ...	844	4	0
Thomas, Earl of Ossory	806	8	0
John, Lord Roberts, on account	822	14	8
Richard, Earl of Barrymore, on account ...	806	8	0
John, Lord Viscount Massareene, on account	846	1	4
Thomas, Lord ffolliott, on account	771	8	0
Sir Robert Stewart, Knight	799	17	4
Sir Thomas Wharton, Knight	817	12	0
Sir Francis Butler, Knight	816	13	4
Sir John Cole, Baronet	844	4	0
Sir Thomas Gifford, Knight, on account ...	819	9	4
Sir John Stephens, Knight, on account ...	826	9	4
Sir Robert Sterling, Knight, on account ...	823	13	4

	£	s.	d.
Sir Robert Byron, Knight	821	16	0
Sir Patrick Weymes, Knight	786	16	0
Sir Edward Massey, Knight	812	9	4
Sir Francis ffowkes, Knight	846	1	4
Sir William King, Knight	833	0	0
Sir Nicholas Purdon, Knight	798	0	0
Robert Russell, for seven months' pay due to himself as Ensign in Sir Nicholas Purdon's company of foot, ending the 25th of August, 1661, aforesaid	29	8	0
Sir St. John Broderick, Knight	806	17	4
Sir James Cuffe, Knight	844	4	0
Sir Robert Hanna, Knight	832	10	8
Sir Ralph Wilson, Knight	846	1	4
Sir William Pen, Knight	816	13	4
Sir Peter Courthope, Knight	833	9	4
Major Richard Goodwin	815	5	4
Col. John Hublethorne	816	13	4
Capt. John St. Leger	812	9	4
Capt. Robert Deey, upon account	836	14	8
Lieut. Col. Arthur Gore	842	6	8
Major Thomas ffortescue	836	5	4
Capt. Thomas Steward	788	13	4
Capt. Nicholas Bayly	823	6	8
Capt. Richard Power	797	1	4
Lieut. Col. Hans Hamilton	846	1	4
Major James Dennis, on account	822	5	4
Capt. William Rosse	839	10	8
Col. Chidley Coote	844	4	0
Sir John Ogle, Knight, upon account	802	13	4
Capt. Charles Hamilton	777	9	4
Capt. Richard St. George	846	1	4
Col. Robert Manley, upon account	818	10	8
Lieut. Col. William Moore	816	13	4
Col. John Mayart, on account	846	1	4
Lieut. Col. John Read	794	5	4
Col. Thomas Piggott	816	13	4
Major Seafowle Gibson	824	2	8
Col. William Warden	830	4	0
Col. Charles Blount	842	6	8
Col. James Motlow	816	13	4
Col. John Gorges, on account...	816	13	4
Col. Robert Sands, on account	752	5	4
Col. Thomas Coote	844	4	0
Col. Charles Wheeler	835	16	0
Sir Francis Gore, Knight	831	2	8
Col. John Brett	844	4	0
Col. John Jephson	826	9	4
Col. Daniel Treswell	833	9	4
Sir Richard Kerle, Knight	808	5	4
Major George Ingoldsby	846	1	4

	£	s.	d.
Col. Randall Clayton	824	12	0
Capt. Garratt Moore	808	14	8
Lieut. Col. Edward Allen, to be by him issued to the soldiers quartered in His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, and the out yards of the said Castle, to be defaulted out of their respective entertainments...	140	0	0
To the same upon account for fourteen days' pay to part of the foot company under his command, as by warrant dated 15th of May, 1661	10	7	8
Capt. Felix Long, for fourteen days' pay to part of his company, part of Capt. Robert ffenix' company, and one soldier of Capt. Knight's company, as by warrant with acquittance p.	13	17	8
Capt. William St. George, on account for fourteen days' pay to part of the company under his command, as by warrant with acquittance p.	20	17	8
Capt. Peter fflower, for the Officers and soldiers of Sir Thomas Gifford's foot company in satisfaction of the like sum assigned him by the late Receiver of the Precinct of Waterford upon Capt. Thomas Aske, and Michael Browne for half-a-year's rent of the Impropriate Tithes of Thurlestown, etc., in the county of Tipperary, ending the 20th of December, 1660, as by warrant with acquittance presented	29	0	0
Sum	54551	11	0

Payments made to the Shipping.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Robert Courser, Purser of the *Harp* frigate, upon account towards the buying of provisions for the said frigate	20	0	0
Captain Daniel Nixon, towards providing of provisions for the men serving in the *Rose-Pink*	20	0	0
Captain Robert Williamson, in full of his pay and disbursements for the use of the *Harp* frigate under his command from the 10th of April, 1660, to the 28th of May, 1661...	127	17	11
John Stephens and Henry Alverston, the sum of 25*s.* apiece, which sum is to be defaulted out of such monies as are or shall be due to them in respect of their service in His Majesty's ship called the *Dolphin*	2	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Capt. John Bartlett, for his allowance and disbursements for two vessels employed by him in carrying the packets from the first of October last to the 24th of June last	458	0	0
Sum ...	628	7	11

Officers of the Ordnance and trains of Artillery.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Hugh, Lord Viscount Mountgomery, Master of the Ordnance, to be defaulted out of such entertainment as is or shall become due unto him, as by warrant dated 4th June, 1661, with acquittance presented (?)	400	0	0
Capt. Albert Conyngham, Lieutenant of the Ordnance, to be by him paid over to the Earl of Mount-Alexander, to be defaulted out of such entertainments as are or shall be due to the said Earl as Master of the Ordnance	200	0	0
Thomas Jones, Comptroller of the Ordnance, at 8*s.* per diem, and one clerk at 2*s.* per diem, for five hundred and fifty-one days ending the last of January, 1661	275	10	0
Capt. Albert Conyngham, Lieut. of the Ordnance, for six months' pay to six Waggoners belonging to the train of Artillery, ending the 21st of October, 1661	37	16	0
To him also for several officers and artificers of His Majesty's Train of Artillery, Ordnance and Stores, for their respective entertainments to the second of June, 1661	1460	8	6
To him also, to be defaulted out of such entertainments as are or shall be due to him as Lieut. of the Ordnance	150	0	0
Capt. Thomas Jones, Comptroller of the Ordnance, in full of his disbursements from the first of June, 1660, to the 8th of February following, in relation to the train of artillery for necessaries for the guards	41	1	2
Sum ...	2564	15	8

Payments made to the Hospital.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to George Carr, Esq., to be by him equally distributed amongst such of the soldiers in His Majesty's Hospital of Dublin as are by the late Committee thought fit to be continued, and to the Nurses and washwomen there employed	120	0	0
Adam Darley, for three months' pay to him as Overseer of the Hospital of Dublin at the allowance of £50 per annum, ending the 12th of May, 1661	12	10	0
Ann Shirley, in part payment of ten months' wages for washing for the soldiers in the said Hospital, from the 14th of January, 1660, to the 21st of October, 1661 ...	2	0	0
Katherine Nicholas, for arrears due to her late husband, Richard Nicholas, as one of the soldiers belonging to the Hospital since His Majesty's happy restoration	7	10	0
Sum ...	142	0	0

Payments of arrears to the Horse and to the Foot.

	£	s.	d.
Charles, Earl of Mountrath, as Colonel and Captain, ending February 10th, 1660 ...	218	8	0
Roger, Earl of Orrery, as Colonel and Captain, ending February 10th, 1660	218	8	0
Capt. Anthony Yardley, as Lieutenant to Capt. John Salt's troop, beginning July 10th, 1658, and ending August 1st, 1659, includng eleven days' pay on the Muster of October 1st, 1655	201	10	0
Henry Langley, as Lieut. in the late Capt. Thomas Aske's troop, July 5th, 1658, to January 15th, 1660, including eleven days on the Muster of October 1st, 1655 ...	271	10	0
Quartermaster William Hart, as Quartermaster in Capt. Henry Whaley's troop, August 30th, 1658, to January 16th, 1659, including eleven days' pay on the Muster, October 1st, 1655	137	14	0
Abraham Bates, four months' pay as Corporal to Capt. Sampson Toogood's troop, October 22nd, 1660, to February, 11th, 1661	14	0	0
Quartermaster John Gevery, as quartermaster to Capt. Richard Kyrle's troop, January 16th, 1659, to February 11th, 1660 ...	50	8	0

	£	s.	d.
Elizabeth Phillips, widow of Lieut. Hugh Phillips, Cornet in Col. Pritty's troop, and Lieut. in Sir Maurice ffenton's troop, August 30th, 1658, to October 21st, 1660	215	12	0
Lieut. John Otway, as Lieut. to Col. Edmond Temple's troop, August 30th, 1658, to January 13th, 1660, including eleven days' pay on the Muster of October 30th, 1655	313	10	0
Capt. Thomas Newcomen, as Lieut. to Capt. Thomas Hopkins' troop, August 27th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661	84	0	0
Quartermaster Robert Thelwall, as quartermaster to Capt. John ffranck's troop, August 27th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661	50	8	0
Quartermaster George Oliver, for one months' pay as Quartermaster to late Capt. Aske's troop, on the Muster of December 17th, 1660	8	8	0
Major Daniel Lisle, for two months' pay as Capt. of a troop, from November 21st, 1659, to January 15th, 1660	39	4	0
Capt. Theophilus Sandford, as Capt. of a troop, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659, including eleven days' pay on the Muster of October 1st, 1655	321	6	0
Lieut. Thomas Beard, as Quartermaster and Lieut. to Sir William Meredith's troop, December 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660, including eleven days' pay on the Muster of October 1st, 1655	154	10	0
Alexander Eustace, as Cornet to Sir Henry Tichborne, August 26th, 1661, to January 12th, 1662	63	0	0
George Cole and five more, disbanded out of the Earl of Donegall's troop, in part payment	12	0	0
Mary Moyle, widow of Lieut. Thomas Moyle, in Capt. John Thompson's troop, August 30th, 1658, to August 27th, 1660	57	2	0
Michael Jenkins, for two-thirds of £74 17*s.* 6*d.* due to him as Trumpeter to the Earl of Orrery's troop, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	49	18	4
Jane Beare, widow of Simon Beare, late of Sir Arthur ffforbes' troop	3	0	0
Imprested to Abraham Fuller, Edward Walsh, John King, Robert Davis, John ffleetwood, Nicholas Murphy, James Stanse, Edward Gurlin, and Thomas ffleetwood, late of Lord Conway's troop, to be defaulted out of the respective arrears due to them	18	0	0

	£	s.	d.
John ffleetwood, Abraham Puller, Robert Davis, Nicholas Murphy, John King, Edward Gurlin, Edward Walsh, and Thomas ffleetwood, late of Lord Conway's troop, which money is to be distributed, viz., to each of the said persons 40*s.* for their present relief, and to be discounted when they shall receive their respective arrears	16 :	0 :	0
John Hubbard, John Holdenast, Francis Bunbury, John Plunkett, John Arnon, William Donford, and William Good, late of Col. Vere Essex Cromwell's troop, the sum of 40*s.* le pece to be deducted out of their respective arrears	14 :	0 :	0
Randall Jones, Nicholas Morton, John Jackman, Francis Price, and others, late of Col. Trevor's troop, to be defaulted out of their arrears, as by warrant with acquittance p.	40 :	0 :	0
Mary Mullins, widow of a private in Lord Shannon's troop since His Majesty's happy restoration, upon five Musters, August 27th, 1660, to January 14th, 1661	14 :	0 :	0
Imprested to Thomas Wade, late of Capt. Salt's troop, for his present relief, to be defaulted out of arrears	10 :	0 :	0
John Denton, Edmond Bainton, Thomas Brigs, John Harison, and Robert Reyly, late of the Duke of Albemarle's troop, £3 le pece, to be defaulted out of arrears ...	15 :	0 :	0
Thomas Cottis, William Jones, Edward Edringham, and John Campbell, late of the Earl of Mount Alexander's troop, and John Davis, late of Sir Arthur fforbes' troop, to be defaulted out of arrears ...	10 :	0 :	0
Ann Bradford, widow of Francis Bradford, late of Capt. Hopkins' troop, to be defaulted out of arrears	5 :	0 :	0
Ann Martin, widow of Thomas Martin, of Capt. Abel Warren's troop, to be defaulted out of arrears	2 :	0 :	0
Cornet Daniel Rooney, in part payment of £244 7*s.*, as Cornet of Sampson Toogood's troop, August 29th, 1658, to November 18th, 1660, including eleven days' pay on the Munster of October 1st, 1655 ...	165 :	11 :	2

	£	s.	d.
Jane, Countess Dowager of Mountrath, widow of Charles, late Earl of Mountrath, as Colonel of a regiment of foot, and Captain of a company and of a troop for seventeen months and eleven days, August 30th, 1658, to January 16th, 1659, including eleven days on the Muster, October 1st, 1655	780	6	0
Michael Holme, for three months' pay as private in Col. Daniel Redman's troop on the Musters of May 7th, June 4th, and July 2nd, 1662	8	8	0
William Lyne, of Capt. John Salt's troop, July 5th, 1658, to August 5th, 1659 ...	40	6	0
Gabriel Racy, of the Duke of Albemarle's troop, for eleven months since His Majesty's happy restoration, ending June 30th, 1660	30	16	0
William Stephens, of Sir Theophilus Jones' troop, on four Musters ending December 16th, 1660	11	4	0
John Gardiner, for John Holmes on six Musters as private in the Earl of Anglesey's troop, August 27th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661	16	16	0
Elizabeth ffreeman, widow of a private in Col. Redman's and Major Meredith's troops, August 27th, 1660, to January 14th, 1661	16	16	0
Elizabeth Boothman, widow of John Boothman of Lord Falkland's troop, on four Musters ending December 16th, 1660 ...	11	4	0
Henry Plunkett and seven others, late of Col. Cromwell's troop, to each 40*s.* for their present relief, to be defaulted out of their respective arrears, as by warrant with acquittance p....	16	0	0
Mary Walsh, widow of James Walsh, of Capt. Sampson Toogood's troop	4	0	0
Mary Moyle, widow of Lieut. Thomas Moyle of Col. Trevor's troop, to be defaulted out of arrears	10	0	0
Jane Lunt, widow of Robert Lunt of Capt. Ashe's troop	2	0	0
Sum ...	3741	3	6

Payments made for arrears to the late Regiment of Dragoons.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Oliver St. George, Knight, for one month's pay to him and Cornet Gilbert Carter, viz., himself as Colonel and Captain of a regiment of Dragoons, £33 12*s.*, and to the said Gilbert Carter as Cornet of Dragoons, £5 12*s.*, ending February 10th, 1660	39	4	0
To the same also for one month's pay to himself and the regiment of Dragoons under his command, viz., to his own troop, £203 14*s.*; to Major Nicholas Moore's troop, £191 16*s.*; to Capt. Henry Packenham's troop, £169 8*s.*; to Capt. John Rose's troop, £170 2*s.*; to Capt. John Coplin's troop, £180 12*s.*; to Capt. John Powell's troop, £191 2*s.*, from January 14th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661, as by warrant with acquittance p.	1106	14	0
Sir Oliver St. George, Knight, and the regiment of Dragoons under his command (there being paid by former warrant the sum of £11,286 10*s.* 3*d.*), viz., to his own troop, £924 10*s.* 8*d.*; to Major Moore's troop, £1,004 17*s.* 2½*d.*; to Capt. Packenham's troop, £907 17*s.* 10*d.*; to Capt. Rose's troop, £864 10*s.* 2*d.*; to Capt. Coplin's troop, £1,026 8*s.* 10*d.*; to Capt. Powell's troop, £903 14*s.* 4½*d.*, from August 30th, 1658, to January 30th, 1660, inclusive, wherein is also included eleven days' pay on the Muster of October 1st, 1655, as by warrant with acquittance p....	5632	1	1
Capt. John Parker, for two-thirds of £229 6*s.* as Capt. Lieut. to Col. Daniel Abbott's troop of Dragoons for fifteen months, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659, wherein is also included eleven days' pay on the Muster of October 1st, 1655 ...	152	17	4
Major Thomas Bowington, for two-thirds as Capt. of a troop of Dragoons, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659, wherein is included eleven days' pay on the Muster of October 1st, 1655	153	0	0
Sum ...	7083	16	5

Payments made of arrears to the Foot.

	£	s.	d.
Roger, Earl of Orrery, as Captain of a company in Col. Humphry Hurd's regiment, for six months ending February 10th, 1660...	67 :	4 :	0
To the same for his entertainment as Capt. of Horse and Capt. of Foot for five months, July 29th, 1661, to December 15th, 1661, inclusive, viz., as Capt. of Horse, £98, and Capt. of Foot, £56	154 :	0 :	0
Charles, Earl of Mountrath, as Colonel and Captain of Foot for six months, August 27th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661, as by warrant with acquittance p.	168 :	0 :	0
Charles, Earl of Mountrath, for his entertainment as Captain of a troop and Captain of a company for five months, July 29th, 1661, to December 15th, 1661, viz., as Capt. of Horse, £98, and as Capt. of Foot, £56	154 :	0 :	0
Sir Oliver St. George, Knight, for Sir George St. George, deceased, as Captain of a company, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659	183 :	12 :	0
Capt. Charles Gore, in part payment of £262 as Captain of Foot and Lieutenant of Foot, August 30th, 1658, to June 30th, 1661	177 :	0 :	8
Quartermaster Thomas Hussey, as Quartermaster to Col. Humphry Hurd's Regiment of Foot, January 16th, 1659, to February 11th, 1660, as by warrant with acquittance p.	28 :	0 :	0
Major Thomas Brereton, for five months as Lieut. to Lord Caulfeild's company ending July 31st, 1659	28 :	0 :	0
Lieut. William Davenport, late of Capt. Thomas Tomlin's company of Col. Brett's Regiment in the Irish Brigade, for four months as Lieut. ending August 26th, 1660	22 :	8 :	0
Lieut. Thomas Mainwaring, as Ensign to Col. John Warren's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	102 :	9 :	0
Capt. Andrew Ruddocke, as Capt. of a Company, August 27th, 1660, to February 11th, 1661	67 :	4 :	0
Quartermaster Samuel Hackett, as Private and Quartermaster in Capt. Salt's troop, November 21st, 1659, to February 10th, 1660	56 :	0 :	0

	£	s.	d.
Major Ffoulke Martin, as Lieut. in Capt. King's company, and Daniel Sullivan as private in the said company, August 27th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661, inclusive	39	4	0
Lieut. Richard Daniell, as private in Major Abel Warren's troop, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659	39	4	0
Phillipp Serjeant, as Quartermaster to the Earl of Mountrath's Regiment of foot, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	104	10	0
Lieut. Philip Constable, for two-thirds, as Ensign to Major Benjamin Woodward's company, November 22nd, 1658, to September 25th, 1659	25	4	0
Richard Barry, for two privates in Col. Chidley Coote's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	27	8	8
To the same for the Ensign of Capt. Charles Ellis' company for the said time	39	4	0
Katherine Horne, for John Horn of Capt. John Jones' company for the said time...	19	19	4
William Barwicke, as Quartermaster to Col. John Bridge's Regiment of foot for the said time	104	10	0
Sir Thomas Gifford, Knight, for three privates of his company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	45	3	4
Quartermaster William Court, as Quartermaster to Sir John Cole's Regiment, January 16th, 1659, to February 11th, 1660	28	0	0
Ensign William White, as Serjeant in Lieut. Col. John Jeonar's company, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659 ...	32	6	6
Dudley Mainwaring, as Quartermaster to Col. Thomas Scott's Regiment, January 16th, 1659, to February 11th, 1660	28	0	0
Lieut. Thomas Lewis, for two-thirds as Lieut. to Lieut. Col. John Read's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 10th, 1660	83	14	8
John Pittman, for four months' pay as private in Lieut. Col. Oliver Jones' company ending December 16th, 1660	3	14	8
Thomas Skelhorne, for four months' as private in Capt. Thomas Tomlin's company, ending August 26th, 1660	3	14	8
Richard Jefferies, in part payment of £12 2*s.* 8*d.* as private in Major Davis' company, August 30th, 1658, to October 23rd, 1659	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Grizell Clothier, widow of John Clothier of Sir William King's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	19	12	0
Cicily Arundell, widow of Abraham Arundell of Capt. Humphry Hartwell's company, August 30th, 1658, to November 18th, 1660	17	3	4
Honor Willington, widow of Thomas Willington of Col. John Bridge's company since His Majesty's happy restoration, August 17th, 1660, to January 13th, 1661, as by warrant with acquittance p.	4	13	4
Henry Holme, of Major Billingsley's late company, August 27th, 1660, to January 10th 1661	5	12	0
Ellinor Spare, widow of Ellis Spare of Sir William King's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	19	19	4
Joan Davis, widow of Samuel Davis of Sir Ralph Wilson's company, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659	2	0	0
Alice Huston, widow of Edward Huston of Sir Ralph Wilson's company, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659 ...	2	0	0
Col. Thomas Scott, for two months as Captain of a company ending January 15th, 1659	22	8	0
William Ellis, as Chirurgeon's mate to Col. Thomas Scott's Regiment, August 30th, 1658 ,to January 16th, 1659	54	12	0
Thomas Kirkeham, as Chirurgeon to Col. Humphry Hurd's Regiment, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	125	8	0
William Brookes, as Chirurgeon to the Earl of Mountrath's Regiment, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	65	18	4
Michael Madox, as Chirurgeon's mate to Col. John Cole's Regiment, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	44	2	0
Murtagh Kelly, of Capt. James Hand's company on five musters, ending February 10th, 1660	4	13	4
Joan Croaker, for two-thirds due to William Croaker, late Corporal in Lieut. Col. William Moore's company, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659	14	7	4
David Griffith, of Lieut. Col. Smithwick's company	2	0	0
Alexander Holmes, of Col. John Howson's Regiment, August 30th, 1658, to September, 25th, 1659	11	11	4
Corporal Thomas Smith, for two-thirds, as Corporal in Capt. Tandy's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	19	19	4

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Symer, for six months in Sir William King's company since January 16th, 1659, as by warrant with acquittance p.	5	12	0
Alexander Stewart, for two-thirds, of Col. John Jephson's company, August 30th, 1658, to January 13th, 1660	13	6	0
Ensign Chidley Piggott, for three months as ensign in Col. Thomas Piggott's company, February 11th, 1660, to May 5th, 1660...	12	12	0
Ensign John Sloughter, since His Majesty's happy restoration, ending January 15th, 1659	8	8	0
Ensign John Aikers, for two-thirds, as Serjeant and Ensign in Col. Chidley Coote's Regiment, August 30th, 1658, to February 10th, 1660	38	7	0
Ellen Whitehead, widow of John Whitehead, Serjeant to Capt. Twigg's company, on six musters ending February 10th, 1660...	12	12	0
Katharine Price, widow of Thomas Price of Capt. Edward Hoyle's company, in two musters ending October 21st, 1660 ...	1	17	4
Margaret Locke, widow of James Locke of Capt. Peacocke's company	2	0	0
Trevelyan Pierce, widow of Maurice Pierce, for seven months, August 27th, 1660, to March 10th, 1661	6	10	4
Lieut. Col. William Purefoy, for two-thirds of sixteen months and eleven days as Lieut.-Colonel to Col. Henry Ingoldsby's Regiment of Foot, and Captain in the said Regiment, ending January 15th, 1659...	229	10	0
Morgan Kenedy, of Lieut.-Col. Oliver Jones' Company, August 27th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661	3	14	8
Humphry Pugh, for two-thirds pay, August 27th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661 ...	3	14	8
Robert Russell, of Capt. Felix Long's Company, for two-thirds pay, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	13	6	2½
Mary Dix, widow of Walter Dix of Col. Brett's company, August 30th, 1658, to December 19th, 1659	2	0	0
Henry Bell, of Col. Humphry Hurd's company, to be defaulted out of such entertainments as are due to him, as by warrant with acquittance p.	2	0	0
Elizabeth Morgan, wife of John Morgan, late Lieut. to Capt. Felix Long's company, to be defaulted out of such entertainments as are due to the said Lieut. Morgan ...	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Major Henry Stanley, to be defaulted out of such entertainments as are due to him by His Majesty	20	0	0
Lady Sterling, widow of Sir Robert Sterling, Knight	50	0	0
Mathew Edwards, to be defaulted out of such entertainments as are due to him as private in Capt. George Pepper's company, as by warrant with acquittance presented	3	0	0
Capt. John Rugeley, to be defaulted out of such entertainments as are or shall be due to him, as by warrant with acquittance presented	10	0	0
Richard Barry, in part payment of £415 1*s.* 10*d.* due to the Lieut., one ensign, one serjeant, two corporals, and fourteen privates of Capt. Charles Wheeler's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	283	7	11
Lieut. Col. Alexander Staples, in part payment of £571 13*s.* 4*d.* for pay as Lieut.-Col. and Capt., and to part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign and Drummer, and seven Privates, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	390	7	0
To the same, in part payment of £671 19*s.* 4*d.* due to Capt. William Jackson and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and ten Privates, from August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	456	6	2
Lieut.-Col. Alexander Staples aforesaid, in part payment of £811 18*s.* 8*d.* due to Capt. William Hepburne and part of his company			
To the same, in part payment of £937 due to Capt. Thomas Tandy and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and twenty-two Privates, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660, as by warrant with acquittance presented	636	5	5
Richard Barry, in part payment of £334 10*s.* due to Capt. Nicholas Barrington, the Ensign and two Serjeants of his company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	227	3	6
Major Tristram Beresford, in part payment of £591 12*s.* 6*d.* due to him as Major and Captain, and to part of his company, viz., the Ensign and twenty-two Privates August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	401	10	8

	£	s.	d.
Major Joseph Fox, in part payment of £870 5*s.* due to him as Captain, and to the Lieut. and Ensign of his company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	319 :	2 :	8½
Lieut. Col. William Walker, in part payment of £311 9*s.* due to him as Major and Captain in the late Col. Sadler's Regiment, and as Lieut. Col. and Captain, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659	206 :	7 :	4
Richard Barry, in part payment of £299 7*s.* 4*d.* due to one Corporal and fourteen Privates of Col. Thomas Coote's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	203 :	4 :	5
Major Solomon Camby, in part payment of £489 17*s.* due to him as Major and Captain, and to his Lieutenant, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	337 :	13 :	6
Richard Barry, in part payment of £1,141 15*s.* 6*d.* due to Capt. Francis King and part of his company, viz., the Ensign, two Serjeants, one Drummer, and fourty-five Privates, from August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	775 :	8 :	8
To the same, in part satisfaction of £234 15*s.* 10*d.* due to one Serjeant, one Corporal, and eight Privates of Sir James Cuff's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	159 :	8 :	7
To the same, in part payment of £233 17*s.* 6*d.* due to one Serjeant, one Corporal, and eight Privates in Capt. William St. George's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	158 :	17 :	9
To the same, in part payment of £961 8*s.* 8*d.* due to Capt. Thomas Barrington and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and twenty-three Privates, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	652 :	17 :	0
Capt. Richard Hannay, in part payment of £429 9*s.* due to him and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and ten Privates, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	291 :	15 :	6½
Richard Barry, in part payment of £436 16*s.* 10*d.* due to Capt. James Hand and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants, one Drummer and six Privates, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	296 :	15 :	4

	£	s.	d.
To the same, in part payment of £655 8*s.* due to Capt. Edward Knight and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and twelve Privates, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	445	7	3
To the same, in part payment of £394 13*s.* 2*d.* due to the Ensign, one Serjeant and thirteen Privates of Capt. Robert Ffenwicke's company, for the time aforesaid	268	0	7¼
To the same, in part payment of £271 19*s.* 8*d.* due to one Drummer and fifteen Privates of Capt. Richard St. George's company, for the time aforesaid	186	0	10
To the same, in part payment of £756 3*s.* 4*d.* due to the Lieut., two Serjeants, one Corporal and twenty-nine Privates of Capt. Felix Long's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	513	9	10
To the same, in part payment of £256 9*s.* 2*d.* due to the Ensign and ten Privates of Capt. William King's Company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	174	3	2
To the same, in part payment of £478 5*s.* 10*d.* due to Major William Bond as Major and Captain, and to part of his Company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and ten Privates for the time aforesaid	324	19	10
To the same, in part payment of £217 5*s.* due to the Lieut. and Ensign of Capt. Charles Hamilton's company for the time aforesaid	153	12	9½
To the same, in part payment of £419 7*s.* due to Capt. Henry Baker and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign and eight Privates for the time aforesaid ...	284	19	4½
To the same, in part payment of £396 18*s.* 10*d.* due to the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants, and sixteen Privates of Capt. Mayre's company, for the time aforesaid ...	269	13	0½
To the same, in part payment of £250 15*s.* 4*d.* due to Capt. Thomas Tomkins and part of his company, viz., the Ensign, one Serjeant and four Privates for the time aforesaid ... ..., ...	171	5	1
To the same, in part payment of £148 9*s.* 10*d.* due to one Serjeant and six Privates of Lieut. Col. Allen's company for the time aforesaid	101	16	1
To the same, in part payment of £151 4*s.* due to Capt. William Hartwell and the Ensign of his company for the time aforesaid ...	103	7	3

	£	s.	d.
To the same, in part payment of £677 7*s.* 2*d.* due to Capt. John Harrison and part of his company, viz., the Ensign, one Serjeant, one Corporal and twenty-four Privates for the time aforesaid	460	0	10
To the same, in part payment of £279 14*s.* 8*d.* due to the Lieut. and fifteen Privates of Col. John Mayart's company for the time aforesaid	189	8	4
To the same, in part payment of £189 1*s.* 4*d.* due to the Ensign and nine Privates of John, Lord Viscount Massareene's company for the time aforesaid	128	8	4
To the same, in part payment of £606 3*s.* 2*d.* due to Capt. Charles Twigg and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign and fourteen Privates for the time aforesaid	411	13	3
To the same, in part payment of £564 18*s.* 8*d.* due to the Ensign and twenty-eight Privates of Col. John Gorges' company for the time aforesaid	383	12	11
Capt. Edmond Hoyle, in part payment of £534 16*s.* due to him and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and nine Privates for the time aforesaid	365	5	0½
William Bragg, in part payment of £133 8*s.* 8*d.* due to the Ensign and six Privates of Sir John Cole's company for the time aforesaid	90	12	10
Major Benjamin Woodward, in part payment of £325 16*s.* 6*d.* due to him as Major and Captain, and to his Ensign for the time aforesaid	221	6	10
Richard Barry, in part payment of £367 12*s.* 8*d.* due to the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant with five Privates of Capt. Norris Cave's company for the time aforesaid	249	15	10
To the same, in part payment of £156 4*s.* due to the Ensign and five Privates of Sir Francis Butler's company for the time aforesaid	106	0	7
To the same, in part payment of £1,380 5*s.* 6*d.* due to Capt. John Reading and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and forty-four Privates, from August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660, £890 6*s.* 4*d.*, and to Henry Shaw, Serjeant to the said Captain, in full of his pay, £10 10*s.* 5*d.*: in all	901	5	9

	£	s.	d.
To the same, in part payment of £501 6*s.* 4*d.* due to the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant and thirteen Privates of Capt. Humphry Barrowe's company for the time aforesaid	340	7	7
To the same, in part payment of £491 due to Capt. Thomas Lucas and part of his company, viz., the Lieut. and fifteen Privates for the time aforesaid	313	9	9
To the same, in part payment of £407 13*s.* due to Col. Thomas Scott as Col. and Capt., and to the Lieut. and Ensign of the company late under his command, for the time aforesaid	277	0	4
To the same, in part payment of £761 15*s.* 4*d.* due to Lieut. Col. Alexander Barrington as Col. and Capt., and to part of his company, viz., the Ensign and twenty-four Privates, for the time aforesaid ...	517	7	10½
Lieut.-Col. Simon Rugeley, in part payment of £862 4*s.* 10*d.* due to him as Capt., and to part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and fifteen Privates for the time aforesaid	585	0	6½
Richard Barry, in part payment of £520 9*s.* 8*s.* due to Lieut.-Col. Oliver Jones as Lieut.-Col. and Captain, and to part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and eleven Privates, for the time aforesaid	353	13	6
To the same, in part payment of £116 1*s.* 4*d.* due to six Privates of His Grace the Duke of Ormond's company for the time aforesaid	78	16	2
Capt. John Sands, in part payment of £455 19*s.* 2*d.* due to the Ensign and twenty-six Privates of his company for the time aforesaid	329	13	8½
Richard Barry, in part payment of £423 14*s.* 10*d.* due to the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant and eight Privates of Capt. Robert Deey's company, for the time aforesaid	287	14	4
To the same, in part payment of £451 17*s.* 4*d.* due to the Lieut., one Drummer and sixteen Privates of Major John ffolliott's company for the time aforesaid	306	16	7½
To the same, in part payment of £972 1*s.* 8*d.* due to Major Thomas Brereton and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and thirty-three Privates for the time aforesaid	670	3	10

	£	s.	d.
To the same, in part payment of £711 18*s*. 2*d*. due to Capt. John Webster and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., two Serjeants and twenty-five Privates, for the time aforesaid	483	10	5½
To the same, in part payment of £463 18*s*. 2*d*. due to the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and fifteen Privates of Capt. Richard Billingsley's company for the time aforesaid	303	16	5½
To the same, in part payment of £432 4*s*. 6*d*. due to Capt. Henry Gilbert and part of his company, viz., Lieut., Ensign, and eight Privates for the time aforesaid ...	293	11	8
Major George Peppard, in part payment of £530 0*s*. 6*d*. due to him as Major and Capt., and to the Ensign and nine Privates of his company for the time aforesaid	359	15	5
Richard Barry, in part payment of £617 18*s*. 8*d*. due to Col. Humphry Hurd as Col. and Capt., and to part of his company, viz., the Ensign and eleven Privates for the time aforesaid	419	14	11
To the same, in part payment of £229 8*s*. due to the Lieut., Ensign and seven Privates of Capt. Henry Smithwick's company for the time aforesaid	155	16	6
To the same, in part payment of £65 10*s*. due to four Privates of Lieut.-Col. Hans Hamilton's company for the time aforesaid	45	9	2
To the same, in part payment of £475 8*s*. 8*d*. due to part of the Earl of Orrery's company, viz., one Serjeant and thirty-eight Privates for the time aforesaid ...	323	0	3
To the same, in part payment of £592 2*s*. 4*d*. due to Major William Wade as Captain, and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign and four privates for the time aforesaid	402	2	2
To the same, in part payment of £734 17*s*. 4*d*. due to the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant(?) and twenty-seven Privates of Capt. Thomas Cullen's company for the time aforesaid	593	4	2
To the same, in part payment of £608 18*s*. 2*d*. due to Capt. John Peacocke and part of his company, viz., his Lieut., Ensign and fifteen Privates for the time aforesaid ...	413	0	1

	£	s.	d.
Capt. Robert ffenwicke, in part payment of £238 18*s.* 10*d.* due to him and part of his company, viz., one Serjeant and seven Privates for the time aforesaid	162	6	10½
Capt. Felix Long, in part payment of £529 3*s.* 4*d.* due to him, a Corporal and fifteen Privates of his company for the time aforesaid	359	6	8
Richard Barry, in part payment of £228 0*s.* 8*d.* due to twelve Privates of Sir James Cuffe's company at Dublin, for the time aforesaid	154	16	10
To the same, in part payment of £502 18*s.* due to Col. Henry Slade as Captain, and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, one Corporal and thirteen Privates for the time aforesaid	341	12	1½
To the same, in part satisfaction of £338 14*s.* due to the Lieut. and fifteen Privates of Sir Francis ffoulke's company for the time aforesaid	263	9	1
To the same, in part satisfaction of £799 14*s.* due to Capt. Thomas Dancer and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, one Corporal and fifteen Privates for the time aforesaid	543	0	0
To the same, in part payment of £648 17*s.* 4*d.* due to Capt. John Wakeham and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign and twenty Privates for the time aforesaid ...	440	15	0½
To the same, in part payment of £604 5*s.* 4*d.* due to Capt. John Tench and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign and twenty Privates for the time aforesaid ...	410	8	11½
To the same, in part payment of £1,024 13*s.* 4*d.* due to Capt. John Jones' company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants, one Corporal and fourty-two Privates for the time aforesaid	736	2	1
To the same, in part payment of £438 19*s.* 2*d.* due to the Ensign, one Serjeant and seventeen Privates of Lieut.-Col. John Read's company for the time aforesaid	298	3	5
To the same, in part payment of £496 17*s.* 10*d.* due to the Ensign, one Serjeant, and twenty-one Privates of Capt. Andrew Ruddocke's company for the time aforesaid	337	8	6½
To the same, in part payment of £354 4*s.* 6*d.* due to the Ensign and fifteen Privates of Major Richard Goodwin's company for the time aforesaid	240	10	11

	£	s.	d.
To the same, in part payment of £395 17*s.* 4*d.* due to Capt. Bryan Mansergh and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign and nine Privates for the time aforesaid ...	268	18	8
To the same, in part payment of £465 9*s.* 10*d.* due to the Lieut., Ensign and twenty-one Privates of Capt. Charles Blunt's company for the time aforesaid	316	3	3
To the same, in part payment of £520 18*s.* 8*d.* due to the Lieut., Ensign and nine Privates of Capt. George Ingoldsby's company for the time aforesaid	353	15	3
To the same, in part payment of £162 7*s.* due to the Lieut. and three Privates of Sir William King's company for the time aforesaid	110	5	0
To the same, in part satisfaction of £159 due to eight Privates of Sir Ralph Wilson's company for the time aforesaid	107	19	4
To the same, in part payment of £446 0*s.* 8*d.* due to the Ensign and twenty-four Privates of Sir Peter Courthope's company for the time aforesaid	302	18	9
To the same, in part payment of £738 14*s.* due to Lieut.-Col. Lucas as Lieut.-Col. and Capt., and to part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and seven Privates for the time aforesaid	521	13	6
To the same, in part payment of £613 19*s.* 6*d.* due to Capt. Arthur Ormsby and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant and six Privates for the time aforesaid	416	13	1
To the same, in part payment of £465 18*s.* 8*d.* due to Capt. Humphry Hartwell and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and three Privates for the time aforesaid	316	8	11
To the same, in part payment of £216 9*s.* 4*d.* due to thirteen Privates of Capt. Robert Oliver's company for the time aforesaid	147	0	1
To the same, in part payment of £1,153 1*s.* due to Lieut.-Col. Simon ffinch as Lieut.-Col. and Capt., and to part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, one Corporal and twenty-seven Privates for the time aforesaid	792	7	4
To the same, in part payment of £411 3*s.* 10*d.* due to the Lieut., Ensign and nineteen Privates of Capt. John Jephson's company for the time aforesaid	279	5	5

	£	s.	d.
To the same also, in part payment of £577 9*s*. 4*d*. due to Capt. John Ewers and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant and seven Privates for the time aforesaid	477	8	0
To the same, in part payment of £932 0*s*. 8*d*. due to Capt. Henry Shrimpton and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants, one Corporal and twenty-six Privates for the time aforesaid ...	632	19	2
To the same, in part payment of £360 9*s*. 10*d*. due to part of Capt. John Bury's company, viz., the Ensign, one Serjeant and sixteen Privates for the time aforesaid	244	16	9
To the same, in part payment of £263 0*s*. 8*d*. due to fifteen Privates of Capt. William St. George's company for the time aforesaid	178	12	9
To the same, in part payment of £376 9*s*. 4*d*. due to Lieut.-Col. Allen as Capt., and eleven Privates of his company for the time aforesaid	237	11	11
To the same, in part payment of £141 9*s*. 4*d*. due to nine Privates of Col. Thomas Coote's company for the time aforesaid...	96	1	6
To the same, in part payment of £994 10*s*. 8*d*. due to Capt. John Ewers and part of his company, viz., the Lieut.. Ensign, two Serjeants, one Corporal and twenty-eight Privates for the said time	678	15	3
To the same, in part payment of £313 11*s*. 2*d*. due to the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant and six Privates of Lieut.-Col. William Moore's company for the time aforesaid	208	0	8½
To the same, in part payment of £102 9*s*. due to the Ensign in Capt. Arthur Gore's company for the time aforesaid	69	9	2
To the same, in part payment of £277 12*s*. 10*d*. due to Capt. Benjamin Perry, and to the Ensign and two Serjeants of his company for the time aforesaid	188	12	1
To the same, in part payment of £679 14*s*. 10*d*. due to Capt. Henry Legg and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant and eighteen Privates for the time aforesaid	463	5	10

	£	s.	d.
To the same, in part payment of £189 4*s*. 8*d*. due to the Lieut., Ensign and six Privates of Sir Patrick Weymes' company for the time aforesaid	138	11	4
John Hewlett, in part payment of £102 13*s*. 4*d*. due to him as Quartermaster to Col. Henry Ingoldsby's Regiment for the time aforesaid	69	12	4½
Henry Lee, in part payment of £104 10*s*. due to him as Quartermaster to Sir Ralph Wilson's Regiment for the time aforesaid	70	17	2½
Charles Lord Castle-Coote, in part payment of £364 12*s*. 8*d*. due to nineteen disbanded Privates of his company for the time aforesaid	264	12	8
Capt. Henry Webb, in part payment of £850 6*s*. 2*d*. due to him and part of his company for the time aforesaid	577	7	7
Sir Francis Gore, Knight, in part payment of £313 6*s*. 4*d*. due to the Ensign and eleven Privates of his company for the time aforesaid	214	6	0
Capt. William Hamilton, in part payment of £509 9*s*. 8*d*. due to one Serjeant and twenty-four Privates (disbanded) of the Earl of Mountrath's company for the time aforesaid	345	19	1
Major John ffolliott, in part payment of £292 16*s*. due to him as Major and Captain of a company for the time aforesaid ...	199	10	9
Robert Harrison, in part payment of £33 12*s*. due to him as Lieut. in Capt. Robert Meredith's company from August 27th, 1660, to February 11th, 1661	22	10	9
Capt. Robert Cooke, in part payment of £446 4*s*. 4*d*. due to the Lieut., Ensign and twenty-five Privates of his company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	303	2	9
William Brett, in part payment of £498 13*s*. 6*d*. due to the Ensign, one Serjeant, one Drummer and twenty Privates of Sir Robert Hannay's company for the time aforesaid	338	14	10
Capt. James Synnocke, in part payment of £428 15*s*. 8*d*. due to him and part of his company, viz., the Ensign, two Serjeants, one Corporal and eight Privates for the time aforesaid	291	5	1½

	£	s.	d.
Capt. John Honor, in part payment of £213 4*s.* due to him as Captain of a company for the time aforesaid	147 :	9 :	10
Ensign James Hudson, in part payment of £93 2*s.* 6*d.* due to the Ensign and two Privates of Col. John Brett's company for the time aforesaid	63 :	1 :	9
Edward Blackall, in part payment of £12 12*s.* due to him as Chirurgeon's mate to Col. Henry Ingoldsby's Regiment for the time aforesaid	8 :	11 :	4
Walter Harris, in part payment of £125 8*s.* due to him as Chirurgeon to Col. John Gorges' Regiment for the time aforesaid	84 :	13 :	3
John Munday, in part payment of £44 18*s.* 6*d.* due to him as Chirurgeon's mate to Sir Ralph Wilson's Regiment for the time aforesaid	30 :	10 :	8
Thomas ffettyplace, in part payment of £33 12*s.* due to him as Chirurgeon to Col. Henry Ingoldsby's Regiment for the time aforesaid	22 :	16 :	8
John Britton, in part payment of £104 10*s.* due to him as Quartermaster to Lord Massareene's Regiment for the time aforesaid	70 :	17 :	2½
John Crabb, in part payment of £125 8*s.* due to him as Chirurgeon to Sir Ralph Wilson's Regiment for the time aforesaid	85 :	1 :	4
Capt. Thomas Newburgh, in part payment of £119 16*s.* due to him as Capt. Lieut. in Charles, Earl of Mountrath's company for the time aforesaid	87 :	3 :	1½
Ensign Abraham May, in part payment of £60 9*s.* due to him as Ensign to the late Capt. Robert Sterne's company, July 5th, 1658, to August 1st, 1659	40 :	9 :	0
Lewis Cheevers and Anthony Martin, to be defaulted out of the third part of their arrears as soldiers in Col. Jephson's company	5 :	0 :	0
Roger Bevins, in part payment of arrears due to him as Private in Sir Francis ffouke's company, to be discounted when his arrears come to be paid	2 :	0 :	0
Margaret Locke, widow of James Locke of Capt. Peacocke's company, for her relief, which is to be defaulted out of arrears of pay	2 :	0 :	0

	£	s.	d.
Trevelyan Pierce, widow, towards her present relief, to be defaulted out of arrears due to her deceased husband, Maurice Pierce, late of Major Thomas Brereton's company	4	0	0
Joan Cocke, widow, for her present relief, to be defaulted out of arrears due to her deceased husband, John Cocke, late of Capt. Webster's company	2	10	0
Mary Dix, widow of Walter Dix of Capt. William Bolton's company	3	0	0
Mary Spencer, widow of John Spencer of the late Capt. Samuel Wade's company, for two months' pay, November 21st, 1659, to January 15th, 1660	1	17	4
Sum	38624	18	3¾

	£	s.	d.
Sum total of the Payments and Disbursements aforesaid is	163820	17	0½

	£	s.	d.
And so there remaineth in the hands of the said Accomptant, the sum of	82	5	5¼

Out of which is allowed to the Deputy Receiver General's Clerks for their extraordinary labour and pains taken about this account, £52, and to the Auditor's Clerks over and above the sums allowed them in the Account for Civil Affairs, £30, And so remains in the hands of the Accomptant, 5*s*. 5¼*d*.

Ja. Ware.

LETTERS OF

ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF ORMOND

TO

CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW,

1668-1673.

1668, September 12. Moor Park.—Brother: I arrived at Minehead the Sunday after I parted from you, where I was driven to stay until the Wednesday following to give my coach horses one day's rest, that came not into the harbour till two days after me; so as I came not hither till Tuesday last, where I intend to stay until Monday next, and then to go to London.

My Lord has gone this day to wait upon the King, who has been abroad at Bagshot and other places a hunting, ever since my Lord left the town, so as no business could be done. My Lord Arlington being gone to his own house in the country to put preparations on foot when the Court returns to prosecute all the designs that are laid against my Lord and the Lord of Anglesey; so as a very little time will make a full discovery of what my Lord's enemies are able to do against him, which, for anything that I can yet apprehend, will be more likely to prejudice themselves than ruin him, though there is nothing that they will and does more endeavour, having engaged themselves so far, and therefore will lay the strength of their whole interest upon it.

I found my son Arran in great sadness* when I came, who intends to go for Ireland very suddenly, though I did what I could to dissuade him from it. His chief reason is to settle his affairs there and discharge his debts, and to return hither again when that is done, and attend the Parliament until he sees what will be done for or against his father, and afterwards has I find some thoughts to travel. Your affectionate sister,

E. Ormond.

Addressed:—For my brother, Mr. George Mathew.

1668, September 19. Whitehall.—It was Monday last before I came hither, where I have been so employed in paying my duty to my betters, and receiving the ceremony of visits, as I had not time, and scarcely have yet, to write unto any of my friends. The letter of attorney I gave unto

* Lord Arran's first wife—Lady Mary Stewart—died July 4, 1668.

my Lord so soon as I came to town, who tells me he has signed and returned it to you by the last post. I cannot as yet give you an account of our weekly expenses here, not having yet had an hour's time to look into that affair; but do resolve to make it my business so soon as ever I can. Only I must tell you I have been so good a manager of my own as paying the charge of both the ships, which cost me threescore and five pounds, and ten shillings a head duty for every horse levied, I brought threescore pound of my two hundred with me hither, which has purchased me all that I shall lay out upon myself until Christmas next.

I have not seen your friend and mine as yet, but received a request from her to get the King's letter for passing the fee of all those lands she holds by lease from the Crown, which I immediately moved my Lord in, who told me that he believed it a very improper time for him to desire anything of the King in his own behalf or in any others, when all his actions were ransacked into by his greatest enemies, and that he believed nothing that should come recommended by him of this nature but would be opposed, and not only so, but might more probably be a means to question what was already granted than obtain beyond it; and therefore advised a suspense as much safer at this time unto the person concerned than any further proceeding in that affair could be, which accordingly I have been free to tell your friend by letter.

My son Arran and my Lord of Cahir went hence for Ireland yesterday, of whose safe arrival I much long to hear, being very apprehensive of this season of the year, that for the most part proves stormy; and should be glad to know how you advance in the affair concerning Captain Power's money, that out of it the tradesmen may be satisfied, who are upon that account very much importuning.

1668, November 14. London.—Yours of the 3rd and 7th of November came together to my hands upon Thursday last. So did the account of the weekly expense of the house since my coming away, which I do think (as you do) might be lessened were the clerk of the kitchen as just as he ought to be, but I believe is not. And therefore I do hope to send one over that shall better discharge that employment than he, and is a single man. But I would not advise you to let Conway know that there is an intent of parting with him until I be sure of this other, and then I will send you notice. I am in hope to get Moor Park sold, which would ease us of a good part of our debt, and stop a growing charge. My Lord was in arrear of the first half-year's interest, which was like to have drawn some clamour upon him, which came in all to four hundred and sixty odd pounds, which to discharge I was driven to pawn a pair of diamond pendants, worth £700.*

* See *p.* 290 *supra* for a note of this transaction.

I have furnished the house from Moor Park with bedding and goods from thence, and have avoided as much as I could devise the laying out of money as to what I have the ordering of, which I keep a particular account of.

I am of opinion that you will see my Lord return Lord Lieutenant again in spite of all his enemies; this, in brief, is as much as I shall venture to say, and what I suppose will satisfy you. I could wish that in rating the weekly expense that was sent me, I could have known how much in ready money was disbursed for the care of the table and other necessary charges.

Your friend went from hence on Monday last to Acton, and from thence intends for Ireland with the first opportunity, which I wish may be safe and speedy.

1668, November. London. . . . . .—Here is great discourse of my Lord's being to leave the Government, but the King has never spoken unto him as yet concerning it; and truly I think will not upon that subject, though there is a very great portion that presses him to it. But as yet I do not hear they have prevailed. . . . . .

1668, November.—My Lord's enemies are very industrious to get him out of the Government, and all his out of command in Ireland; till when, they say, they cannot go on in their business (what that is I cannot tell, but what is generally believed is the destruction of all, if God's mercy and the King's wisdom does not prevent them).

1668, November 22.—There is transmitted to you by my Lord's directions, an account of what money he has paid for my son Ossory since his coming last over, that was due before that time for the keeping of his horses and the charge of his stables, with what he has laid out since, that some account may be made with him. I find him indebted to many tradesmen here, who complain of him to be a bad paymaster; and I cannot but fear and suspect him so, because that neither he nor his lady does know what their debts are, or to whom they owe, though the greatest part is hers, who gave so large a power unto her servants to go on the score, without looking nor correcting the bills herself. And this prejudice will be still, unless you can prevail with one or both of them to manage their expenses with more care, and to be concerned in the government of the family, which I do fear my daughter will not apply herself to, for I hear she eats more in her chamber than at the table, which is not the way to live with that decency that both now is and will be hereafter expected from her. And I believe her debts at Dublin are great, so as I know not what course of life they can propose unto themselves if they run out of all compass, after all the help they have had from us both in Ireland and here. This I tell you, that by understanding how their condition is, you may give them both some

advice from yourself without naming me, to avoid my daughter taking any exceptions, as possibly she might, at my finding fault; though I do assure you I may very justly [complain] of her neglect and want of conduct in her affairs, which has made a great discovery of her weakness here and is generally taken notice of at the Court, at which I am much troubled. . . . .

I am still of the same opinion I was in my last letter, that you will see my Lord return in the same power that he left you.

1668, December 5. London. . . .—I cannot tell you for certain that my Lord will be continued in the Government, though it is generally so said and believed both in the Court and town, by reason I see so great changes as I cannot believe anything sure. But if this shall happen to prove so, it may be owed to his innocency in not having proved negligent or corrupt in his government, rather than from any favour he has found from any man that does yet appear. But let this be kept to yourself, for it may perhaps be better the world should believe him better befriended than I doubt he is.

I am endeavouring to get one in Conway's place, and to look the best I can that my Lord be not cozened here; though I have so little help as I much fear we are wronged, for all the care I can take to the contrary. So strange a time this is for servants, as people of all degrees complain that they were never so bad as now. I pray you send me word how they are there in my son's family, and what order is kept by them, with what other account you shall think fit to be transmitted concerning domestic affairs.

1668 [-9], January 28. London.—My Lord and I both does so much apprehend the danger of the roof of the old hall of the Castle of Kilkenny, as he desires it may be secured, repaired, and mended with as much speed as may be, there being timber enough there to do it, which was left of [from] other works. And I do believe that Taylor, the carpenter, would contrive it as well or better than any other workman that is there, provided he be articled with and give security to perform the agreement; and Mr. Archer is to oversee the work and deliver out the materials for it, that such an account may be kept thereof that we may not be cozened by the workmen, nor be betrayed into a greater expense than there is a necessity for.

I send you here enclosed a note of some pieces of plate that I desire to have sent me, to be changed for what is now more in use and better for show. Here is little news but that the Duchess* was brought to bed on Wednesday last of a daughter, and that Mr. Simmons, who did very barbarously kill my cousin Browicke in a tavern, and the two accessories are all fled. The weather here is cold unto so great a degree that I have

* The Duchess of York. Anne Hyde's third daughter, the Princess Henrietta, was born in Jan. 1668-9, and died in the November following.

not found the like of it in England, which gives my Lord hopes that the frosts are in some proportion equalling it in Ireland, that so his snow houses may be filled.

1668 [-9], February 5.—I thank you for your care in providing a house for the Dutchman who I intend to bring over with me, and do hope that my Lord will be over very shortly in what capacity soever; though my belief is still that it will be the same as it was, notwithstanding all that you do hear to the contrary. And I think I have some reason to be of that opinion, which is not convenient for me to write. My Lord bid me to write unto the Controller, as this day I have done, to lay in beer at Kilkenny the next month, and to fill both the cellars. A proportion of wine will be likewise necessary to be in a readiness, and the securing of the roof of the great hall there is required [as much] or more than anything; concerning which I writ formerly to you, and do again second my request that in your own presence it may be viewed, and so much done as may prevent it from the danger of falling.

1668 [-9]. February 16. London.—My letter to you upon Saturday* did, I suppose, prepare you for what happened on Sunday last, which was my Lord's dismiss from the Government of Ireland declared by His Majesty, and the Lord Roberts named to succeed him with the title of Lord Lieutenant. I cannot as yet inform you of the certain time when his Lordship will be there, but so soon as I do know you shall have speedy notice sent you. [In] the meantime it will be necessary to get either the Phœnix or Chapelizard house† in a readiness for my son Ossory and as many of his family as the place he chooses can contain; the rest may lodge in the town. And he [is] to keep but a private table whilst he is there; and to dismiss as many servants of all kinds as may be spared, and give opportunity to have our goods removed out of the Castle unto Dunmore, at least uch as will take up most room, by reason that house is empty and the best of them is there, that Dublin Castle may be the sooner cleared for the new Governor; which will also put our own affairs into a great forwardness against I come myself, which shall be, God willing, about the middle of the next month. I do believe that what provisions of coal, beer, hay, oats, wine or the like, will possibly be bought by the persons employed by the new Governor for his use, as also the bedsteads for servants, tables, and such lumber which it may not be amiss to consider and set some value upon. All the locks and keys I likewise paid for, and particularly those belonging to my Lord's closet and my own chamber, with the iron racks in the several chimnies. By the next I shall possibly know more, and then you shall accordingly hear further.

Postscript:—I pray remember me to my sister, to whom I was not willing to write what I was sure would not please her.

* This letter is not forthcoming.

† The Viceregal residences in the neighbourhood of Dublin.

1668 [-9], February.—I still hold my resolution of going for Ireland about the middle of the next month, so as I do hope to be there time enough for the Lord Roberts his arrival, to help in the ordering of the family, and the moving and modelling of it as may suit our present condition. I do not certainly know when the new Governor will be there, some says not till May; but I desire that no time may be lost to put Kilkenny into a readiness to receive my son's family and myself, for I will make my friends welcome to that place whilst I stay.

My Lord of Orrery is as little satisfied with this change that is made, and the Duke of Buckingham, as if my Lord had continued; and I am of opinion that they will find cause, at the least I wish it may fall out so, and so I am sure do many more. . . . . .

When any person comes from the Lord Roberts to make provision for him, I would have the Steward and Controller to be civil in offering him any ordinary assistance that he may require, as I have done the Lady Roberts of anything in the Castle belonging to us that may be useful to her until her goods come over; which I find was extremely well taken.

I think the Phœnix will be a much fitter place for my son to be at when he leaves the sword than Chapelizod; and I am not unapt to believe but Col. Jeffers would lend it furnished as it is for so short a time as would be needful for my son singly to make use of it; his lady and children being fitter to remove with me to Kilkenny some time before the new Governor's arrival than to be there at that time, which may be very well contrived by my going over so early before his coming; who cannot go sooner than May as is thought, for he has a great family of children and estate to settle, and a place to part with, that is looked after by many. But I cannot inform you so particularly by this as I do hope to by the next post, and therefore shall add no further unto your trouble at this time.

1668 [-9], March 6. London.—Several of your letters coming to my hand yesterday late gave me not time to answer all the particulars of them this day with mine own hand, being upon some business concerned to be at my Lady of Devonshire's this forenoon, and therefore have desired Sir George Lane to perform it for me; so as I have only to add in this my desire that the notes which my Lady Lane has of mine, one as I take it being for two hundred, and another for one hundred, may be attested by you. The money I had from him was to pay off such of my Lord's servants as was sent with my son Ossory into England, and the other upon a debt that my Lord did owe unto a poor widow; all which he well remembers. I suppose my Lady Lane does not press any speedy payment, only aims at the better strengthening of her security for the debt.

I do not think it convenient that my daughter Ossory should remove from Dublin, nor the goods be carried from thence until I come, by reason the Lord Roberts desires to buy such furniture as we can spare, and provisions also, which will be a conveniency unto us both. I intend, God willing, to be at Holyhead the 1st of April, where a ship will be in a readiness to bring me over. I have sent to the Controller to lay in more beer at Kilkenny, sufficient for my stay three months there, and for my son's family when I leave them, wine and all provisions also: so as it will be needless to lay in anything at Chapelizard, but to have the place well kept that my Lord Roberts may find it so; whom I have some reason to hope will be a friend.

1668 [-9], March. London.—I hear there is some retrenchments made in the family since this change in the Government by lessening of the numbers of them, which I do approve very well of, and the more that it is done with your approbation and advice, that I am sure will consider that the best servants in their several kinds are to be retained to make up a family proper for my son to keep at Kilkenny when he parts with the Government. For there, I do take for granted, he must reside at the least until such time as his father's money is received, and the kingdom settled in his hand whom the King has honoured with that trust; and who I am persuaded will be very just and friendly unto my Lord and all his relations, and not so indulgent I suppose to my Lord of Orrery as my Lord was, he understanding very well what that person has been from the beginning, and what he is still—the most false and ungrateful man living—and under that esteem I can assure you he passes here with all the considerable persons of this kingdom, and I hear he is dejected at this disappointment that he has met with, and so are all his adherents, which is some satisfaction yet, and more I expect will be the downfall of some ere long that has been my Lord's enemies, whilst he preserves, thank God, a reputation beyond what any of them can boast, and has at this time the kindness and respect of all this nation beyond what he ever had.

I desire that you will send Seshons order to furnish the Castle of Kilkenny to be in a readiness to receive me, my son, and his family, by the middle of the next month, and that all necessary provisions for the house may be laid in accordingly, though I do not believe that my Lord Roberts can be there till the later end of May: till when, my son is to continue in the same power and to be allowed as former lords deputies were, and to dispose of all commands during that time. So as I do hope he may get a company for Captain Jones either in the guards or in the army, which he shall himself choose; and some lower employment for such other of my Lord's servants as may be spared, and is not yet provided for.

I pray you tell my sister Mathews that my Lady Roberts did inquire for her with great kindness, and promises herself

much content in having her company and esteem; for she knows none there but herself and my Lady of Desmond. She is a very virtuous and a worthy person, and goes prepared to be very obliging to all our relations, and so I do hope they will all be to her. The discontents of the people here are very great, and their hatred of the Duke of Buckingham far beyond any they had for the Lord Clarendon or any others. God knows what it will end in, but it is thought in no good unto his Grace. The General* is very ill and not like to recover. Who the succeeding person shall be is not as yet known, but conjectured.

1668 [-9], March 16.—I thought it fit to acquaint you that I have now agreed with a clerk of the kitchen for £20 a year, and will bring over with me a larder man also, upon as reasonable terms as I can agree, if you do find that the latter of these will be useful for my son's family when he settles himself at Kilkenny; where I do hope he will be contented to spend some time until he sees the public and his father's affairs better settled than at present they are. The hopes of selling Moor Park makes me defer my journey until the twentieth of the next month, and the rather that the new Governor's going cannot be so sudden as at the first I did believe. Besides, the great unsteadiness of affairs are such as we hardly as yet know what we may account to be certain, and therefore I think it best to know the full resolutions that will be taken here, which we are made believe are changed since the King's going to Newmarket in very considerable things as to the Government.

1668 [-9], March 20.—In my last I gave you an account that I had bargained with one to be clerk of the kitchen for £20 a year, and now I am offered a young man that has skill to powder meat and to keep the best larder. He is a cook besides, and has served as a caterer seven years in a gentleman's house, that gives a very good character of him. The wages he demanded was £15 a year, but with much ado I have brought him to £10. If you think that such an officer will be needful in my son's family when he settles at Kilkenny, I pray send me word as soon as possibly you can, that I may either bring him over when I come or give him his answer, which he desires may be so soon as may be, that in case I do not entertain him he may be at liberty to dispose of himself otherwise.

1669 [-70], January 29. . . . .—My Lord of Berkeley is preparing for his journey into Ireland, who I do not doubt will keep a better correspondence with my Lord than his predecessor did. My Lord Dunkellin's marriage has extremely troubled all his friends here, my own Lord being as much concerned as if he had been his son, and as sensible of the affliction it must be unto my Lord Clanrickarde, the ruin that this unhappy young man has brought on himself and his family.

* Duke of Albemarle.

My Lord and Lady Berkeley has desired the assistance of Baxter to advise the person that they intend to employ about the making of provisions for him and bargaining for the goods that are there, the which it is supposed will be sold; so as by my Lord's direction I have written to him to repair to Dublin so soon as he hears from my Lord Berkeley's steward, who is ordered to give him notice so soon as he arrives.

I have at this time some hopes of putting off Moor Park, but not so great a certainty as I wish. My son* has taken a house for his lady, and intends to send for her as soon as better weather is. The rent he pays for it is £110 a year. It is competent for the bigness of it, and convenient for such a number as he intends to keep; though with the best managing they can use, I am afraid they will not be able to live within the compass of their allowance, though he has gotten settled upon him since his coming over a thousand a year for his salary, as he is a Gentleman of the Bedchamber, which will be well paid him.

The wind has been so cross of late, as has kept me from hearing what success the late order from the King and Council has had in my Lord's concern.

1670, April 16.—My Lord has agreed for the sale of Moor Park to the Duke of Monmouth (goods and all), for which he is to have thirteen thousand two hundred pounds. It is the King that buys it for the Duke, so as it is the Lords of the Treasury that we are now treating with, and do hope will secure our payment; which is the main concern that is to be looked after, as I doubt not but it will be by Sir George Lane, who is entrusted in that affair by my Lord. My Lord Lieutenant went from hence on Monday, so as you may expect his arrival very quickly.

1670, June 11.—Moor Park is now sold for eleven thousand five hundred pounds, and so much of the furniture as was left from what I brought hither for our present use, came to seventeen hundred pounds more; so as the whole sum had for the place and goods is thirteen thousand two hundred pounds, which is, all but five hundred that is for the use of the house, already disposed of for the payment of the debts; a particular of which Sir George Lane has promised me to send you this night.

1670, June 18.—In my last I gave you an account that Moor Park is sold. . . . I wish there could be some way found out to pay off the rest of what debts remain due here, and then I doubt not but we should live within the compass of what our estate will bear without running in debt, now that the charge of Moor Park is at an end, and that we are lent a part of Clarendon House, whither we remove the next week, which will save us the rent we pay for this we have hitherto lived in, which was £250 a year, besides other charges incident to it.

* Lord Ossory.

1670 [-1], January 7.—I am very well pleased to find that there is so considerable a sum discharged, which . . . gives me some hopes that what remains of our engagements may be discharged in a few years; which renders our condition more easy to us than I could have expected, considering of my Lord's living here, where we are forced into an expense of our keeping a great table not possible to be avoided, having daily the resort of all strangers and ambassadors, and all the nobility besides.

1670 [-1], January 21.—My Lord does doubt whether his journey over may not be better deferred than undertaken, wherefore I do the more wish that business were once put past danger, that my Lord might have no more to do with any governors there, but be free as other men are to go or stay as they please. The persons who made that attempt upon my Lord* are some of them known, but are not as yet taken. . .

My Lord is very well pleased, and so am I, with what you design in building of brick houses at Kilkenny in the room of those thatched cabins that are pulled down; which if done in John street also, would secure the school from danger of being fired, which as it is may by such neighbours be in some hazard; and it may be worth your consideration whether it might not be convenient to take such land from the Corporation, where cabins would be built near unto where stone houses are, to prevent the mischief that so frequently does happen by them.

I have written lately to my son Arran and acquainted him of the reports here that are greatly to his dishonour, that I fear are but too true. I pray take no notice that you know anything of my resenting of his strange course of life, but let me know what effects it has had. My letter was sent by my Lord Mount Alexander, who I do hope is there long before this. As for my son John, I have so mean an opinion of his parts, as I think him wanting in a capacity of living better, so as I have cast off any hopes of him; but the other I wish were out of that place and company, in hope that the advice of his friends here may have some power to prevail with him, whose reason I take to be beyond that of his younger brother, whose debts here are great, and I fear are increased there also since I left Ireland. The truth of what concerns this last I ought not to be kept a stranger to, so as some information from you concerning him and his deportment is desired by your affectionate sister.

1670 [-1], February 14.—I find you in some hopes of getting in a considerable part of my Lord's money by Easter next, if no new interruption do happen to hinder it; as I am willing to believe will not, unless the rumours of Mr. Talbot's endeavours to break the settlement of Ireland may work any change, as my [Lord] thinks it should not considering how unlikely or rather impossible it is that such extravagant designs as he goes upon should ever take effect, though countenanced by the Duke of Buckingham.

* Col. Blood's attack on the Duke of Ormond.

1671, April 1.—I suppose my Lord has informed you of the reasons he has to suspend his journey over for some longer time than I did believe; such are the great uncertainties and changes that happens here as it cannot be thought safe for his interests to remove from hence until affairs be better settled that relates to that country, which at the present hangs in some kind of suspense.

My son Ossory is not yet returned out of Holland and Flanders, who intends to see France as I hear, but to what purpose unless to spend money I know not, and to satisfy a vaulting and unsettled humour which he still retains; and he is cozened, and so is my daughter, by their servants, neither of them being inclined to trouble themselves with their own affairs, but be undone by their own negligence. . . . .

The Duchess* died yesterday about three of the clock in the afternoon, having been at dinner at my Lord Burlington's but the day before. Very few did believe she could recover, but did not think her death would have been so soon.

1671, July 1.—The Lord Ranelagh's business goes on as little to the satisfaction of honest men here as of those in Ireland; but the King is pleased with the project, and that is all that can be said of it.

1671, July 24.—Pray send me word whether anything can be had for sheep or wool, which I did hope I might have had some money for, but do now begin to doubt that our new undertakers will hinder all trade; instead of making the King rich, will beggar every man, and ruin the King's interest at length.

1671, August 19.—My Lord is now so well, thanks be to God, that he needs not go to the Spaw, nor had he ever any thoughts of it. I send you a copy of Purcell's petition† delivered unto the King. The fellow was sent unto the Tower, where he is still a prisoner, though Newgate or Bedlam had been a fitter prison for him; and truly there are but too many of such fools and knaves set on to exclaim against my Lord without cause. God defend him from their malice. . . . We are much vexed with petitioners that comes over; set on as I verily believe by some that are our enemies there, and encouraged by the like here to make a noise and clamour.

1671, August 26. . . .—I hope the changes here, by new letters and orders sent from the King, will not hinder my Lord from receiving the remainder of his money, which if once secure would not only free him from so much debt, but of having anything to do with the Chief Governor, which last good fortune as well as the former is much wished.

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* The Duchess of York died March 31, 1671.

† It appears by a letter of the Duchess, dated Aug. 11, but so torn as to be only partially legible, and therefore not reproduced here, that Purcell was a son of one Philip Purcell of Ballyfoyle, and his petition related to his title to a place called Kileolinduff. Purcell seems to have threatened violence to the Duke, who thereupon called on Lord Arlington to commit Purcell to prison.

1671, September 5.—The good fortune that it has pleased God to send me this day by my daughter Ossory's being this morning brought to bed of a son,* large and like to live, has put all other business so much out of my head, as I must defer writing upon any other subject until by the next post. The King has invited himself to be the godfather, so as this child is like to be the first Charles that has been of his family.

The Lord Lieutenant went for Ireland yesterday.

1671 [-2], February 10. London.—It being not possible for my Lord to prefix what month to go into Ireland, though I do conclude it must be this next summer, and that we have no longer the use of my Lord St. Alban's goods than to the last of March, I have been advised to send over for three of the Dieppe suits of hangings at Kilkenny, to use here whilst I stay, and to bring them back when I come, rather than be at the charge of buying so large ones here, which will cost a great deal of money. When I came from Kilkenny I left two boxes of silver sconces in the room where my Lord's writings are now kept, four pair of large ones with top pieces and double sockets, and four pair more of a lesser sort with double brackets without tops, all which I desire may be put into a strong deal case, and sent to Dublin unto Captain Baxter, who has orders to send them and the cases of hangings over to me. The plate is intended to be changed for what will be more useful. I pray you hasten your directions for the sending them with all speed, with the white damask curtains that are mentioned in Low's note.

1671 [-2], February 20.—I donbt not but you hear that my son Ossory has taken the command of a ship, and that my son Arran goes likewise to sea with the Duke, whose hazards is the more uneasy to me that my third son, who lives in greater security than the rest, does live so scandalously and so unprofitably unto himself, as is a great affliction unto his friends. I am told that he is much given to drinking and to the keeping of the worst company, that he has very ill servants, and is extremely cheated by them, is very much indebted at Dublin as well as here, so as it is strange to see that so good an allowance as he has from his annuity and entertainment is so ill managed by his extravagance and expense as not to afford him a decent maintenance, and to observe him so little regarded in the world as nobody does or can commend him for any one good quality.

I pray deal freely with me and let me know who it is, if any sober person there be, that has any credit with him, yourself or any other of our relations or friends, that might be made use of to lay before him the disadvantages of his course of life, and how it has lessened him in the world's esteem as well as in

* This was Lord Ossory's second son, Charles, afterwards Earl of Arran.

that of his parents, who are very sensible and ashamed of his faults, though he is not. My Lord bid me to desire you to get from him an account of all his debts both there and here.

1671 [-2], February 20.—I showed my Lord this enclosed [the letter regarding her son John of the same date], who advises that you should as from yourself, in kindness to my son John, show him this letter but not send it to him, and from it to ground your discourse and advice unto him; and according as he receives it to let us know what your opinion is of him, and what he does for the future propose unto himself.

I suppose you hear the general discourse that is of the Earl of Essex being to go over Lord Lieutenant, which though it has not as yet been publicly declared by the King, yet it is generally believed that he will be the person chosen; who being so temperate and prudent as he is said to be, will give so good example as my son John will have very little reason to believe that he can have credit or interest in his Lordship's favours if he continues to live as he does.

There is a person in Reading that pretends he has a great intimacy with John, but I hope has not, for there is not a more worthless nor unfit companion for a man of honour living than himself, and so is reported by all the world that knows him, and a spy for these new Undertakers. But this character I thought better to tell you than write it to my son, to whom you may in discourse give some caution concerning him.

1672, May 7.—You will soon receive a list of the Table of Fees established in the County Palatine Courts here, which will I hope be of some use unto you to form and regulate that of Tipperary, which as it is now occasions a great charge unto my Lord far above the profits of it. I was as ignorant of the bargains my Lord made with Mr. Dwyer for the lands of Ballyconishe as I was of that of Nenagh; but I shall henceforward be more watchful, which I thought I needed the less be when I had my Lord's promise, after the last mentioned cheat that was put upon him, that he would not engage himself any more in things of that kind without acquainting me, which it seems he did forget, having other things to think on.

1672, June 4.—Both my sons have, I bless God, escaped with their lives in this last fight with the Dutch; my son Ossory being only a little bruised in both his legs with a splinter, but it is so light a hurt as he walks with it, and does not make anything of it.

1672, June 6.—I think it would be necessary to have the money that you design to send over in a readiness to be transported when the convoy returns that is to attend my Lord of Essex, who purposes to be going for Ireland three weeks hence. And if you could the meantime contrive to send their supply

without noise, the more privately it were done the better, and the securer it would be, which possibly might be by putting it into a good strong *aqua vitae* cask, and so ordered as there might be no greater weight in each than so much of that sort of drink might equal; or send it over in wool, which I believe, if sold at Chester, would quit the charge of carrying a few packs thither.

1672, June 22. . . . .—The letter you desire from my Lord unto Mr. Keating shall be sent you by the next post, but cannot by this, my Lord being gone to Windsor this morning very early unto the instalment of my Lord Arlington, who is made Knight of the Garter. The like honour the King declared my son Ossory should have when the next vacancy should happen, which promise he made in public upon Tuesday last, when the Queen and he did both sup with my son in his ship; her Majesty having a desire to see the fleet, which she did, and lay in the Duke's ship two nights. My son Arran continues his command in Ireland, and so does Sir William Flower, though the Lord of Ranelagh did do all that he could to hinder both. I pray write freely for me concerning my son John, and let me know what his debts are, that we may consider what course to take with him, for I do believe the troop of guards will be reduced unto an ordinary troop, and the pay to be accordingly.

1672, July 16.—My Lord having procured licence from the King to have his money transported, not exceeding ten thousand pounds, and will have the security of having it brought over to Chester in the man of war that carries over the Earl of Essex, it would be a great advantage unto his affairs here if more money could be sent (at the same charge), for then we could free ourselves of all the material debts and be at ease until the next rents does come in; and by that time it may be hoped that the exchange of money will fall, which in that kingdom I do know is very difficult to be raised, yet if upon any security or reasonable advantage a thousand pounds more can be procured, it would be very important unto my Lord at this time, to support the credit with which he has hitherto lived without the clamour of creditors, which few or none of the nobility here but are vexed with, and cried out for being ill paymasters.

1672, November 3.—The printed papers will give you an account of my son Ossory's instalment at Windsor, which has been of some charge to my Lord, who was willing to help him upon that occasion, and did unto the value of above £500.

1672, November 16.—My son Ossory has contracted a great debt by his going to sea, and yet runs into further inconveniencies of a like nature, neither he nor his Lady regarding the ruin that is like to fall very suddenly upon them, which is a great trouble to me that am under difficulties of the like kind by

helping him; so as I am afraid we shall suffer together if our supplies from Ireland should fail by reason of the fall of trade in that kingdom, as we have but too much reason to fear they will. I had some hopes to have received £400 before Christmas for my particular uses, but now Baxter writes me word that no money can be had neither for sheep nor wool, which is a great disappointment to me. We shall go within a few days to a place called Burford in Oxfordshire, where I will try whether we can live cheaper than at London, that we may spend the most time where we can best subsist.

1672, November 9.—What you have proposed concerning my son John's debts is certainly the best course; that he should come away privately from thence, and leave his creditors to be compounded with in his absence, and gain time for paying what is owing unto them. I will send you what agreement has been made with those here; but all that is endeavoured will be unto little purpose unless he will resolve to change the way of his living, and conform unto that course as is by my Lord proposed unto him, which I send you here enclosed in writing for you to see, and afterwards to show unto him, and to return his answer, which will be before he shall have leave to stir from thence. And when he comes he is to be sure to bring over none but such servants as are useful and honest, or else let his friends find out for him here such as are so, which would be the better way and less charge unto him, without which he can never hope to be well served, nor his friends secure but that he will exceed his allowance and run in debt as much as before. And then imagine how uneasy that will be unto his father, that is willing to engage himself so far to free him, at a time when his own debts are so pressing upon him, which, besides other considerations, my Lord thinks ought to move him to amendment and gratitude.

By the computation made of the yearly charge of my son John's servants' wages and levyage, you will find it will come unto two hundred and twenty pounds a year, so as out of his yearly allowance he may have besides, for clothes and pocket money, three hundred and fourscore, which, well managed, will maintain him as decently as any man of his quality needs to be, and his entertainment to go towards the payment of his debts there. The greatest difficulty I apprehend to him will be the laying out of a hundred pound for a chariot and a pair of horses, and fifty more for liveries, besides what clothes he may need at his first coming. But if he can come provided for these necessary occasions and some spending money, I do believe he will live more unto his credit, and I hope unto his content also, than ever he did in his life.

1672 [-3], January 4. Burford.—If you could procure me £200 to be paid out of the wool or stock, you would do me a special courtesy, for so much I owe for a diamond *George*, that I gave unto my son Ossory when he was made Knight of the Garter.

1672, May 13.—If you have not heard from me so frequently of late as you might expect, you will the less wonder when you hear of two marriages in my family that are near concluded; the one for my son Ossory's daughter unto the Earl of Derby; the other my son Arran to the daughter of one Mr. Ferrers, one of the best and ancientest families of England; formerly Earls of Essex. The portion is £12,000, and but one sickly young man, her brother, between her and £3,000 a year after her father's decease.

. . . . . My Lord and I were for strengthening of our family by the best alliances, to fortify it against the malice of mean and little people that has laboured all they could to ruin us. My Lord has sold his uncertain pension of a thousand pounds a year as Gentleman of the Bedchamber for £6,000; £3,000 whereof is to be paid in hand for my Lord of Derby's wife; the other seven, being £10,000 in all that we are to give, to be paid in a year and a half from November next, or when my Lord of Derby comes of age, who is at present in his eighteenth year.

This is a great year of weddings generally, so as I do not despair but that my son John may get a wife too, for so he makes me believe, if his friends assist and countenance him.

1673, May 27.—The news of my mother's death* was received by my Lord, myself, and all her relations here with that sense of her loss as was due unto a person so much beloved and valued as she was, and deserved to be by all her family. . . . The two weddings of my son and grandchild will be soon, but private. My son Ossory's going to sea was a great surprise to me and all his friends, who had not so much as a thought of it, nor he himself, as I do believe, until he came to Rye, where the Fleet then was that wanted a Rear-Admiral unto one of the squadrons; and finding that it would be grateful unto the King and the Duke, he did offer himself; who is at present upon the Dutch coast. God send us good news of him and the rest, until when his friends are but in any uneasy condition.

1673, June 7.—I doubt not but you have heard of my nephew James Hamilton's† having lost a leg in the last fight at sea, who died of that wound yesterday at 4 of the clock in the morning, and is to be buried at 10 this night. He was a great loss unto his own family and ours, by whom he is very much regretted, and by many more who will find the loss of so generous a friend (for so he was) to all that he could serve that needed his kindness. I could not prevail with myself to write unto my brother Hamilton or my sister upon a subject that I well know will be greatly affecting to them. I cannot

* The mother of the Duke, Eliza, Lady Thurles, is meant.

† James Hamilton, grandson of the 1st and father of the 6th Earl of Abercorn. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. His father, Sir George Hamilton, had married the Duke of Ormond's sister Lady Mary Butler.

say that he died in his reason, for his fever and the gangrene of his wounds made him rave soon after he was brought on shore, until a few hours before he died that he lay quiet, and, as those that was about him thought, was in a sleep and breathing sweet, and so ended without speech or appearance of pain. He showed the greatest patience in the pain that he endured that was possible for man to do, and said nothing that was ill in his ravings but of the business of the sea, and would be silent when he was desired, and knew people, but was not capable of anything that was serious, the disease having so far seized his spirits. There has been a second fight at sea, but I bless God my son Ossory has escaped and is well, and come in with the fleet unto the bay of the Nore, a place where they are to take in provisions. My son Arran is lately married, and I hope very happily, unto the young gentlewoman that I formerly acquainted you with.

1673, July 15.—I have omitted writing a post or two upon the occasion of the late wedding of my Lord of Derby to my son Ossory's eldest daughter, which was upon Thursday last, who is to go for France two days hence, and is a very considerable and well natured young man; so as this match promises much happiness to her and to her family, for whom he has expressed so great kindness and respect as he has chosen my Lord to be his guardian, and put himself entirely in his hands.

1673, December 5. Hampstead.—I began about a fortnight since to find a return of my cough, which to prevent my growing worse, I came for better air to Hampstead, some five miles from London, to a pretty house furnished, which I took so from Michaelmas last unto our Lady Day for forty pound; which place, and the quietness of it, has given me greater advantages in my health than all the remedies the doctors could have prescribed, so as I do intend, God willing, to continue here until the worst of the winter be past, and to go sometimes when the weather is fine to visit my family at Clarendon House, and to inquire after the affairs of it.

1674 [-5], February 3.—All that I have to tell you this day is that the peace with Holland is resolved upon by the King and the concurrence of both Houses, and that an express goes away this night unto the Prince of Orange. The next news we expect is that licence will be given for bringing over of Irish cattle, and that we are like to have very good markets for our wool, so soon as the declaration of peace shall make it more safe than hitherto it has been to bring it over. We still continue our resolution of going for Ireland.

1673 [-4], February 6.—I have this day written to Mr. Baxter about the furniture of a damask bed that had received some stains of salt water, which I would have to be altered and mended here, and to that end I have sent for it, and the

plumes of feathers to be made up here according as they are now used, which I bid him to acquaint you of. I would not have any other of the furniture belonging to it, but the out and inside of the bed only, in regard I purpose to return it back with my other goods; which I intend within these few months to send by long sea to Waterford.

My Lord thinks it very requisite to have a good innkeeper at Kilkenny, and is endeavouring to find one for that purpose. But before we proceed further it will be necessary to be informed whether the house that Wright is now in may be free to be disposed of, or any other as convenient, and in what repair, as also what stabling, cellars, gardens and other accommodation does belong to it, and what rent it now yields, since it would be of so great advantage to the town to have a good inn there, as it would draw a great resort, which for want of entertainment are forced to go other roads.

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,
CHANCERY LANE,
LONDON, W.C.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been pleased to ratify and confirm the terms of the Commission issued by Her late Majesty, appointing certain Commissioners to ascertain what unpublished MSS. are extant in the collections of private persons and in institutions which are calculated to throw light upon subjects connected with the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary, or Scientific History of this country; and to appoint certain additional Commissioners for the same purposes. The present Commissioners are:—

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